ROUTES IN UPPER BURMA

INCLUDING

THE CHIN HILLS AND SHAN STATES,

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

A NUMBER OF ROUTES LEADING FROM LOWER BURMA AND SIAM INTO THOSE DISTRICTS.

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COMPILED FOR

THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL OF THE MADRAS ARMY

BY

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PREFACE.

EIGHT years having elapsed since the occupation of Upper Burma, it has been considered desirable to collate the large mass of route material that has been collecting in the Burma Intelligence Office during that period into book form, both to prevent the loss of material already collected and to ensure its proper correction up to date, from time to time, as opportunity offers.

In the compilation of this work every available source of information has been taken advantage of up to the date each section has gone to press, and further information received subsequently has been added up to the latest possible date in the appendices.

Owing to the fact that for a long time there was no very special form adhered to in the transliteration of Burmese, and especially of Shan, names, so much so that even now the same name, though apparently a simple one, is found spelt in several different ways in the same route, even by the most practised officers of the Intelligence Department, it is evident that there must be many instances of incorrect spelling and accentuation in this work, but every endeavour has been made to adopt a uniform and, as nearly as possible, the Hunterian method of spelling. This issue of the work must, however, necessarily be considered merely a preliminary one, and it is hoped that its publication even in this imperfect form is the surest way to the production of a reliable and useful book of reference.

Communications are therefore invited from all officers and others in a position to point out mistakes or to supply additional information.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
OOTACAMUND, 1*st June* 1894.

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PART I.

ROUTES IN THE NORTHERN (CIVIL) DIVISION.

No. 1.

From ATAN (KAUKKWÉ VALLEY) to BHAMO viâ NAMSHA and KAUNGSIN.

By E. P. CLONEY, Esq., Burma Commission, 1891-92.

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Namsha** ... Sanpyeng, Singgat, Kwaikong, and Namsan Kong streams.	M. F. **14 0**	M. F. 14 0	Road goes from Atan in the Kaukkwé valley in an easterly direction, rising gradually for ¼ mile and then along the level jungle; open road along old taungya site. Leaving Pau ché (½ mile) the road runs to the south-east along almost a level hillside for a ¼ mile, passes well of the village of Pau ché, then turns east and ascends a bit, goes on for about ¼ mile along fairly level ridge—jungle on both sides thick—then commences a long descent about ¾ mile in an eastern direction, crosses the stream (about 1 foot good running water) and goes on for another ¼ mile. Here road branches; the one to the right leads to Man-aw, the other to the left leads to Naung or Nong-aw. Taking the road to the right one ascends for about ½ mile in a south-west direction, then along level for ¼ mile in an eastern direction. Jungle open, and after crossing a few taungya sites road runs through a little jungle and comes out on the village graveyard. Road is good all the way. Distance 3½ miles. Man-aw itself has not a sufficient water-supply for more than a few men. Later on one would be obliged to encamp somewhere near the Sanpyeng Ka or in some other site in a ravine wherever water is to be found. Road leaving village goes west a short distance, then gradually descends in a south-west direction for about 1 mile and crosses the bed of the chaung; a little muddy; no water. Road then goes on the edge of the hill in same direction for about another mile, and gradually descending for a ¼ mile crosses at the junction of the two streams—Sanpyeng Ka and Kwaikong Ka. Up to here jungle dense; goes west through bed of stream for about 100 feet and then turns south and ascends the hill. Ascent for ½ mile; pretty stiff jungle bush and large tree. Path narrow and runs along a level ridge for about 2 miles; jungle open; bamboos and big trees. Descends gradually for ¼ mile and

No. 1.

FROM ATAN (KAUKKWÉ VALLEY) TO BHAMO *viâ* NAMSHA, *&c.—continued.*

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Namsha**—*cont.*			crosses the Namsan Kong; plenty of good water. Turning to the right again path goes through bed of stream a short way and again ascends another hill. Ascent is about ¼ mile only, but it is stiffer than the pass. Thick jungle on both sides of the path while ascending. On reaching the top of the hill path runs along a level ridge with open jungle for about 1 mile. Here road branches. The path to the right leads to the small village of Kushé (under Man-aw Sawbwa). The village cannot be seen, but it is only ¼ mile off. The path going straight ahead leads to Kushé, the Lakun village. This road runs along the edge of the hill for about a ¼ mile, then over the level ridge for about 1½ miles; jungle open. Here sacrificial altars (not sins) of the village of Kushé (Lakun ¼ off) are seen. If the path straight ahead is followed it leads to the village. The path that turns right round and goes down the hill (west) is the road to the Nampaung stream. Kushé itself has a scanty supply of water. The path to the left east runs along the edge of the hill. It is quite level for ¼ mile; the path again branches. The one to the left leads to the Lakun south side village Kong-ra. Following the main path for about ½ mile the path from Kong-ra village meets it again. The path here turns a bit south and runs along a ridge for about ¼ mile. It comes out again on a level ridge—an old taungya site—runs along this level the whole way for about 1¼ miles in an easterly direction. Near Namsha village itself there is a short ascent; jungle all the way; fairly open; water about ½ mile off. Namsha has a small well, but this suffices for the inhabitants only. Distance 14 miles.
		2. Mosit chaung camp. Namsa Kong, Leiksin and a few smaller streams.	M. F. 11 4	M. F. 25 4	Leaving Namsha road runs in a south-east direction along the ridge and, descending gradually, comes into the plains after 2¾ miles. About ½ mile further path divides, the one to the right leading to Mosit Going on still in same direction for 1 mile crosses a hillock; ground rutty. Then after 1 mile in a north-east direction road crosses the Namsa Kong chaung. After crossing stream goes on for ½ mile, and here the disused road from Pawpen meets the main road. About 400 yards on Leiksin chaung is crossed. Road then continues through teak, bamboos and grass jungle. Road again takes a south-east direction and crosses bed of a small stream after ½ mile. For another ½ mile road goes in a north-east direction; jungle, teak; open; goes on in a south-east direction for 1 mile and crosses the dry bed of a stream. In this ¼ mile road ascends and descends over rising ground and frequently crosses another small stream (shallow) after 1½ miles going. After 1½ miles nearly this stream is met again and is crossed. A ½ mile further a path to the left is seen, this leads to Pomshi; going on still in a south-east direction about ¾ mile the Mosit chaung is struck and here we camped; jungle open; road fair the whole way. Distance 11½ miles.

FROM ATAN (KAUKKWÉ VALLEY) TO BHAMO *viâ* NAMSHA, *&c.—continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**3. Sinténgpôn** ... Mosit chaung, Séngsông, Singgat, Indaung, Lakat, Namténg or Lwaiténg and Lakra streams.	10 6	36 2	Crossing the stream at the spot where the depth is about 1 foot, road runs out in a southerly direction, and after ¾ mile crosses bed of a dry stream. From this stream to the Séngsông Ka road goes for ¾ mile over broken ground, crosses this, and continuing in the same south direction, after 2 miles crosses the dry bed of a pretty big stream. Quarter mile further on a small stream with very little water is crossed; going on in the same direction for 1¼ miles the Indaung chaung (with plenty of water) is crossed. Road goes through this stream for about 200 yards, and continuing in same south direction for 1⅞ miles the Lakat Ka (with plenty of water) is crossed. Here an ascent of ½ mile over a low hill commences and the deserted village of Lakat-pôn is reached. From here runs along ridge and descends for ½ mile and crosses the Namténg or Lwaiténg Ka (plenty of water). From here a gradual ascent for 1 mile in a north-east direction, a small descent for about ¼ mile crosses a small hollow, goes up again through bamboo jungle for about ¾ mile descends a bit, crosses a trickling stream, and ascends gradually about ¼ mile and the village of Sinténgpôn is reached. Goes out of village in a north-east direction for about ¼ mile and gradually descending through high grass for ½ mile in east direction reaches the village taungya where camp was pitched near the stream called the Lakra Ka. Up to the Namténg Ka jungle teak bamboo, Zinbyun, and other large trees near the streams; pretty thick undergrowth, otherwise open. From this stream up to hill, jungle bamboo and grass.
		4. Kaungsin ... Lakra, Thabyudan, Alémyaung, Magyidôk, and Naunkam streams.	11 0	47 2	Road runs out from taungya in a north-east direction for about 300 yards and crosses the Lakra Ka and goes through the bed for about 200 yards; ascends banks and goes on in an east direction for about 1 mile and crosses the Namkam Ka; continues in same direction for about another mile and crosses the Mokya Ka near the deserted village of Kanna. Up to here jungle on both sides pretty thick with dense undergrowth. Leaving village jungle is more open, road through overgrown taungya sites, pass site of another deserted village (Thôngwa), near which are fields overgrown with kaing: up to here is about 1 mile. Crosses a little mud and goes on in the same direction for 2 miles: jungle open; teak, bamboo and Zinbyun, and comes out on the *mayin* fields worked by the Kaungsin villagers; about ½ mile further on a few taungya huts and one Kachin hut are passed. Leaving this the Thabyudan chaung is crossed (crossing muddy) and path goes through heavy kaing jungle for about ½ mile, and crosses the Alémyaung chaung. This crossing, too, is muddy; goes on for another mile and crosses the Magyidôk chaung. Road now continues through heavy kaing jungle, and the usual cotton, wood and other large trees seen in places that are subject to inundation for about 1 to 3 miles and nearing the village the road turns directly east and then south and Kaungsin is reached. Roughly calculated from Sinténgpôn to the *mayin* fields is about 6 miles; thence on to Kaungsin about 5 miles only. Kaungsin is situated on the right bank of the Irrawaddy, a short distance above Bhamo (which is of course on the opposite bank of the river), [illegible]

No. 2.

From ATAN (KAUKKWÉ VALLEY) to THAYETTA.

By E. P. CLONEY, Esq., Civil Officer with Kaukkwé Column, 1891-92.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O. C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Panbôn** ... Dry bed of a small chaung, Namphai chaung, and Panbôn chaung.	7 0	...	Leaving camp road goes back to the village of Atan nearly ½ mile north of camp. From village turns slightly north-west and goes down-hill for nearly 1¼ miles and passes through the village of Maisakyan, where there is now only one house occupied, the road leading down-hill to the left (west) goes on to Mambsongtam camp and Mígé, &c. The road to the north right ahead descends ¼ mile and crosses the dry bed of a stream and runs through bamboo and tree jungle with open undergrowth and goes on thus for about 2 miles, then ascends for about ½ mile, gradually descends ¼ mile and crosses the Namphai chaung, ascends gradually for about ½ mile, descends again, and crosses the Panbôn chaung. Gradually ascending passes over a ridge overgrown with high grass, evidently an old taungya site, and goes on along level ridge or taungya sites for a mile. The village lies hidden from sight by rising ground. The road to the right (east) leads to a small well. The water-supply for the column had to be got from the Panbôn chaung, which flows down in the ravine below the village, about ½ mile by road to it.
		2. Nanko	4 0	11 0	Road leaves village in northerly direction; very good along ridge; ascends gradually for about 1 mile, then along level ridge for about ¼ mile, and descends and passes Panbôn boundary ¼ mile in a westerly direction, then ascending in a northerly direction runs along level ridge covered with heavy kaing, and that kaing jungle which has been cut for 1 mile, then descending for about 1 mile in a westerly direction meets the village road to the Nanko chaung. Ascending in a northerly direction for about 100 yards Nanko is reached; camp on high ground commanding houses of the village; water plentiful, drawn from Nanko chaung.
		3. Lwai Paw ...	4 6	15 6	Road from camp descends in south-west direction to the chaung; ascends from chaung; ascent very slippery; turns north, ascending gradually for about a mile; but for the fallen bamboos across path road very good; undergrowth short, when short ascents and descents for a mile, then along the level ridge for another mile, then descends for a short distance and passes through big tree jungle with dense undergrowth. Road runs along level base of hill through some kind of jungle and ascends about a 100 yards and Lwai Paw is reached. In two or three places fences are thrown across the road with openings left at the places where the road passes through them. These are likely to be mistaken for stockades. They are simply fences or cattle-pens into which the Kachins are obliged to drive their cattle when they wish to catch any...

FROM ATAN (KAUKKWÉ VALLEY) TO THAYETTA, &c.—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**4. Lôngpha chaung camp** ...	5	0	20	6	Leaving Lwai Paw road goes through village in a westerly direction, and turning north skirts hill and goes down for a short distance. Road ahead leads through the village Kaitu, but on coming out of this village to join the road that leads to the Lôngtha camp, it is swampy. It is best to take the first road which leads to the left. This road meets the road that runs through Kaitu after 1 mile of descent. Road then level for about 2 miles, gradually turning south-west; jungle bamboo, and tree jungle with dense undergrowth. Still going south-westerly direction road descends open jungle. Path is rather stony for about ½ mile, comes out on a small plain, evidently old paddy-fields, goes on through plain, then through jungle and another small plain, turns south through jungle and comes out and joins road running north to Misho camp. Up Lo Lôngpha stream about 1 mile.
		5. Thayetta ... Lôngpha chaung, Kaukkwé chaung.	6	4	27	2	Leaving camp road crosses Lôngpha chaung (shallow stream), runs through the jungle for a short distance, then comes out on the old paddy-fields of Tamaing, goes on south-west direction, then enters jungle of bamboo and large trees with high undergrowth, continuing through thin jungle for about 5½ miles until the left bank of the Kaukkwé (opposite Thayetta), is reached. *See* Route No. 108.

BRANCH I.

FROM NANKO (NAMKU), STAGE 2, TO KA PÔK.

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Ka Pôk** ... Kapra Ka and Kara Ka (Ka=stream).	3	0	3	0	Leaving Nanko road runs down about 100 feet, then goes through bamboo jungle into level about ¼ mile. Large Kachin tomb, road good, general direction easterly. Road goes on through open bamboo jungle on the level in a slightly north-east direction for 1 mile and near the stream descends a little, crosses the stream which is almost dry, and ascends to village of Kara Yang (1½ miles), which looks a rather wretched one. Has eight houses and plenty of grass and water to the south-west. Road in the same direction through the village clearing and descends rather sharply for about 200 yards; descent always rather slippery; crosses the Kara Ka; shallow with plenty of good running water and ascends gradually, reached level, and goes on into the village of Namun (2 miles), eight houses, and plenty of grass at this time of the year. Leave the village by the northern road and go out on the level ridge for almost 200 or 300 yards, road then turns to the left slightly, descends and crosses the Kara Ka, and ascending going on through open bamboo jungle nearly all the way till the village of Ka Pôk is seen. Village on open site. Water and grass plentiful. Distance 3 miles.

FROM ATAN (KAUKKWÉ VALLEY) TO THAYETTA, *&c.—continued.*

BRANCH II.

FROM NANKO, STAGE 2, TO MANLWAI.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Manlwai** ... Kapra Ka Kara Ka, Ukrut Ka, two smaller streams, and the Mong Kong Ka.	6 4	6 4	Road already described in Branch I as far as village of Namun, 2 miles. Leaving village of Namun road goes in an east direction through thickish grass growth and descends a short distance and crosses the Kara Ka. Ascent from the stream rather slippery: goes on through open bamboo jungle for about ½ mile and comes out on the Namun taungya sites, passes through the taungya in the same direction and goes out through small patch of bamboos. Here the road branches to the right (south); the roads lead to Kapra and Ukrut Ka villages to the left (north). The road goes to Kochang. Road goes on for a short distance through the bamboo jungle, then turning north-east descends a cleared taungya site; commands splendid view: descends for about ¼ mile and ascends on the other side for another ¼ mile; continues through bamboo jungle, open with short undergrowth; goes on the level for about 1 mile and then gradually descends and crosses the Ukrut Ka, the muddy beds of two smaller streams. Goes on again along the level through open bamboo jungle, comes out on the Manlwai taungya sites, descending for about ½ mile, and crosses the Mong Kong Ka stream about 20 feet broad, but water shallow; goes on again along the level for about ½ mile and Manlwai is reached. On the road to the village there are numerous fences thrown across the path which, even by experienced officers, are likely to be mistaken for stockades. These are simply fences with gates to keep the cattle from straying into the taungya from the village, a road to the left leads down to the water. The village has no stockade, but has bamboo jungle surrounding it.

No. 3.

From BAW to KADOZEIK (on Irrawaddy River).

BY LIEUT. MCSWINEY AND RESSALDAR SYED AHMED, 3RD CAVALRY HYDERABAD CONTINGENT, JUNE 1887.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division and Deputy Commissioner, Shwébo.	**1. Lepandaw** ... Small streams.	9 6	9 6	Baw, a village in north-eastern corner of Shwébo district, formerly a dacoit refuge. Several kyaungs and zayats and water good from wells in stream bed. Good cart road over hard soil. Several small streams crossing, or close to the road; at 1 mile Lekogôn; 5 miles Katta; 7½ Zim. Country generally level.
		2. Yôgôn ... ... Large streams.	10 0	19 6	Cart road up to the end of this stage. Dense jungle throughout until the Irrawaddy is reached. The road follows generally the course of a large stream, whence the villages of Nawgôn, (5½ miles), Hinthaw (7½ miles) and Yôgôn draw their water-supply. The village of Thambingôn is also passed at 2 miles. There are also wells at Hinthaw and Yôgôn and [illegible]

FROM BAW TO KADOZEIK (ON IRRAWADDY RIVER)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commr., North-ern Division and Dy. Commr., Shwébo.	**3. Kadozeik** ... Large stream, Irrawaddy River.	13	6	33	4	On leaving Yôgôn the road enters the hills and is in parts very steep and difficult, the final descent to the river being very rapid.

No. 4.

From BAW to KYANZABIN or TAMOWA (Irrawaddy River).

BY LIEUT. J. R. DYAS, HANTS REGIMENT, APRIL 1887.

G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division and Deputy Commissioner, Shwébo.	**1. Kyanzabin or Tamowa.** Zin chaung and numerous other smaller streams.	14	0	14	0	The best road from Baw to the Irrawaddy river is that leading to Kyanzabin, the site of a former village on the right bank of the river about a mile above Kyanbnyat, where there is a good landing place, deep water close up to the bank, which is in terraces. General direction easterly. Cart takes 2 to 3 days over the journey, the last 3 or 4 miles being very difficult indeed, steep descents and road rocky and rough. Elsewhere the road is generally good. Bamboo jungle throughout, a little teak in places, very little undergrowth. Water in pools, or obtainable by digging to a slight depth, in the beds of several streams. For the first 5 miles the track follows the course of a large stream (the Zin chaung) 40 yards broad and said to be from 4 to 5 feet deep from July to November, crossing it several times. At 11 miles track diverges to the right to Tamowa, exactly opposite Kyanbnyat, also distant from Baw about 14 miles; last 3 miles very steep descent, at present (87) impracticable for carts.

No. 5.

From BERNARDMYO to MOMEIK.

BY LIEUT. STEVENS, R.A., NOVEMBER 1887.

G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division and Deputy Commissioner, Ruby Mines.	**1. Kyetnapa** ... Wabo stream.	11	0	11	0	Leaving Bernardmyo the road after a small ascent out of the station descends all the way to Mom Pein village (6 miles) being very steep most of the way. It is a narrow jungle path, much cut up by traffic and would be very difficult in the rains. Thick jungle, mostly bamboo on both sides. Mom Pein is a Palaung village; there are good but small pôngyi kyaungs and one small zayat. Accommodation for 50 men. Good water. No supplies. From Mom Pein road runs along a steep khud, descending slightly to Kyaukdwin; small (Palaung) village at 7½ miles then down a very steep long hill to the village of Kyetnapa (Palaung) 11 miles, crossing first a rapid mountain stream with steep

No. 5.

FROM BERNARDMYO TO MOMEIK—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division and Deputy Commissioner, Ruby Mines.	**1. Kyetnapa**—*cont.*			banks, which was just fordable at the end of November 1887, but the villagers said it was very low that year, then across some paddy-fields over another easily fordable stream into the village. Kyetnapa is a Palaung village of about 15 houses; kyaung; accommodation for 50 men. Good water. No supplies.
		2. Magyibin ... Wabomyein Taung-gyi streams.	M. F. 11 0	M. F. 22 0	First mile of road very much cut up by buffaloes and would be difficult in the rains. Road descends slightly through jungle to a small fordable stream to the village of Maingngwé (small jungle village, no accommodation or supplies 2 miles). Road still descends slightly and becomes better to Taungbo (2½ miles) village like Maingngwé with no accommodation. From here the road is very good. It rises for about 2 miles, then descends rapidly about 1,600 feet to a small fordable stream at foot of hill (7½ miles). Road down this hill is good. The road now runs level for about 3 miles through teak forest, no undergrowth. Road good. At end of teak forest large and good encamping ground. Road here meets the Sagadaung-Momeik cart road. About ½ a mile along the cart road is the large village of Magyibin, one small zayat only; no other accommodation. Paddy cultivation here begins.
		3. Momeik ... Nami, Tagaungma. Namaung and Nameit rivers.	10 0	32 0	For the first mile the road runs level through jungle to Mogaung-n, small village, 15 or 20 houses. No accommodation or supplies. Here road leaves cart road and becomes a path running level through paddy-fields to Nami village (3½ miles) large, but without accommodation. Just outside village is the Nami river, barely fordable for mules at end of November 1887, then about 20 yards broad with tree felled for foot-bridge difficult to cross. Soon after Nami the cart road is again struck. The road is sandy and runs through bamboo jungle and looks as if it was under water in the rains. No water at present between Nami and next river. At end of bamboo jungle road leaves cart road and crosses large patches of paddy-fields divided by small belts of jungle, arriving at Tagaungma river, easily fordable in November. The road is still continues through paddy-fields and must be here very muddy in the rains. At 6½ miles Lekopin village with kyaungs and 2 zayats with good well water. Leaving Lekopin the path (here very bad) runs through paddy-fields and belts of jungle to Momeik. Just before coming to the town the Namaung river has to be crossed. At the end of November 1887 this river was very low and easily fordable. About 35 yards of water, then not more than 2 feet deep. Momeik is a town of about 300 bamboo houses, standing in a tongue of jungle, hiding it entirely between two rivers, the Namaung and Nameit rivers on the west and east respectively, both flowing into the Shwéli river. Small boats, 12 feet long, are said to work between Momeik and the Shwéli, which is said to be 30 miles distant. Larger boats are said to work on the Shwéli. The Nameit is about 1½ miles east of the town. Momeik consists chiefly of one long street forming the bazar. This street is 960 × 100 yards. Momeik [illegible] feet deep. Momeik

FROM BERNARDMYO TO MOMEIK—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commr., Northern Divn., &c.	**3. Momeik**—*cont.*			about 25 yards broad and is very straight and well kept. Large convoys of bullocks work between Sagadaung and Kyanhnyat. There are supplies of bullocks and rice. There are a few kyaungs, and a small zayat by a bridge over a small nullah about ¾ of a mile from the town.

No. 6.

From BHAMO to AYEINDAMA (Irrawaddy left bank below Hokat) viâ THEINLÔN.

BY G. W. SHAW, ESQ., DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, BHAMO, JANUARY 1889.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Mannaung** ... Tapin river.	16	0	16	0	Road good. North for first 2 miles, then north-east. Smaller streams bridged. At about 7 miles Môpein where the Tapin has to be crossed; never fordable. At about 7½ miles Hélôn crosses Mannaung branch of Tapin to Mannaung, Burman Shan village with Chinese and Kachin quarters adjoining. These quarters or villages are situated, the Shan on an island in the Mannaung branch of the Tapin, the Chinese where the roads to the Môlé chaung and to China start, the Kachin at a point where the road from Bhamo abuts.
		2. Ngagadaung ...	13	0	29	0	Recross branch of Tapin. Road thence level and good all the way. At about 4 miles the road to China branches off to the right. At about 10 miles pass Pinthet, Kachin village, on level ground near foot of hills. Ngagadaung is a small Kachin village. No accommodation.
		3. Theinlôn ... Môlé chaung.	13	0	42	0	Road in parts very narrow, hardly wide enough for baggage animals. Steep ascent for about a mile at starting and descent on the other side of the hill of about 2 miles and numerous smaller ascents and descents; also four muddy streams and swamps to be crossed, which delay baggage animals. Another small Kachin village a short distance before reaching the summit of the first hill. From the summit of this hill a good view would be obtained both on the Tapin and Môlé sides if the jungle were cleared. Several Kachin taungyas passed. Rice nearly ripe early in November. Theinlôn is a Shan village of 16 houses (left bank Môlé chaung). At present the largest village in the Môlé chaung district. There are four or five Kachin houses in the village, and the Laka Kachin Sawbwa, who "protects" the village, lives there. Traders come up here by boat with salt. It takes them about four days to get to Yeinthaw, which is in the lower part of the river and within easy distance of Bhamo. Up to Theinlôn the road from Bhamo presents few difficulties to pack animals in the dry weather and, with a little bridging of the small muddy places, a very easy matter, and a little jungle cutting in the narrow places, could be made a really good pack track. [illegible]

FROM BHAMO TO AYEINDAMA (IRRAWADDY, &c.) *viâ* THEINLÔN—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**4. Camp in jungle.** Small stream.	15	0	57	0	From Theinlôn there is a direct road to Mannaw, a day's journey distant. Cross the Môlé chaung at starting; not fordable. At about 7 miles small stream. No water from here until camp at 15 miles is reached. Path easy for pack animals.
		5. Camp on Nantaung chaung. Namsan and Nantaung chaungs.	19	0	76	0	For many miles in this and the previous march road runs through open grass plain, under cultivation near the villages of Manpin and Kauksin, which are passed at about 5¼ miles and 11½ miles respectively, but elsewhere waste and cut up by the tracks of wild elephants. At about 15¼ miles cross Namsan chaung. Water is scarce, and there is no population to speak of. A couple of muddy places between last camp and Manpin require to be bridged—an easy matter.
		6. Ayeindama ... Irrawaddy river.	13	0	89	0	A few miles from Ayeindama similar wide plain, cultivated only in one corner by the people of that village. Ayeindama is a Shan village of houses, with several "protecting" Kachin houses adjoining on the left bank of the Irrawaddy. It has a pôngyi kyaung; no other accommodation. Hôkat is about 7 miles higher up the river and on the opposite bank. Country boats (haungs) do the distance in about three hours upwards and half that time downwards in January. A good deal of gold-washing appears to be carried on by Kachins and Chinese at Lônsôn on the upper part of the Môlé chaung, about a day's march above Theinlôn.

No. 7.

From BHAMO to AYEINDAMA viâ TÁLÍ.

BY CAPT. COUCHMAN, D.S.O., SOMERSETSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY, COLD SEASON, 1891-92, AND OTHERS.

			M.	F.	M.	F.	
G.O.C. Mandalay Dist., &c.	Commr., Northern Divn., &c.	**1. Malula** ...	13	4	13	4	For details of these stages, *see* Route No. 11 and Alternative IV.
		2. Myothit ...	10	2	23	6	
		3. Táli	7	4	31	2	
		4. Táli Uma ...	6	2	37	4	

FROM BHAMO TO AYEINDAMA *viâ* TÁLÍ—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**5. Lagat** ... Sumpi Ka jheel; two streams.	M. F. 5 2	M. F. 42 6	The road now descends and crosses the Sumpi Ka which flows in a southerly direction. The right bank is very stony and a bad descent. From here the road ascends steeply for ¼ mile through good fodder grass. General direction north-east. From here there is a road which leads to Wasik and Lôngu. It then descends and crosses a muddy jheel, 40 yards broad; water and mud 2 feet deep; and 200 yards further on a rocky stream (probably Kachong Ka), 5 yards broad, 18 inches deep, flowing west. For 300 yards it then follows up the right bank of the stream, along some terraced paddy-fields, which are too damp to camp in. From here there is a steep ascent to Marawtawng of 23 minutes. Distance 2 miles from Tálí Uma, crossing one small stream twice 2 feet wide, 2 inches deep. Country fodder and kaing grass and small trees. From here there is road to Talang. The ascent is now very steep up to Kanlang (3¼ miles) (40 minutes from Marawtawng). This road is in very good condition, except when leaving Marawtawng where it is rather rutty. Jungle as before. Water scarce. From here to Lagat (5¼ miles) 1 hour, up two steep ascents, over taungyas (old) and past a large bare white patch of decomposed felspar (distinctly visible from Bhamo) along the bottom of Alawpum hill. The road here for 20 minutes is exceedingly bad, passing through several deep cuttings, which are full of slippery boulders. Tree jungle. From here to Lagat is a very good road, passing through good fodder and big trees. A road leaves Kanlang for Wédu, which is immediately down the spur to the west, about 1 mile distant. There are two supplies of water at Lagat, but not sufficient for animals. The water along the watershed is not at all plentiful.
		6. Warra ... Tálí Ka and numerous small streams.	12 4	55 2	General direction north. The road leaves Lagat and descends through grass and bamboos into some taungyas. At 2¼ miles there is a road to the right (east) 'Nbao. From here there is a steep ascent for 200 yards. The road then descends steeply at first and then more gradually into some more taungyas (2¾ miles). From here to 3 miles it has a gradual ascent and then descends into Nawku village 3½ miles. There is a good site for a camp here. Two small streams are brought down from the hill by bamboos and supply the village. Two hundred yards below and north of the village are some paddy-fields. A small artificial stream, brought down from the hills above, runs through these; stream 2 feet wide, 1 foot deep. This can be dammed up to water animals. Fodder good and plentiful. The road from here has a north-westerly direction. It first descends and crosses a small stream, 3 feet wide, and stony bottom, 1 foot of water. It then ascends steeply for a ¼ mile and then descends to cross a small muddy stream 2 feet wide and with a few inches of water in it, and 100 yards further on another stream 3 feet wide. From here the road is fairly level, and a road runs west to Teingram. (?) The road now passes through some swampy ground and crosses another small swampy stream and then ascends steeply for a ¼ mile. From this point it descends very steeply to the Tálí Ka, just above which are some

FROM BHAMO TO AYEINDAMA *vid* TÁLÍ—*continued.*

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
G.O.C. Mandaly District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**6. Warra**—*cont.*			taungyas. All this road from the swampy ground is much overgrown and runs through grass and bamboo jungle; at the top of the hill are a few big trees; road otherwise good; Tálí Ka 5 yards broad, 1 foot deep; boulders; bad crossing; then up into the village of Meunglai 6½ miles. From here the road runs north-east and is very good. It crosses a small stream, 4 yards broad and passes through some terraced paddy-fields over three small streams. These fields are fairly dry and would camp 250 men. From these fields the road ascends steeply through kaing grass and bamboos and is much overgrown. At 9½ miles the village of Letsao* is reached, and from here the road is excellent and 6 feet broad, having been recently cleared. It crosses two more very tiny streams and then descends rather steeply into Letsao* (Pumkatong) 9½ miles. The road after leaving Letsao runs generally north, descending through big tree jungle. After ½ mile two roads branch off to the right to ? ? ? . The road now becomes overgrown and descends steeply along the side of hill After 11 miles the road becomes very bad for transport, as it is cut into the side of hill with steep sides and has not been cut wide enough, the result being that laden animals are pushed over the khud. At 12 miles reach Warra Pumkatang and descend very steeply to Lower Warra 12½ miles by a zigzag road and crossing two small streams, only one of which would be of any use for watering animals. A dam should be constructed. This part of the road is not good at present, but would not require much labour to make good, as the ground is very soft. Camping ground in the village. Fodder plentiful.
		7. Manmaw ... Numerous small streams and Mólé chaung.	M. F. 11 2	M. F. 66 4	The road now descends very steeply over stony ground and through tree jungle and is here very good, but at the bottom of the hill (2 miles), it passes through kaing grass and is overgrown. It again descends steeply and then ascends past some Kachin huts steeply into Unkaw Ningaw village 3 miles. Four small streams, each 3 feet wide, are crossed. Unkaw. Good camp. Fodder excellent. Water from a bamboo spring north-east of village (200 yards) along a level path; very slow supply. From Unkaw the road descends over stony ground for ½ mile and then passes along the side of a hill along grass and bamboo jungle, gradually ascends at first, and then very steeply over stony ground, and in zigzags through first kaing grass and then tree jungle, into Pumpien 4½ miles. One small nullah, 3 feet wide, is crossed. The road from Pumpien to the plain is very steep, but good. It varies from 6 feet to 15 feet broad, is very smooth and good, and descends in zigzags through tree jungle and taungyas to the plains below. From here it passes through alternate paddy-fields and kaing grass to Nepeodaw 8½ miles, a small village on the Mólé chaung called in Kachin language Nam Li. Good fodder and camping ground. A little paddy to be got here. The road now follows along the left bank of the Mólé chaung through kaing grass, which has overgrown the path in many places. Occasional Kachin paddy-fields are crossed. Manmaw is on the right bank of the Mólé chaung, which is 45 yards broad

* Captain Couchman states later on that "Pumkatawng" infers "on top of the hill," therefore [illegible] Nepeodaw 8½ miles, a small village on the Mólé chaung

FROM BHAMO TO AYEINDAMA *viâ* TÁLÍ—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**7. Manmaw**—*cont.*			here, hip deep, with sandy bottom, and current 1 mile an hour. Water clear and good and full of fish. Banks: kaing grass on sand. A small village, with eight to ten boats, most of which have come from Bhamo trading. There is a small bamboo pôngyi kyaung here which would hold a dozen men. Good ground for camping on both sides of the river. Manmaw is "two nights" (*i.e.*, three days') journey from Bahmo by road and four "nights" (*i.e.*, five days) by the river which is very tortuous. Very large Burman boats can come up to here and Manmaw would form a very good base for a column operating in these parts.
		8. Ka-u ... Môlé, Namsang and Namkhan chaungs, and numerous smaller streams.	M. F. 14 0	M. F. 80 4	The road has a general direction of north-west from Manmaw. For ½ a mile it goes along a kaing grass plain. It then enters thick bamboo jungle and goes west along the edge of the plain. After 1½ miles it turns more north and passes through fine teak jungle to the Nan Ngaw Ka (3 miles). This is 10 yards broad and has steep sheer banks 8 feet high and has a muddy bottom, with 2 feet of water. There is a single plank foot-bridge here and timber at hand to make a larger bridge. Water bad. From here the road has a gradual ascent of 2 miles over a small ridge of 200 feet height through tree, cane, and kaing grass jungle with occasional small descents. From the top of this ridge the road descents to a small sakhán ½ a mile further on. From here for another 2 miles the road is comparatively level, having a few slight ascents and descents, and crossing and re-crossing several small rocky streams, which form no obstacle, but contain good water. It now ascends 400 to 500 feet steeply and over some stony bits in the next mile to the village of Tutap (deserted and overgrown with good fodder grass), and thence descends steeply 1 mile to the village of Kao-sin (Kaukchan), down a slippery clay bit of soil. Distance 9½ miles. All this road is much overgrown, but has no obstacles and could be made very good in two days. Kao-sin is a Burma-Shan village; it has some Kachin houses in it and the Kachin village of Karpaung (Wapaung) overlooks it from the neighbouring hill. There is plenty of fodder grass on this part of the march. There is another village of Kao-sin about a mile north-west in the paddy-fields, which is an off-shoot of this village. From here the road passes for 1½ miles along a paddy and grass plain. Road good at 1 mile cross a tributary of the Nan Ngaw Ka stream which is 6 yards broad, has 2 feet of water and a bad muddy bottom which is likely to cause trouble to transport. A few bamboos are thrown across to form a foot-bridge, but there are no materials very near for making a longer bridge. From 1½ miles into Ka-u (14 miles) is through trees and kaing grass. Road good; crosses 2 small streams with very little water, over one of which is a plank bridge, to the Namsang chaung, 40 yards broad, 2 feet deep, sluggish current, gravelly and sandy bottom. Timber on both banks; right bank steep ascent which can easily be dug out into a more convenient approach. Ka-u village is on the left bank. The Namkhan chaung joins the Namsang just above the village; Ka-u is a Lapai village.

No. 7.

FROM BHAMO TO AYEINDAMA *viâ* TÁLÍ—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**9. Ayeindama** ... Irrawaddy and smaller streams.	M. F. 15 0	M. F. 95 4	The road from Ka-u is level, for the first mile through dense, matted jungle. Beyond this the track is clearer through jungle and crosses six long glades of rumnah. The last 3 or 4 miles, on approaching Ayeindama, are over a broad open track, 6 feet broad. Two streams, at 3 miles and 12½ miles from Ka-u, are crossed, neither form any obstacle to mule transport. No. 2, 25 feet in breadth, 2½ feet deep; No. 1, 10 feet in breadth only, 1 foot of water at present. Three other dry nullahs are crossed; no obstacle. Troops can camp on small open space south of village and on the bank of the Irrawaddy, 600 yards broad here. The village is divided into two halves, north and south. North half Kachins, south Burmans. Supplies from Bhamo by large boats. Launches at this time of year (January) cannot approach nearer than the bend of river, ½ mile below.

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM TÁLÍ UMA, STAGE 4, TO KA-U, STAGE 8.

BY LIEUT. H. C. SANDFORD, 3RD BURMA BATTALION, JANUARY 1892.

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Legrakatawng.** Two small streams and Môlé chaung.	12 6	12 6	Road returns towards Tálí for about ¾ mile, then proceeds north-east by north for 12¾ miles to Legrakatawng. On the way we pass Kateng (?) five houses at 3½ miles; Inchong (?) three houses, at 5th mile; Theinlôn, nine houses, at the 8th mile; Maraw, 11 houses, at the 9th mile. Road very hilly, passing over two spurs about 600 feet high and two insignificant streams. Good for mules, about 6½ hours' journey. The village of Legrakatawng is built on two sides of a large stretch of paddy-field, enough to camp 1,000 men. Good water close by. Contains about 13 houses. At Theinlôn, 13 houses cross the Môlé chaung, about 60 yards broad just fordable now (1st January) for loaded mules, but dug-outs are available.
		2. Camp (4 miles short of Manpang).	14 0	26 6	After leaving camp, first 6 miles north-west by west thence for 8 miles due north through a dark and evil-smelling forest, just beyond which is a stretch of open country, very good for camping, with good water just beyond. Four miles beyond forest stands Manpang, 10 houses camping ground for 500 animals, and a large pôngyi kyaung, beneath which 100 men could sleep, is in the village. Road very bad the last 2 miles. About 10 hours' journey. Road, very bad for last 4 miles, being very muddy and wet. About 4 miles due north to Ka-u very good road.
		3. Ka-u	8 0	34 6	

Note 1 *by Captain Couchman.*—This route is evidently by Kasukeng, Kukum, and Lana to Theinlôn. The village of Legrakatawng, where they camped, is, I imagine, below Lana to the west in the Lana paddy-fields.

Note 2.—This is evidently the shortest way from Tálí to Ayeindama, the road previously described (No. 7) evidently taking a circle into the hills between [illegible] 10 hours' journey. Road [illegible]

FROM BHAMO TO AYEINDAMA *viâ* TÁLÍ—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE II.

FROM TÁLÍ UMA, STAGE 4, TO LAGAT, STAGE 5, *viâ* LÔNGU.

BY CAPT. COUCHMAN AND SURVEYOR SULTAN SUKHREE, DECEMBER 1891.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
			M. F.	M. F.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Lagat** ... ... Sumpi Ka.	**10 0**	10 0	General direction east-north-east to Lôngu (? miles), thence north. Cross the Sumpi Ka and proceed up to 2 miles as by Route 2. Thence to Achang (1) (2 miles) through kaing grass and tree jungle up a steep ascent. Just above Achang (2) (3 miles) a road branches off to the south to Wasik. The road here is very steep through tree jungle, but is good. Thence the road turns north and passes along the top of the watershed to Achang (3), a small hamlet of three houses at 5 miles. Water scarce. Thence the road by a series of small ascents and descents goes along the watershed to Lagat (10 miles). This is the best route to Lagat, although it is the longest, as there are no bad places for transport. At 1 mile before Lagat the road passes Kanghphang. From here a road passes along the watershed to Mam and thence along the frontier line to Taolung, and then to Manwyne.

BRANCH I.

FROM TÁLÍ UMA, STAGE 4, TO WÉDU UMA.

BY CAPT. COUCHMAN, DECEMBER 1891.

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Wédu Uma—** **(a) viâ Kukam** ... **(b) „ Sumpra**... Tumpi, Nakut and several smaller streams.	**6 4** **7 0**	6 4 7 0	General direction north-east. From Tálí Uma the road descends into some taungyas and crosses a small stream, 3 feet wide, muddy and bad crossing, but very easily bridged. From here the road ascends into Talang (1 mile). Road much overgrown with grass. Branch road to Marawtatang from Talang. From here the road descends into some taungyas and then ascends into Lawpum (2½ miles). Road as before. Branch route to Tálí (21 minutes). From Lawpum road passes through taungyas and descends steeply to the Tumpi Ka; 4 yards broad; stony bottom; 1 foot deep; and ascends steeply to Wédu Lagatan along the right bank of the stream and high above it (4½ miles) (39 minutes). From here there are two routes to Wédu Uma viâ Kukam as follows, and viâ Sumpra. Road now ascends steeply and over good smooth ground into Kukam (17 minutes) (15 miles). From Kukam road descends steeply and crosses the Nakut Ka; 3 yards broad; 1 foot deep; muddy bottom, and passes along some paddy-fields. It then ascends steeply into the straggling village of Wédu Uma (6½ miles), crossing one other small stream (31 minutes). All this route is good and there is plenty of good fodder all along the route. The Sumpra route on leaving Wédu Lagatan turns east-north-east and again crosses the Tumpi Ka, 6 feet wide, 1 foot deep; rocky; and ascends steeply through tree jungle to Sumpra (17 minutes). It then descends and joins road from Kukam to Wédu Uma, about

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FROM BHAMO TO AYEINDAMA *viâ* TÁLÍ—*continued.*

BRANCH I—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay, &c.	Commr., Northern Divn., &c.	**1. WéduUma**—*cont.*			a ½ mile from Sumpra. It crosses two small muddy streams before it reaches the other road. Wédu Uma is immediately under and to the west of Alawpum. A road is reported up to it. If so, it must be very steep.

BRANCH II.

FROM MANMAW, STAGE 7, TO WÉDU UMA.

BY CAPT. COUCHMAN, JANUARY 1892.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Laimôk** ... ... Môlé chaung, Asin Ka and six small streams.	6 0	6 0	Crossing the Môlé chaung the road goes along paddy-fields and kaing grass for about 1½ miles along the route to Nepeodaw. It then turns south-east and at 2¼ miles crosses the Asin Ka, 10 yards broad, 2 feet deep, and muddy bottom with kaing grass banks. The crossing is easy and good. At 2½ miles the road leaves the plain and turns south going a few feet above the plain through bamboo jungle and grass and fairly level till at 3 miles it again crosses the Asin Ka, here 5 yards broad with firm level bottom and easy crossing. It now continues through tree and grass jungle over four small boggy streams with steep ascents and descents of 6 feet each, and crossed by a single pole for a foot-bridge. These are from 3 to 5 feet broad at bottom, and if much traffic went across would form impediments. They could easily be made passable in half-an-hour by cutting down a few trees and kaing grass. Just after crossing the Asin Ka there is a road to the right to Pakaw. The road now passes through some open paddy-fields (damp) and then ascends steeply through taungyas and bamboo jungle up to Laimôk crossing two small streams, each 1 foot broad and with very little water. Just before reaching Laimôk there is a road to the right to Pakaw. All this road is good and smooth (distance estimated by time, which was 2½ hours *actual* marching). At Laimôk camping place is in the village. No supplies, water scanty, from a spring (below the village) which is carried off by a bamboo. Grass and bamboo plentiful. Laimôk is about 1,200 feet above Manmaw. For the last part of the march, the Asin Ka is below the road some 300 to 500 feet on the left-hand side, and is a small rocky torrent.
		2. Lana ... ... U La Ka and many smaller streams.	9 0	15 0	From Laimôk the road has an easy descent through taungyas and bamboo jungle for a mile, when it crosses the site of old Laimôk. It then descends through taungyas very steeply and with occasional strong bits into kaing grass and tree jungle, where it is very steep and slippery, but otherwise good. At 2 miles it becomes overgrown, and crosses a small stream 2 feet broad. It continues descending and crosses five more small streams. To one of these the descent is very steep indeed, and two others have boggy edges, which are at present a slight impediment, which could easily be remedied. At 3½ miles cross the U La Ka, 2 feet deep, 15 yards broad, sand and mud bottom banks kaing grass. The road is now boggy and about 50 yards further a boggy

FROM BHAMO TO AYEINDAMA *viâ* TÁLÍ—*continued.*

BRANCH II—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**2. Lana**—*cont.*			tributary of the U La Ka, 6 yards broad and 2 feet deep is crossed. This would have to be taken in hand if much traffic crossed it. At 3½ miles the road enters some paddy-fields. Good fodder all the way. General direction from Laimók south-south-east. From here to Teingár the road is very good and kept in good condition, as it is evidently used for conveying paddy up to Teingár. Leaving the paddy-fields it enters kaing grass and gradually ascends for 1½ miles, when it passes four Kachins huts belonging to Teingár. It is 4 to 6 feet broad and very smooth. Just after leaving these huts the U La Ka is again crossed. The stream is here 7 to 8 yards broad, 1 foot deep, with gravelly and stony bed. From here it ascends steeply up to Teingár (4½ miles), winding up the side of the hill and crossing four small streams. It is a little stony at first, but afterwards is good. It passes through taungyas and at the top enters some fine large tree forest. To here the direction is east-south-east. The road now goes south, and gradually descends to the village of Laryang (5½ miles), crossing one small stream, and thence to Lana village across a small taungya. Just before reaching Lana there is a road east to Teingram. At Lana (9 miles), water scarce, and has to be collected by a dam for animals. Camp in the village. Fodder plentiful. No supplies. Duration of march for transport 4½ hours. Distance estimated by time.
		3. Wédu Uma ...	3 4	18 4	The road now continues south-south-west along top of range and is fairly level with a few easy ascents and descents to Kukam. After leaving Lana it is rather overgrown, but otherwise smooth. Jungle, tree, bamboo, and kaing grass. It joins a fine open and well-kept road, 6 feet broad, about ¼ mile from Kukam. This road comes from Teingram. From here there is a road west to Pakayan and Lônsôn. Kukam is on the same level as Lana by barometer. Distance, estimated by time, 40 minutes for Mounted Infantry. This is a good road from Manmaw and has few obstacles for transport. Forage and water plentiful all along. From here to Wédu Uma *see* Branch No. 1 (*a*).—From Wédu to Tálí Uma, *see* Branch I.

BRANCH III.

FROM TEINGÁR, *see* BRANCH II, STAGE 2, TO LETSAO (*see* ROUTE No. 7, STAGE 6).

BY CAPT. COUCHMAN, JANUARY 1891.

G.O.C. Mandalay Dist., and O.C. Bhamo.	Commr., Northern Divn. and Deputy Commr., Bhamo.	**1. Letsao** ... Six small streams.	5 0	5 0	Direction of road north-east. A road branches off from this to Meunglai or M'lai (2 miles) on the eastward, and goes over taungyas and ascending and descending to cross six small streams, ranging in size from 3 to 6 feet in breadth. At 2 miles it comes on to some terraced paddy-fields, and then joins the road from Meunglai to Letsao (*see* Route 7, Stage 6). There are no obstacles on this road, and it is easy going, and only goes to a height of 200 feet above Teingár. It passes about ¼ mile to the north of Meunglai.

Asiatic Society, Calcutta
Acc. No. 41205 Date 25.3.86

FROM BHAMO TO AYEINDAMA *viâ* TÁLÍ—*continued.*

BRANCH IV.

FROM KUKAM, *see* BRANCH I-A, TO LANA (BRANCH II, STAGE 2), *viâ* MATYANG AND TEINGRAM.

BY CAPT. COUCHMAN, JANUARY 1892.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Lana** ... Tálí Ka and Ritu Ka, and numerous smaller streams.	5	4	5	4	Matyang is nearly due east from Kukam. The road descends steeply through grass and bamboo for ½ mile and down 250 feet and crosses the Tálí Ka, which is 7 yards broad, stony bottom, 1 foot deep, and easy crossing. Just before the Tálí Ka are two small boggy streams 3 and 6 yards broad, which are, however, no obstacle and have only 6 inches of mud and water. It now ascends steeply into some taungyas crossing one small stream 3 yards wide and after a small level piece, ascends steeply into Matyang (1½ miles). Branch roads from here to Wédu and N'bao, Lagat, and Nawku. The road follows the route to N'bao for 300 yards, and then turns north towards Teingram. It ascends at first steeply into some taungyas, and is then fairly level, with some ascents and descents over six small streams, none of which exceed 6 feet in width, and have good water and stony beds. From Teingram at 4 miles are branch roads to Kukam and Nawku and Meunglai. Road up to here good, smooth, but narrow. The road is now very good, 6 feet broad and well kept. It gradually descends at first, and then goes more steeply through tree jungle down to the Ritu Ka, which has a rough foot-bridge, and is 9 feet broad, stony bed, with rather difficult crossing. Two hundred yards further on it crosses the Tálí Ka (as above) which has a rough foot-bridge, and then ascends steeply over some taungyas and joins the road from Teingár to Lana (Branch II, Stage 2) about 300 yards short of Lana which is reached at 5½ miles.

BRANCH V.

FROM WARRA UMA, STAGE 6, TO WAJAO.

BY CAPT. COUCHMAN, JANUARY 1892.

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Wajao** ... ... Two small streams near Warra Uma and 'Ntum Ka.	5	4	5	4	General direction east. The road goes towards Warra-Legra-katawng for ¼ mile (*see* Route 7). It then goes east through tree jungle, and ascends on to the ridge on which Warra-Legra-katawng stands and joins a road from the village to its paddy-field. Up to here the road is very rough and steep. It follows along the road to paddy-fields for 200 or 300 yards and then goes down very steeply through kaing grass to the 'Ntum Ka, 12 feet broad, 1 foot deep, stony bottom, and good water. It then ascends still more steeply through kaing grass, into tree jungle, and joins a fine open path 6 feet broad from Letsao and 200 yards further on reaches the small village of Laja (3 miles). Up to this junction the road is much overgrown and very steep and slippery. From Laja the road ascends

FROM BHAMO TO AYEINDAMA *viâ* TÁLÍ—*continued.*

BRANCH V—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District, &c.	Commr., Northern Division, &c.	**1. Wajao**—*cont.*			gradually through tree jungle into Wajao. There is a fine open road 9 feet broad to the Wajao paddy-fields to the east. Time to Wajao from Warra Uma for Mounted Infantry 1½ hours. Distance estimated by time at 5½ miles. *Note.*—For transport it would be far better to go round by Warra-Pum-katawng, which is about ½ mile longer, but a better road.

BRANCH VI.

FROM PUMPIEN, *see* STAGE 7, TO MANMAW (STAGE 7).

BY CAPT. COUCHMAN, JANUARY 1892.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District, &c.	Commissioner, Northern Division and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Manmaw** ... Molé chaung and ten streams.	6 4	6 4	General direction west-north-west. This road goes along the spur west of Pumpien. Leaving the Pumpien Sawbwa's house it descends through tree jungle. This part is rather rough and stony for ¼ mile. It then descends more gradually with occasional ascents and descents first through tree jungle, and then through kaing grass and bamboo jungle. There are two very steep descents, but the road is good throughout, and, though not as broad as the road in Route 7, is, I think, preferable for ascent, as there are occasional level pieces, while in the other it is against the collar all the way. Ten streams in all are crossed, nine of which are merely little springs conducted out of the hill side by bamboo pipes. The tenth and last stream is about 6 feet broad and has muddy banks, which are boggy. From here the road goes west-south-west along damp paddy-fields, leaving the small Shan village of Loileng on the left about ½ mile distant. It joins Route 6 at Nepeodaw. (From here *see* Route 7.) It is but little shorter than the other route (No. 7). Distance estimated by time 1½ hours for a small party of Mounted Infantry.

BRANCH VII.

FROM PUMPIEN, *see* STAGE 7, TO NINGKAW *viâ* HTINGCHU.

BY H. F. HERTZ, ESQ., CIVIL OFFICER, NORTH-EASTERN COLUMN, JANUARY 1882.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District, &c.	Commr., Northern division, &c.	**1. Ningkaw** ... Four small streams.	2 6	2 6	General direction south-west. Road goes round the south side of the Pumpien hill, and crosses two small streams. It is pretty level throughout, and a good road for transport animals. A ¼ of a mile from Pumpien a branch road leads off to the Teingár paddy plain, south-east of Laimôk. Jungle, [illegible]

FROM BHAMO TO AYEINDAMA *viâ* TÁLÍ—*continued.*

BRANCH VII—*continued.*

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
			M. F.	M. F.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Ningkaw**—*cont.*			General direction from Htingchu, south-south-east. Road returns about 400 yards along Pumpien route and then branches off to the right. It descends gradually for about ½ mile and is fairly good. The descent then becomes very steep and crosses two small streams with rocky beds within the next ¼ mile. The road about here is very narrow and along the steep hill side, and when it crosses the streams, it is bad for transport animals. At ¾ mile it joins the Pumpien-Ningkaw road. Jungle at first, grass and then tree jungle. Distance estimated by time.

No. 8.

From BHAMO to KÁNTI (up the Irrawaddy River).

FROM BHAMO TO NAWNAW (OR LAWNAW) RAPID ON MALÍKA RIVER (*i.e.*, WESTERN BRANCH OF IRRAWADDY RIVER ABOVE THE BIFURCATION) AND THENCE TO KÁNTI.

BY MAJOR FENTON, DEPUTY ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, BURMAH, JUNE 1890.

Small steamers of the *Pathfinder* and *Mary* class are the only ones utilised at present for plying on the river from Bhamo upwards. Unfortunately in the low river season, say, from the end of October to the end of May, the river *above* Senbo is cut up into short lengths by sand and gravel banks, or reefs of rock over which there is not water enough for even the lightest draught steamers to pass upwards for any long distance.* In the flood season, on the other hand (from the end of May to the end of October), the river rushes with such violence through the defile *below* Senbo that it is only with the very greatest difficulty and with considerable danger that a steamer of either of the above classes could be got up under the most advantageous circumstances. To bring a steamer down at this season is almost out of the question. Nothing but the most urgent necessity could justify the attempt now that the danger of the proceeding has been practically tested.†

It is therefore at present impossible to run steamers the whole way between Bhamo and the Upper Irrawaddy (*i.e.*, above Senbo) throughout the year, and under those circumstances all that can be done is to use them between Bhamo and Senbo in the low-river season and above Senbo in the high-river. The annual rise of the river may be expected at the end of May or early in June, so any steamers that are wanted to work above Senbo in the high-river have to be sent up to that place by the end of May at the latest, or must at all events be prepared to start up at short notice for fully a week before then in case the river should show a steady rising tendency earlier than usual. There is a river-gauge at Bhamo. Roughly speaking, until this marks 13 feet of water in the river, steamers *can* get up the defile, but *cannot* get above Senbo; over 13 feet it is exactly the reverse.

Fuel.

Unless orders are issued beforehand for its collection, little or no wood for fuel can be obtained from the villages along the river, even the larger ones: but with a few days' notice any quantity that may be named up to 15 or 20 tons could be collected at Senbo, Hôkát, Tálawgyi, Kaungpu, Kátkyo, Zigyun, Waingmaw, Myitkyina, Maingna, and, with a week or two's notice, probably also at Wátu and Lapé. The longer the notice

* I understand that dredging operations are being carried on above Senbo, with a view to enabling small launches to pass up even in the dry season.—A. F. 18-2-93.

† Captain Black of H.M.'s Indian Marine brought the *Pirate* down safely in July 1888, but was several times in imminent danger of being wrecked.—A. F.

FROM BHAMO TO KÁNTI (UP THE IRRAWADDY RIVER)—*continued.*

the drier and better the fuel. As much coal as can conveniently be stowed should also be taken for use with the wood fuel in case this should be fresh and damp. If it is intended to go on far up the river axes and a cross-cut saw should be taken as there is a great deal of taungya cultivation up river and from the half-burnt logs on these clearings, it would be easy to replenish the stock of fuel, provided means of cutting it up are handy.

Country traversed.

Roughly speaking for the first 10 miles from Bhamo the river passes through low-lying jungle-covered country with numerous villages along the banks. It then enters the hills gradually and passes through them until just before reaching Senbo (about 50 miles from Bhamo). The country now opens out again, and, with the exception of a low and occasionally broken range of hills, which extends up the right bank from the river side below Hátha as far as Akyé, generally not further than 2½ to 3 miles from it and much nearer in parts, the country on both sides as far north as Wátu is flat and covered with low tree jungle or kaing grass. Except where cleared for cultivation near the villages, a little north of Wátu, the hills commence again and the river runs through them so far as it has been traversed up to the present. Those on the right bank are high and but little cleared of the thick jungle that covers them, but those on the left bank are lower and taungya clearings are numerous and extensive, especially from Lapé upwards on both branches, though few villages are in sight.

River.

The river varies in width from 600 to 1,000 yards and even more, except in the defile between Bhamo and Senbo and from the Mawkan rapid above Wátu onwards. In the former case it is about 300 yards at the widest, and 40 at the narrowest. In the latter case it narrows from Mawkan upwards to a general width of about 400 yards, a little less than that in some places, and a little more in others. At Lapé it is at about its narrowest (below the bifurcation), about 350 yards, and at the Manthémaw and the bend of the Tangpé rapids, and also just below the bifurcation it is at its widest, which is certainly under 500 yards.

At the junction the eastern branch (Méka, the Burmanized form of Nmaika, which is Kachin and means "a river that has bad, *i.e.*, turbulent water") is rather wider than the western branch or Malíka (Kachin, meaning "a large river" *). The former is about 400 yards wide and the latter about 300.

As you ascend the Malíka it narrows gradually to about 150 yards at Nawnaw (or Lawnaw) rapid. There is one narrow place before that, about 60 yards wide, but the current is now strong, probably about 3½ to 4 miles an hour at this season.

Above Nawnaw (or Lawnaw) as far as one can see it is still about the same width. *Boats* can get up as far as a place called Santa (about 3 days' journey up stream from the bifurcation), but never go any higher. Small bamboo rafts, however, come down from Nhúmnágá in the high-river season, which is a day's journey (with the stream) above Santa, whence they can get down to Sakáp in a day at the same season.

Current.

The current, generally speaking, must be about 3½ to 4½ miles an hour in the high-river season; in the defile often 6 or 7, and probably as much as 9 or 10 in the strongest parts of any very narrow places. From Bhamo to Senbo generally occupies about seven hours by steamer, the return journey about four.

Boats in the flood season take five days to ten days going up and come down easily in a day.

Boats ascending in the dry season from Senbo to Nawnaw would take about 17 days; longer than that if in large parties owing to delays that would occur at rapids, increasing in proportion to the number of boats. Steamers descending in the flood season from above Senbo take about half the time noted in the following route. Boats descending in the dry season would take probably about a quarter the time they take to get up.

Tributaries.

The only tributaries navigable by small steamers during high-river season are—

Right bank.—Mogaung chaung. *Left bank.*—Nantabet chaung.

Other smaller tributaries navigable by small boats for a day or two days' journey at the same season are—

Right bank.—Mawpaung, Nansan, and Sinkan chaungs and Pungin Ka.

Left bank.—Nammali, Nantabet, Natmyin and Namfu (Kwétu) chaungs.

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* The name Malíka is given to any large river, e.g., the Chindwin.—A. E.

FROM BHAMO TO KÁNTI—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Time. Intermediate. H.	Time. Intermediate. M.	Time. Total. H.	Time. Total. M.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Senbo**	7	30	7	30	Right bank large Shan village. Plentiful supply of wood can be collected at short notice.
		Shwé-in	4	0	4	0	Left bank small mixed Shan-Kachin village, opposite mouth of Mogaung chaung. Wood obtainable on short notice.
		Hátha	1	15	5	15	Right bank small Shan village of five or six houses.
		Ayeindama ...	1	0	6	15	Left bank mixed Shan-Kachin village. From here a trade route leads to Thama and China (Maingla and Sanda districts), five or six mule marches.
		Kayôn	1	0	7	15	Small Kachin villages right bank.
		Manhwé	0	15	7	30	
		2. Hôkát	0	15	7	45	Right bank large mixed Shan-Kachin village. Police post. Plentiful supply of wood on short notice. Two days' march hence to Mogaung.
		Tálawgyi and Kaungpu.	2	45	10	30	Tálawgyi, 48 Shan houses, two Seinma Kayá Kachin, left bank, Kaungpu about 30 Shan houses, right bank. Plentiful supply of wood at both places on short notice. The chief local civil official (Atetléywa Kayaingôk) lives at Kaungpu. His district, extending from here to Maingna, belongs to the Mogaung sub-division. The most frequented trade route from here to China runs up the Nantabet chaung to Kásu, where it joins the routes from Maingmaw, Kátkyo, and Waingmaw and runs east over the hills to Thama on the highest range (two marches from Kásu). Here the Ayeindama route joins and it is two marches hence to the first villages of the Maingla and Sanda districts.
		Nantabet chaung.	1	30	11	0	This river is navigable by *Pathfinder* class as far as Nanpaung; 23 Shan and two Seinma Kaya Kachin houses right bank, about 14 miles up, and probably to Kásu (four Latawng Kachin houses, and formerly some Shan also) as far again beyond. It enters the Irrawaddy by the left bank opposite the island of Ngawnhobawk, on either side of which there is plenty of water.
		Taxaing	2	15	13	15	Small Salaung-Latawng-Kachin village; five houses; right bank.

FROM BHAMO TO KÁNTI—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Time. Intermediate. H.	Time. Intermediate. M.	Time. Total. H.	Time. Total. M.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**Nátsé Kyauktán.**	0	45	14	0	Reef of rocks. Shallow near right bank, but plenty of water on the other side towards mid-stream and left bank.
		3. Ulauk	1	0	15	0	Mixed village (Shan, five houses, and Lepé Kachin, 10 houses). Firewood could be obtained with a few days' notice, but it is easier to get sufficient at Tálawgyi and Káungpu to carry the steamer on to Kátkyo or Ligyun, both big villages. From here on a clear day the Shwedaungyi hills (Loi Kham), north and north-east of Mogaung, are visible; 20 miles or more away to the north-west are two conspicuous sugar-loaf peaks close together called Loi Ngu (snake hill) and Loi Ngo (bullock's hump hill) stand out clearly to the north-east, 20 to 30 miles off.
		Kaingtaung ...	1	15	16	15	Kaingtaung, Kachin village of two or three houses on island of same name, on which considerable opium was grown (and probably still *is*, though they say *not* during last season) by local Kachins, as well as others who come down from far north for the cultivating season (November to March).
		Maingwa. ...	0	45	17	0	Maingmaw is a Marip Kachin village of about a dozen houses left bank. This and Sanka appear to be the only villages of this tribe on the river bank. The ruins of the ancient Shan town of the same name are in the jungle about a mile inland. Maingmaw is just opposite the upper end of the Kaingtaung Island and is one of the crossing places used by Caravans passing between China and Mogaung.
		Párau	0	15	17	15	Small Latawng Kachin village of six houses, right bank.
		Akyé	0	15	17	30	Right bank Latawng Kachin village of about a dozen houses. This is the southernmost village under the Wátu Kachin Sawbwa, his northernmost village being Lapé just below the bifurcation.
		Sanka	1	30	19	0	Left bank Marip Kachin village of 11 houses, some Maru families also living there. Gold-washing carried on by these villagers, but the return seems very small. The Maru says he is *not* a Kachin, but in appearance there is little difference between them. They (Maru) have a language of their own, which is said to resemble Burmese rather than Kachin, but can all speak Kachin.

FROM BHAMO TO KÁNTI—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Time. Intermediate. H. M.	Time. Total. H. M.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**Naunghé, Héchein and Utong.**	1 30	20 30	Naunghé, left bank, Maru village of six houses, clean and well-to-do. Héchein, right bank, Kachin village of half a dozen houses. Utông, right bank, another small Kachin village a few hundred yards higher up.
		4. Zígyun and Katkyo.	1 15	21 45	Kátkyo, left bank, large Shan village of 30 houses with half a dozen Chinese-Shan houses at the eastern end. Plenty of wood procurable here and at Zígyun, a large Shan village of 40 houses, on an island opposite, channel on both sides of which has plenty of water at this season (June to October). The best place to bank at Zígyun Island is up the western channel, the narrower of the two. These two are almost the only Shan villages on the river above Senbo that have not their resident "protecting" Kachins. A trade route leads hence to Kázu on the Nantabet chaung and China (Maingla and Sanda districts).
		Thágaya and Pukaw.	0 30	22 15	Small Shan villages of a dozen huts each; former, on left bank of Irrawaddy, has also a few resident Matu-Sadan Kachins; latter on north-east corner of Zígyun Island just about opposite.
		Waingmaw ...	0 15	22 30	Left bank, Shan village of 40 houses and five Sadan Kachin and one or two Chinese or Shan-Chinese houses adjoining, but outside the stockade. Plenty of wood obtainable at short notice. Caravans from China *viâ* Kázu on the Nantabet chaung reach the Irrawaddy here and cross over to the right bank, making for Tháyágôn, whence they get over to Mogaung in three or four marches by the Nanti-chaung route.
		Nátmyin chaung and Ywadaw.	0 30	23 0	Ywadaw, left bank, small mixed village, five Shan houses, one Masang (or Mashang) Sadan Kachin. There were also a few Chinese-Shan houses here, but they were recently burnt by a raiding party of Sadan Kachins, who came from the other (*i.e.*, Chinese) side of the frontier some five or six days' journey eastward. The Nátmyin chaung is a small stream which enters the Irrawaddy by the left bank, a short distance below Ywadaw. Two days' journey by small boat (*peingaw*) up this stream (one day by land) there is a Chinese-Shan village called Lwésaw protected by Sadan Kachins, whence the people

FROM BHAMO TO KÂNTI—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Time. Intermediate. H. M.	Time. Total. H. M.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**Nátmyin chaung and Ywadaw**—*cont.*			of Waingmaw obtain their rice as they themselves do no cultivating, living entirely by their profits as "middlemen" between the traders from down country and the Kachins, as indeed do most of the inhabitants of the Shan villages from Hôkát upwards. Only the smallest sized boats can get up the Nátmyin chaung, and their buoyancy is increased by lashing bamboos along each side.
		Tháyágôn ...	1 15	24 15	Right bank, mixed villages of about 12 Shan, four Chinese or Chinese-Shan, and two or three Lataung (Peinglán Sána) Kachin houses. Saya Kyaw Dôn, who accompanied the explorer "Maung Alaga" in his journey to the upper waters of the Irrawaddy 10 years ago, now lives here. Current between this and Ywadaw very strong.
		Myitkyina and Naungtálaw.	0 15	24 30	Myitkyina, right bank, mixed village of about Shan and Lataung (Lakun) Kachin; two Kyaungs. From here there is a route to Mogaung *viâ* the Nanti chaung, three or four marches, easy going in dry weather. Plenty of wood at short notice. Naungtálaw is on an island just opposite and consists of 20 Shan houses under the protection of Sadan Kachins of Loi Ngu, none of whom, however, live in the village. This is one of the few Shan villages on the Upper Irrawaddy that goes in at all extensively for cultivation.
		5. Maingna ...	0 45	25 15	Left bank, Shan village of 30 houses, with three or four houses of resident Kachins belonging to the Maran tribe, who "protect" the village. This is the furthest village on the Upper Irrawaddy, from which revenue was collected in the Burmese time. Plenty of wood procurable on a few days' notice.
		Aré	0 30	25 45	Right bank, Kachins, about 10 houses, probably belonging to the 'Nkum tribe and a few Maru houses too, perhaps, the villages along the river between Maingna and the bifurcation, with the exception of Wátu, Sakáp, and Lapé, belonging exclusively to 'Nkum Kachins or to Marus. Just beyond Aré, a high sugar-loaf peak called Loi Long shows up over the nearer ranges at the end of a long reach of the river, bearing about north-north-east. The Loi Ngu peaks bear about east-north-east from here, distant about 15 miles.

FROM BHAMO TO KÁNTI—*continued.*

Authorities. Military	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Time. Intermediate.	Time. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**Naunglau and Wátu.**	H. M 1 0	H. M. 26 45	Wátu (Lawkum-Latawng Kachin village), 10 or 12 houses, right bank; Sawbwa Sauktwémaw. Just below it on the same bank is a Chinese-Shan village of 15 or more houses called, I think, Naunglau. A few miles above Wátu, the Thotké Taung (Loi Ka), a high range of hills running east and west for about 8 miles about on the right bank of the river. Long high spurs run northwards from this range near the river up to and beyond the bifurcation west of the Malika. On the left bank, nearly opposite, low hills, commencing with the Maingsón Taung run parallel to and never more than a mile from that bank up to and beyond the bifurcation, south of the Méka which runs east from the bifurcation, the Malika running north. From here, therefore, the Irrawaddy enters another defile which may probably be correctly called the first defile, as from all accounts its course now is entirely amongst hills up to its source above Kánti. Small streams break through the low hills on the left bank here and there, but the only right bank tributaries are streams that take their rise in the Loi Ka.
		Sakáp or Sakráp.	1 30	28 15	Right bank (Lawkum-Latawng Kachin village, 10 or 12 houses). About 15 minutes' run above this village; the course of the river is almost due north and south, and at the end of a very long reach on that bearing a high pointed topped hill shows up straight ahead, apparently not more than 15 miles off. From its summit broad easy sloping spurs, mostly cleared of trees, run down southwards. This hill is called Loi Lom in Shan, Pu a Nen in Kachin, and is between the Malika and the Méka near the former.
		Namfu stream ...	0 45	29 0	Stream entering by left bank, probably same as Kwétu chaung.
		'Nkum and Mawmé.	0 15	29 15	'Nkum Kachin village, 15 houses of tribe of same name, left bank; Mawmé, right bank a little higher up, about the same size and probably same tribe or Mará.
		Mawkan rapid ...	0 15	29 30	Not very difficult rapid; best course up right bank close round the point.
		Manthémaw rapid.	0 45	30 15	Difficult rapid except when river is very full; best course near right bank up to a projecting point, then a little way towards mid-stream in slack water below a rock that crops up there, then back again slanting upwards to the right bank. This appears to have been the point up to which Captain Rimmer of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's service succeeded in bringing his boat in December 1887, as there is said to be no other rapid in the lowest state of the river (and there certainly is not in flood time) between this and Tángpé rapid close to the bifurcation.

FROM BHAMO TO KÁNTI—*continued.*

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Time.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
			H. M.	H. M.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**Lapé**	0 45	31 0	Small Lawkum-Latawng Kachin village of six or eight houses, right bank. This is one of the Wátu Sawbwa's villages and would be a good place for a steamer wishing to proceed up the Malíka to replenish its stock of wood, as the Sawbwa is on good terms with Government and would no doubt be able to arrange for the collection of several tons with due notice beforehand.
		Tángpé rapid ...	1 0	32 0	Difficult rapid, very strong water. Best course up left bank under shelter of large rock just above water at high-flood season, which forms a strong backwater (just above this same rock there is a well defined, but not dangerous, whirlpool), skirt round the mid-stream side of the rock, keeping as near to it as possible, then skirt the whirlpool as near as possible and get in again to the left bank above it as soon as you can. The difficult part is now over and you can cross gradually over to the right bank, where the current is slacker. The bifurcation is in sight directly you turn the rapid, but not before, as the river takes such a sharp turn there, considerably less than a right angle.
		Bifurcation of Irrawaddy river.	0 30	32 30	From above Tángpé rapid course is due east and this is the direction up the 'Nmaika (or Méka). The Malíka runs in at the junction from almost due north apparently, varying but little from that course for a long distance, 20 to 30 miles at least, and probably it runs almost due south all the way from where Colonel Woodthorpe saw it in about latitude 27°. At the junction the 'Nmaika is slightly wider than the Malíka, but even in high-flood a steamer cannot get more than 2½ to 3 miles up it in consequence of a reef which extends right across the stream, the channel between being nowhere clear of broken water.
		Tángpu and Mara.	0 15	32 45	Latawng Kachin village of five or six houses just over the crest of the hills bordering left bank. Taungya clearing extends almost to the river bank and path runs up across it to the villages, passing another small village of the same tribe called Mara; neither village is in sight from the river, but a few houses belonging to the latter have settled on the right bank of the 'Nmaika, a little above the junction.

FROM BHAMO TO KÁNTI—*continued.*

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Time.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
			H. M.	H. M.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**Kwitan**	0 15	33 0	Left bank, two or three Kachin houses a little way up the hill side; taungya clearing all round. There is a ferry here, the route being much used by Kachins going down to the Lémyo district for salt or right away down to Moganug, Mohnyin, and Mawlu even to buy buffaloes.
		Pungin Ka ...	1 0	34 0	A stream which joins by the left bank about 60 feet wide at its mouth; slow current, probably partly due to the Malika being in flood and damming it up. It comes from the west-south-east, and is said to rise in the Loi Ka range.
		Nawnaw or (Law-naw rapid).	0 15	34 15	Does not look difficult; best course probably up right bank. At the rapid the river takes a bit of a bend, but it is only a short one and one can see up the course for a couple of miles, it then disappears behind a hill running down from the east.

The following description of the route onwards INTO KÁNTI was furnished by SAN MAUNG PWA OF MAINGNA:—

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
			M. F.	M. F.	
Beyond the sphere of Civil and Military authority at present.					There are no villages, other than Kachin throughout this route until Kánti Shan country is reached. Meungyaka is apparently the chief place in the southern part of Kánti.
		1. Wunnan ...	...	...	Village on left bank.
		2. Alun	...	...	At about one-third of the way past village of Nunglan, left bank, just south of which a small stream enters river by same bank. Alun is a village on left bank.
		3. Sawan	...	...	At about one-third of the way pass village of Seetá, left bank, just above which the Namsing chaung, a good big stream (as large as the Nátmyin below Ywadaw) enters by the same bank. At two-thirds pass village of Namsákatawng at the mouth of a small stream that enters by the left bank. Sawan is a village on the right bank. "*Lawngs*" (medium size country

FROM BHAMO TO KÁNTI—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
Beyond the sphere of Civil and Military authority at present.		**3. Sawan**—*cont.*			boats) can get up so far, but no further, and apparently very few go up during the year even so far, the Shans trusting to the Kachins to come down themselves and fetch what they want. From Santá upwards there are numerous Kachin villages on the hills on either side of the river. Only "*peingawa*" (small "dug-outs") and bamboo rafts can be used on the river above Sawan.
		4. Tamáng sakhán.	...	...	Halting place on left bank. No village near.
		5. Kassa sakhán.	...	...	Halting place on left bank. No village near.
		6. Tarátsup ...	...	...	At about two-thirds of the way village of Keungsungyáng, left bank. Tarátsup is just below the mouth of a stream that enters by the left bank. Doubtful whether this is a village or merely a halting place.
		7. Wulaw ...	...	...	Matkyikatawng village on left bank is passed midway. Wulaw is a village also on left bank.
		8. Lapaung and Pungleng.	...	...	Lapaung and Pungleng are villages on the river bank opposite each other, the former on the right bank, the latter on the left. No boats, however small, can get higher up than this, and travellers must take to the road which follows the right bank.
		9. 'Ntingnoi ...	...	...	A long day's march passing the villages of Maraw-Sitta (just beyond which a stream is crossed), Sanáyáng and Lôpla, all on the right bank.
		10. Kacheing ...	...	...	Passing the villages of Ngankán, Pomyáng, and Sakám, all right bank.
		11. Masi chaung.	...	...	Just north of Kácheing, a large stream called the Pungin Ka enters by the right bank. It comes from the west and some little distance up it forks, the southern branch being called the Pungin and the northern the Pungsán Ka (Ka = river in Kachin). After crossing the Pungin pass the villages of Lashulatáp, Salékyet, Pási, Kátau, and Taungmatsa and camp at halting place on Masi chaung, a short distance beyond the last-named village. This stream comes in from the north-west or west by the right bank.
		12. 'Ntawng ...	...	...	Village on right bank. Here the path apparently bears away to the west of the Malika, and it is two days' march to Meungyaka.

FROM BHAMO TO KÁNTI—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
Beyond the sphere of Civil and Military authority at present.		**13. Meungyaka or Meungyeuka.**	...	...	This is a large village or town in Kánti, probably situated in the valley of the Namyuk, which is shown in the 2nd edition of sheet No. 22 N. W.; N. E. T. F. Series as joining the Namlung just above *its* junction with the Namkiu or Malika in about latitude 27° 15′. From Lapaung upwards the country is thickly populated by Káku Kachin tribes. It is said to be eight days' journey from Kacheing into Assam, but they must be very long marches and even so would scarcely land one more than on the borders of that country. If, however, the high range forming the watershed between the Brahmaputra and the Irrawaddy be taken as bounding Assam on the east then eight days' journey from Kacheing or thereabouts *viâ* the Chaukan pass would just about land one in Assam, and very likely this is what they mean. The first eight stages from Nawnaw are by water, probably about 8 miles each, if so much, as there are numerous rapids and progress would be slow. The remaining stages are each a day's march. The distance from Nawnaw to Meungyaka as the crow flies must be about 80 miles, not more, and as travelled by water and road would not be as much as 120. Probably the land stages cannot therefore be long, and 14 days must be a very liberal estimate of the time required to perform the whole journey. Transport animals do not appear to be used, the Kachins carrying their loads on the back, with a band passing round the forehead and a yoke resting on the shoulders to steady the load just like the Manipur, Kuki, or Tonkul coolies carry theirs. A path runs northwards from Lapé below the bifurcation to Kwitau ferry, whence there must certainly be a path up the left bank to Santá, and there is probably another path up the right bank as there is another ferry at a place called 'Npáng about a day's journey above Nawnaw. The path crossing here may, however, go direct west to the Amber Mines District and not come down the river bank towards Lapé. From Nawnaw upwards the river is shut in on both sides by hills, and numerous rapids are met with.

No. 9.

From BHAMO to MANWEIN viâ KARWÁN.

BY CAPT. SLADEN, 1868.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
Doubtful.	G.O.C. Mandalay Dist. and O.C. Bhamo. Commr., N. Divn. and Dy. Commr., Bhamo.	1. Mansi ...	14 0	14 0	*See* No. 13 Bhamo to Namkham *viâ* Karwán.
		2. Camp ...	8 0	22 0	
		3. Karwán, Great Pônkan.	9 0	31 0	
		4. Camp ...	17 0	48 0	One zayat. Road descends slightly all the way.
		5. Naungin ...	22 0	70 0	A Shan village of 75 houses.
		6. Lompa ...	17 0	87 0	A Shan village of 60 houses.
		7. Mantap ...	10 0	97 0	A Shan village of 30 houses.
		8. Lakom ...	21 0	118 0	A Shan village of 50 houses. Maingtha Shans.
		9. Mótha ...	3 0	121 0	

FROM BHAMO TO MANWEIN *viâ* KARWÁN—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
China.		**10 & 11. Manwein.**	20 0	141 0	*Note* 1.—Lompa and Mantap are believed to be in the Mainwan State, the town of Mainwan lying a short distance east of them. This is the regular Sawadi route to Momein. *Note* 2.—This is a very old account and should be superseded.—A. F.

No. 10.

From BHAMO to MÁTIN viâ HÁNGTÔN.

BY LIEUT. H. G. BURTON, MOGAUNG LEVY, MARCH 1891.

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Namsiri chaung, sakhán.**	12 0	12 0	Road runs east-north-east to Mômauk-sakhán through thin jungle as far as Mômauk; is fit for native wheeled carts, but is under water in rains. At Mômauk, 9 miles, there is camping ground east to Namsiri sakhán at foot of Lawtan hill. Distance 12 miles. Road good, running through *kaing* grass over flat country, but is under water in rains. Camp large and water good. Is best first halting place from Bhamo.
		2. Patsa Ka camp, 2 miles beyond Lawtan. Patsa Ka.	7 0	19 0	Road runs ¼ mile east through taungya clearing to foot of hill. Then ascends east-north-east 2,800 feet to camping ground (4 miles). Camp small and water scanty. Half mile south-west from here is village of Palaung; 5 houses; (Cowri-Lepai). From camp ascent of 500 feet in ¾ mile to Lawtan; 32 houses (Cowri-Lepai). No camping ground in village. Height of Lawtan 3,600 feet. Road very steep. Road ascends ¼ mile east-south-east to top of Lawtan hill, then descends through tree jungle 1,000 feet by steep gradients to Patsa Ka stream and camping ground 2 miles from Lawtan. This is best second halting place from Bhamo.
		3. Hángtôn ... Wara Ka.	10 0	29 0	From here road ascends east 500 feet to Lawmun, 3 miles; ascent stiff over grass-covered spurs and taungya sites; Lawmun, a marán village of 16 houses. Camping ground is ¾ mile from village, is small, but has good water-supply. Road descends about 500 feet in ¾ mile to camping ground in Wara Ka, then ascends east-north-east, 1,000 feet through grass jungle to Seinlumgyi, 6 miles; Cowri-Lepai; 50 houses; room in the village for 100 men to camp; good water. From Sinlun road runs east, descends 300 feet in ¼ mile to the Kaya Ka stream which is crossed by a foot-bridge; mules have to ford stream; crossing difficult, owing to the rocky nature of the bed, then ascends 1,200 feet through taungya sites to Pônka 8½ miles. Camp and water in village; Cowri-Lepai; 10 houses. Road descends 500 feet through grass and taungya to Nantabet valley, crosses Nantabet (20 yards × 18 inches deep), 800 yards below site of village, then runs through taungya ¼ mile along right bank and ascends east-north-east 500 feet to Hángtôn (5,500 feet high). Camp on site of village; water good. Distance 10 miles.

FROM BHAMO TO MÁTIN *via* HÁNGTÔN—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commr., Northern Division and Dy. Commissioner, Bhamo.	**4. Mátin** ...	11 0	40 0	Road ascends hill to north 100 yards (500 feet), then descends north-east for 1½ miles to bottom of valley (1,000 feet). Road fairly good. Crosses a stream at bottom of valley and ascends through taungya 1,200 feet to Sinmakôn 3 miles. Ascent steep. From Sinmakôn road to Walaung descends hill ¼ mile to east. Waloung is also reached by a branch road ½ mile south on Hángtôn-Sinmakôn road. Both villages since burnt. From Waloung road runs north descending hill through dense kaing grass 800 feet in 1½ miles to taungya sites on stream at foot of hill. Path then crosses to right bank of stream and runs east 1 mile to Manglwai valley. Valley is 2 miles long, ¾ mile broad. All under cultivation; good camping ground and water. Village of Manglwai (Cowri-Lepai; 30 houses); 800 yards north-east of camping ground. Distance 6 miles. Road from Manglwai ascends by easy gradients 2½ miles (500 feet) to Lwéyin; Cowri-Lepai; 25 houses. Lwéyin also reached by road direct from Sinmakôn, running north 1½ miles to bottom of hill, crossing stream and then ascending through cultivation 1½ miles to village of Lwéyin, reducing the length of the stage to 11 miles. From Lwéyin road runs west-north-west 1 mile along spurs, then branches off north 4 miles down easy gradients to Mátin, 13½ miles. From Lwéyin there is also a direct road to Chikai; fairly good; runs north-west nearly parallel with Mátin road.

BRANCH I.

FROM HÁNGTÔN, STAGE 3, TO LETPATKÔM.

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division and Ly. Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Letpatkôm** ...	6 4	6 4	Road follows Nantabet chaung for 1 mile, then ascends hills to north-east through grass and bamboo jungle. Follows ridge of hills to east for 4 miles to foot of Letpatkôm hill. No water after leaving Nantabet. Road ascends Letpatkôm hill 1½ miles; large bare hill. Village (Lakuns); 12 houses at top in clump of trees, 7,000 feet; 300 feet down hill ½ mile east of Letpatkôm is village of Yawyins; 25 houses. Camping ground is on rising ground 300 yards north of Upper Letpatkôm. Water good.

BRANCH II.

FROM HÁNGTÔN TO NEIGHBOURING VILLAGES.

G.O.C. Mandalay district and O.C. Bhamo.	Commr., Northern Division and Dy. Commr., Bhamo.	**Sinlungalé** ...	1 4	...	Road ascends hill to north-west 600 feet in ¾ mile through taungya, then runs north-north-west ¾ mile over spurs to Sinlungalé (Cowri-Lepai); 20 houses; road good. From here there is also a road to Sinmakôn. It runs round to north of Sinmakôn hill meeting the Sinmakôn-Lwéyin road ¼ mile north of Sinmakôn.

FROM BHAMO TO MÁTIN *viâ* HÁNGTÔN—*continued.*

BRANCH II—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
			M. F.	M. F.	
G.O.C. Mandalay Dist. and O.C. Bhamo.	Commr., Northern Divn. and Dy. Commr., Bhamo.	**Hángtônpum** ...	1 4	...	Road from Hángtôn ascends wooded hill to east 800 feet in ¼ mile, then runs east along narrow ridge ¾ mile to Hángtônpum; Lakuns; 4 houses; since burnt. One mile east of Hángtônpum this road runs into the Letpatkôm road.

No. 11.

From BHAMO to MÔMIEN viâ NAMPAUNG CHAUNG FORT.

BY E. P. CLONEY, ESQ., CIVIL OFFICER WITH EASTERN KACHIN COLUMN, DECEMBER 1890, AND CAPT. COUCHMAN, D.S.O., SOMERSETSHIRE REGIMENT, DECEMBER 1891.

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Malula** .. ... Tapin and Nampa-Chaungwa.	13 4	13 4	Leaving Bhamo the road goes north to Fort A, then takes a north-easterly direction for about 2 miles and crosses two little streams, over which the Public Works Department have spanned substantial wooden bridges. Road good all the way and passes through high wooded ground; not much undergrowth. Near the village of Nampa-Chaungwa, about 4 miles from Fort A, a large Public Works Department wooden bridge is crossed. The road becomes more open and broader after leaving Nampa till Môpeing, a Shan-Talôk village of 60 houses, is reached. Môpeing has a very large camping ground outside village towards south, just before entering. Water from the Tapin. From Môpeing the road strikes east; though the road itself is good the jungle on the both sides is very thick with thick undergrowth. Two or three small chaungs are crossed. These are generally bridged by the villagers, but the water is never deep in the cold weather. About 1 mile south of Malula is a deep chaung with very steep banks. This the villagers had temporarily bridged. After crossing this the road goes north again. The road on both sides of the chaung is through kaing grass and is, during the rains, under water. It would therefore be useless to have a permanent bridge over the chaung. A quarter of a mile before entering Malula the road leads through paddy-fields. Malula, a Shan-Burman village of 30 houses, has a good camping ground and a pôngyi kyaung for officers to stay in. Malula is situated on the left bank of the Tapin river, whence its water-supply is obtained.
		2. Myothit ... Tapin.	10 2	23 6	The road runs through paddy-fields, passing after 1½ miles the village of Kywégyo to the left, still running through paddy-fields. After another mile and-a-half two Shan-Burman villages of Maubin and Manyé to the right, then the road runs along the bank of the Tapin for a mile over sandy ground till the Shan-Burman village of Naungpaung is reached. The road runs close to the village stockade, leaving the village to the left, taking a slightly north-easterly direction, for about half a mile through open ground and about ½ of a mile through kaing jungle before the Shan-Talôk village of Kanni or Naung

FROM BHAMO TO MÖMIEN *vid* NAMPAUNG CHAUNG FORT—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**2. Myothit**—*cont.*			Paung is reached. The road runs along in front of the village stockade and beyond it for a few hundred yards and crosses a small stream; continues through kaing jungle for a mile and-a-half and goes into the dry bed of the Tapin. Through dry bed of the river great care should be taken in following the tracks of the villagers as there are treacherous quicksands off the track. The waters of the Tapin are confined to the right bank. The crossing is by boat between the two Shan-Burman villages of Hintha. The breadth of the stream here is about 200 yards. The road runs through the upper village of Hintha and turns east running through kaing grass and keeping along the right bank of the Tapin all the way for 2¼ miles. A quarter of a mile from the village the road runs through low, sandy ground, commanded on the left by low hilly ground thickly wooded. Myothit, called by the Shans Möngmai, has about 25 houses and is a good camping ground, but has only kaing grass as forage. There is an abundant supply of water, being on the Tapin. The Lawku Sawbwa has a large house here and looks after the welfare of the village. At Myothit after the rainy season of 1891 a bridge (temporary) was constructed over the Tapin 180 yards long, 5 feet broad, 4 feet over the water; built on piles with a hand-rail 3 feet high. Roadway is formed of poles laid longitudinally along bridge; these are covered with split bamboos and kaing grass, on the top of which is a layer of sand. It is rather shaky, but passable for mounted men and laden mules: it would be washed away in the rains. Bridge 5 feet above the water. Banks sandy and covered with kaing grass and only (except where the village stands) 8 feet above the water. Left bank shelves gradually, but right is steeper. Bottom of river sandy. Current 2 miles an hour. Water clear, good, and full of fish. The river flows out of a defile in a northerly direction at Myothit. The right bank commands the left. [*N.B.*—Breadth of river 172 yards.] Good camping ground to the north of village, which would hold over 1,000 men, but would require clearing. Myothit has 15 Burman houses, 3 Kachin, and 2 Chinese. Myothit is on the right bank of the Taping. There are three small dug-outs.
		3. Nampaung Chaung Fort. Namsong Ka, Panma Ka, Nampaung Ka, and numerous smaller streams.	M. F. 13 0	M. F. 36 6	General direction east-north-east. Road passes through the camping ground into thick kaing grass. After ½ mile it follows up the banks of the Numsong Ka, crossing and recrossing it seven times, occasionally going along its bed. At 3½ miles it leaves the stream and ascends a very steep stony hill. Road here very bad and slippery. It then follows up a ridge, crossing some small streams, the ascents and descents of which are generally a little difficult. The country about here consists of heavy tree jungle alternating with kaing grass and taungyas (cultivated clearings). At 4½ miles reach Lar-chong, a La-htaw (? Latawng) Kachin hamlet of three huts. Time 2¾ hours. The Namsong is a rocky torrent with no depth of water except in small pools. It is 5 to 6 yards broad. Lar-chong B.P. thermometer 208·4 at 11 A.M., or 1,885 feet elevation. It is a very poor-looking village and has no cattle or paddy. This village is grouped with Ten-

FROM BHAMO TO MÔMIEN *viâ* NAMPAUNG CHAUNG FORT—*continued.*

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**3. Nampaung Chaung Fort**—*cont.*			griyaw and Panma. There is a road from here to La-htaw, Sinyu, and Htingchu, the latter is about ½ mile to the north-west over a steep ridge. From Lar-chong there is a steep descent for a mile to the Panma Ka, 10 to 15 yards broad, a torrent in a deep gorge easily fordable (1 foot deep). There is an open maidan on each side of this stream capable of camping over 2,000 men. Water good and plentiful. Numerous small streams are crossed, one of them four times. To the south, 2 miles away, perched on a high hill, is the Kowri-Kachin village of Latong. From here there is a very steep ascent to the Kachin ('Nkum) village of Panma (8½ miles). The path here is in better order. B.P. thermometer 206·8 or 2,730 feet elevation above the sea. The road now descends to the 'Nkum-Kachin village of Nawku (9 miles) and then again descends very steeply through old overgrown clearings till at 11 miles it crosses a stream with good water. It is a torrent 1 foot deep and about 10 yards broad. On the other side is an open space which would camp 500 men. After a rise of 300 feet the road passes the police post of Sumpráya; from here the direction of the road is north; from here there is a good view of the Tapin, which is a rocky torrent to the east. From the police post there is a sharp descent of ½ mile, when the Nampaung chaung is reached, a rocky torrent, easily fordable, good water full of mahseer, and 30 to 40 yards broad. The road runs northerly now along its right bank along some paddy-fields, and at 13 miles the crossing is reached. This is commanded by the Chinese outpost about 100 feet above and 100 yards distant on the left bank. The British fort is 750 yards distant on the right bank and 525 feet above it. B.P. thermometer 210·2 — 940 feet elevation at crossing. The B.P. thermometer showed 209·2 at the fort, which is reached by a very steep ascent (1,465 feet). The road up to this point is, though rough in places, perfectly passable for men and loaded animals, but always in single file. In the rains a few caravans go down as far as Mamaung, from which place merchandise goes down to Bhamo in boats. I should not have thought it possible to march mules from Nampaung chaung to Myothit in the rains. *Note.*—There is a road from Sumpráya to Manwein *viâ* Pénsi. The description of the remainder of this route is from native information.
			M. F.	M. F.	
Chins.		**4. Saré-gyi** ... Yangkwé Ka (6 feet broad), Cheti Ka (6 feet broad), Kúm-pár Ka (12 feet broad, Saré Ka (12 feet broad).	13 0	49 6	Up a steep hill past Yawyong and Yangkwé stockades (visible from Nampaung chaung) and then down to Yangkwé Ka. Pass Kauntong and two villages of Manyaung and Maru. Up an ascent to Kunchi (15 houses, 'Nkum Kachin, stockaded); then down to Kumpár Ka and up to Saré and Saréyi (Saléyi) on the Saré Ka. Before reaching Kunchi the road passes along the north side of the Lakampum. Road and jungle as in Route No. 7, Stage 5.

FROM BHAMO TO MÔMIEN *vid* NAMPAUNG CHAUNG FORT—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
		5. Manwein ... Nam-hpyit Ka (Devil's river) 15 feet broad, Kadu Ka (25 yards broad).	10	2	60	0	Road descends to the south of Wachaung hill, and then to Nam-hpyit Ka. It then ascends to between Pomwa stockade and village (20 houses, Lapai Kachins). From here the road is at no great distance from the right bank of the Taping. It now descends into a level paddy plain and, after crossing the Kadu Ka, reaches Manwyne (400 to 500 Shan houses, surrounded by a brick wall 7 feet high). Boats can now ply for two hours' journey down the Tapin, and also up stream. There is a daily bazaar held.
		6. Sánda ... ... Several small streams.	12	0	72	0	The road follows a paddy plain and is level. There are, however, no carts in this country at all. Sánda, Shan town, surrounded by a brick wall about 7 feet high. Has 500 or 600 houses. Ten years ago there were 20 to 25 dug-outs here. The road has an easterly direction in this march and passes the village of Naunnu (Shan).
China.		**7. Meungla** ... Nanting Ka.	12	0	84	0	Road as in No. 6 stage. Meungla has 400 houses, is Shan, and is stockaded. Boats can ply up the Tapin as far as here. There is a bazaar held every five days. There is a ferry on the Nanting chaung.
		8. Mainti ... Tapin river.	20	0	104	0	The road crosses one small hill and the Tapin river by a chain and plank bridge at Chetao Cheng. This bridge is 90 yards long and 12 feet broad. Mainti is on the west side of a hill. It has 200 Shan houses and is stockaded.
		9. Hsiao-to-hi ... One stream.	13	0	117	0	Good road over a paddy plain. Hsiao-to-hi has 15 Chinese houses and is not stockaded.
		10. Mômien ...	14	0	131	0	Road crosses one hill about 400 feet high. Môm ien has a brick wall round it as "high as that round Mandalay," but has no moat. All the above route and stages are as performed by laden mules. *N.B.*—From Myothit to Nampaung chaung the distance was paced. From Nampaung chaung to Mômien each march was described as being as far as from so and so to so and so, two places being named which were known to the parties conversing

From BHAMO to MÔMIEN *vid* NAMPAUNG CHAUNG FORT—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I.

From MYOTHIT, Stage 2 to NAMPAUNG CHAUNG FORT, Stage 3.

By Capt. COUCHMAN, D.S.O., December 1891.

Authorities. Military	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Nampaung Chaung Fort.** Several small streams.	13 0	13 0	There is another and a better route from Myothit to Nampaung Fort as follows: For the first 2 miles the road is the same as that described above. It then branches off in a northerly direction. General direction east-north-east. There is a very steep ascent through kaing grass up to the village of Sinyu Htingnong (3 miles). The road is much overgrown here; thence the road has a very gradual ascent and is very good for about a mile, when it again ascends steeply over stony ground to Sinyu (1) (5 miles). Sinyu is a double village number (2), being a ¼ of a mile further on down a steep stony piece of road. From here there is a road to the west (left) to Sihet. Between here and Peto three streams are crossed. All are small and have very little but good water. The ascent to Peto (Peshito, 6 miles) is very steep and stony, the latter part being along the right bank of a small rocky stream. From Peto the road has a gradual ascent and two small descents to Liya (7½ miles) and thence to Pônlein (8½ miles), crossing one small stream. This road is very good and smooth; indeed all the way up from Sinyu Htingnong one has occasional views of the Bhamo plain. From Pônlein the road gradually descends for ½ a mile and then gradually ascends for 1 mile. The road here is along the side of a steep hill and in some places passes over large slabs of rock. On reaching a halting place about 1½ miles from Pônlein, where there is room for 100 men to encamp, the road ascends steeply over rocky ground to Ungaw 11 miles. There are several bad places here and the road winds a good deal up the hill. There are six streams on this portion of road, all small. Ungaw is 3,000 feet above sea level (two observations B. P. thermometer). From here the road descends steeply for ½ a mile to Lower Ungaw, whence there are two roads down to the Nampaung chaung— (1) *Vid the fort.*—Road ascends for ¼ mile and then descends very steeply at an angle of 22½° to the fort; thence to the ford on the Nampaung chaung ¼ mile, very steep, and crossing a small stream which has been temporarily bridged. Jungle kaing grass. (2) *Vid the spur to the south of the fort.*—Level for a mile and then down steeply to the ford. This road is a better one than the other *vid* the fort as it is not so steep.

ALTERNATIVE II.

From MYOTHIT, Stage 2, to NAMPAUNG, Stage 3, *vid* NAMSANGYA SAKHÁN.

By E. P. CLONEY, Esq., December 1890.

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commr., Northern Divn., and Deputy Commr., Bhamo.	**1. Namsangya sakhán.** Namsangya.	10 0	10 0	The road for the first few hundred yards or so runs north by the Lawku Sawbwa's house and turns to the right. Here the ooze from the foot of the hills has formed a small marsh. From here we commence ascending. Road fairly good, but narrow; ascent long but gradual, and general direction

FROM BHAMO TO MÔMIEN *viâ* NAMPAUNG CHAUNG FORT—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE II—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Namsangya sakhán**—*cont.*					easterly. On the lower slopes coarse grass and small trees. The upper slopes open, with larger trees, commanding a good view of the Tapin. No water met with on the road. Within ½ a mile of Salégalé to the left, off the road, is Lawku, about 3,000 feet high. Lawku has 40 houses and is a Lawkum village. Half a mile further north is Salégalé, 3,000 feet high, with 20 houses (tribe Lakum). No good camping ground for a large number of men. Water and grass sufficient for a small number of animals, but not plentiful (distance 5½ miles). The road good and easy; mostly down hill, though here and there are small ascents from 50 to 100 yards. First passes near the village of Panma (1), 10 houses (left of road); through Panma (2), 10 houses; near Panma (3), seven houses (right of road); through Panma (4) seven houses; through Lawkulat, six houses; then a mile of descent all the way brings us to the first crossing of the Namsangya chaung, where the alternating direct caravan route from Myothit is met. The stream has plenty of very good water. It is not deep. The general direction of the road is northerly. The descent is above 2,000 feet in 4½ miles; then turning to the right crossing the Namsangya thrice the caravan camp is reached at 10 miles; not capable of containing more than a couple of hundred men with transport. Camping ground good; grass and water good and plentiful.
		2. Nampaung Chaung Fort. Tumpônya chaung.	6	4	16	4	The road runs south-east through camp and turns east and goes up north-east. From camp the general direction northerly. Ascent gradual, but continuing the whole way till within a ¼ of a mile of Panma (5), eight houses. Road very good; no water to cross. Good camping ground; water-supply from village; fair, forage, but some distance off. To the south lies Panma (6) or Wakow. The road runs along north-east on the level saddle of the hill for ½ of a mile till Lawkugyi (five houses) is passed; another of a ¼ mile in the same direction along the saddle, then a slight ascent commences. Road passes through open taungya-sites for ¼ a mile, then going east commences to descend for about a mile to the camp of Sumpráya. A ¼ of a mile further is Tumpônya sakhán. Tumpônya chaung is close below and has to be crossed. This is a large camping ground with a plentiful supply of water and grass. On crossing the stream the road to the left is the proper caravan route. The one straight ahead leads to the Nompaung chaung for about 2 miles. It is very rough and stony with obstacles of fallen trunks of trees. Then about ½ a mile of gradual descent brings us to the Nampaung chaung.

ALTERNATIVE III.

FROM MYOTHIT, STAGE 2, TO NAMSANGYA SAKHÁN (STAGE 3, ALT. II) as follows:—

By E. P. CLONEY, ESQ., DECEMBER 1890.

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commr., Northern Divn., and Dy. Cr., Bhamo.	**1. Namsangya sakhán.** Nanmaw chaung.	8	0	8	0	There is another route from Myothit to Namsangya. The road on leaving Myothit follows the Salégalé route, but instead of going on to the right the path to the front is followed 300

FROM BHAMO TO MÔMIEN *vid* NAMPAUNG CHAUNG FORT—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE III-2*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Namsangya sakhán**—*cont.*			yards when it crosses the Nanmaw chaung. General direction northerly. Both sides of the road thickly wooded. The road crosses the bed of the stream some eight or ten times and gradually ascends. Crossing is very stony and slippery. After 4 miles the road in two or three places in detached bits becomes very bad. After 6 miles passes a single large Kachin house under one of the Panma Sawbwas. Two miles more of descent the Namsangya camp is reached after crossing the stream three times as described in the previous alternative route.

ALTERNATIVE IV.

FROM MYOTHIT, STAGE 2, TO MANWEIN, STAGE 5, *vid* TÁLI.

BY CAPT. COUCHMAN, D.S.O., DECEMBER 1891.

			M. F.	M. F.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Tálí** ... ... Numsong Ka, Liya Ka, and several swamps and streams.	**7 4**	7 4	General direction north. The road passes down the right bank of the Taping, and after ¼ mile turns to the north It crosses two swamps 2½ feet deep (muddy bottom), which are offshoots of the Numsong Ka. Up to here is through kaing grass. It then passes along paddy-fields and again crosses an offshoot of the Numsong Ka, and thence into Syhet. Leaving Syhet the road after 100 yards passes the Chinese Shan village of Thégôn and after 300 yards crosses the Liya Ka, which is here 15 yards broad with sandy bottom and good water. Approaches easy. Banks, kaing grass. It then passes through high kaing grass for 2 miles, when it crosses a swamp (similar to the before-mentioned ones) and 2 feet deep. A ¼ mile further on the road again crosses a swamp (as before) and goes along up to high ground leaving some paddy-fields on the left. From here there is a road to Karwun. Two and-a-half miles from Syhet it crosses a small stream which flows west; and gets on to rising ground with tree jungle and fine grass. Three miles from Syhet it crosses another swamp 2 feet deep (as before), and ¼ mile further on a small nullah, 4 feet broad, 1½ feet deep, and then through paddy-fields into Tálí. The road itself is good, except that it is much overground. There is also a nullah which is passed close by the last paddy-fields. Other roads to Karwun from miles 6¾ and 7¼. In the event of rain this road would be impassable. There is another and longer road to the west, which crosses the Liya Ka as before and two small streams and avoids all the swamps. It joins a road from Tálí to Mannaung about a mile from Tálí. Time for transport three hours from Syhet. The latter part is through fine tree jungle, and there is very good fodder grass all along. *Tálí village.*—Good water and camping ground throughout the village. A large maidan to east, but is low-lying and damp. Very good fodder here. Roads to Punsak, Jawma, Mannaung, and Tálí.

FROM BHAMO TO MÔMIEN *viâ* NAMPAUNG CHAUNG FORT—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE IV—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**2. Tálí Uma** ... Tálí Ka; five small streams.	6	2	13	6	The road crosses the Tálí Ka by a ford 3½ feet deep, 45 feet broad; sandy bottom and easy approaches. There is an old bamboo bridge which is barely passable and very ricketty. General direction of road north-east. Very good going for 1 mile, when again cross the Tálí Ka (as before). Descent from right bank very bad and steep. The road now crosses a very bad piece of bog, about 150 yards long. There is only 2 feet of water, but the mud is shoulder-deep for mules. Only material for repair near is kaing grass. Would require timber bridging. Two small streams cross the bog joining the Tálí Ka a little higher up stream than the ford. From here the road is very good, but steep (2,000 feet) to Tálí Uma. Jungle tree and kaing grass. Passes through several taungyas. Fodder grass good and abundant.
		3. Acháng (3) ...	5	0	18	6	March to Lôngu and Acháng (3) as per Route No. 7, Alternative 11.
China.		**4. Loiyin** ... Fusong and Katu; 15 streams.	9	0	27	6	March to Loiyin, about 9 miles. Good road. Steep descent. Cross about 15 streams and two rivers. Fusong river, 15 yards broad, waist-deep, and Katu river, 5 yards broad and 2 feet deep.
		5. Manwein ...	9	0	37	2	Good road past Palônkôn, Katu, Pyonkaitôn, Sawpatsyé, and Tônlôn (Taolung), all Chinese villages.

ALTERNATIVE V.

FROM MYOTHIT, STAGE 2, TO MANWEIN, STAGE 5, *viâ* KARWUN.

BY CAPT. COUCHMAN, D.S.O., DECEMBER 1891.

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Karwun** ... Namsong Ka, two small streams. One stream, Liya Ka.	10	0	10	0	General direction of road north-east. The route first passes along the Larchong road for ½ mile. It then turns to the left and descends to the Namsong Ka (rocky bed, 10 feet broad, 1½ feet deep, flowing from east to west) which it crosses. It then winds up a very steep and stony track, through dense kaing grass and occasional clumps of trees, till it reaches an altitude of 1,000 feet above Myothit when it joins the Ungaw-Peto route (*see* Alternative No. 1). It follows this descending to the village of Kadaw Kong (3½ miles). It again descends to a small stream 500 yards further on from the north-west, 3 feet wide; little water; rocky bed. It follows up this stream for 50 yards leaving the Ungaw-Peto route in a north-west direction, and then ascends steeply for ¼ mile, over a rough and stony track which ascends to an elevation of 400 feet. It then descends 600 feet into the paddy and kaing grass plain in which Syhet is situated. It crosses one small stream flowing from south-west to north-east. On the plain it passes through kaing grass and past one or two swampy bits of ground, over which there is one small ricketty foot-bridge (which is unserviceable) into

From BHAMO to MÔMIEN *viâ* NAMPAUNG CHAUNG FORT—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE V—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Karwun**—*cont.*			Syhet, 5 miles. Time 1¼ hours for transport. Syhet is a Burman-Shan village with 50 houses and headman. There is a very good pôngyi kyaung here made of bamboo and wood which would easily house 150 to 200 men. There is good grazing ground here. It has 40 buffaloes and can supply paddy, eggs, and fowls. Water from stream good. There are roads from here to Myothit (direct) Sinyu, Tâlí, and Karwun. The road now goes north passing the small village of Thégôn; no supplies; 15 houses; from here it crosses the plain through alternate kaing grass and cultivation in a north-east direction. At 6¼ miles it crosses a small chaung, 10 yards broad, knee-deep; course from south-east to north-west; water good; rapid current; sand and gravel bottom, kaing grass banks. At 6½ miles the village of Nam Yow (three houses, mixed Burma-Shan and Kachin village; no supplies) is passed. It is about ¼ mile to the left of the road. The route now ascends a steep, tortuous, rough road to Lapang (1,000 feet above Syhet), 8 miles. From here there is a path to Peto. The road now ascends gradually by several small ascents to Karwun, 10 miles. Time 2½ hours. From Nam Yow to Lapang is mostly through tree jungle, but beyond this it is kaing grass. It is overgrown and not much used all the way from Myothit, especially the latter part. There is a track to Pônlein from here. Good grass and bamboo here for forage. Water good, but not very plentiful; no supplies. Height above sea 1,570 feet.
		2. Tâlí Uma ...	M. 6 F. 6	M. 16 F. 6	From Lower Karwun the road ascends steeply for 200 feet to Upper Karwun. From here there is a road north-west to Tâlí. The road descends to Tiya. From here the road is fair and up an easy ascent to Jawma (Tatlôn) village. There is good grass along this part of the route. Just before Jawma (Tatlôn) there is a good road to Tâlí Kabor (big) and Numkaw. From here the road is very good and smooth, but steep up to Jawma (Tatlôn), passing through kaing grass and tree jungle. Just before Jawma (Tatlôn) there is a magnificent view to the north, and the Shwédaungyi range near Mogaung is distinctly visible. Beyond Jawma (Tatlôn), after descending to a spring, the road ascends steeply to Saré, passing several taungyas on the left. The road is still excellent. There is a road to Tâlí from here. The road now descends steeply over bad ground to 'Mpong through good grass, joining the Taliachang road just before reaching the village. All this road from Karwun is very practicable. The road leaves 'Mpong and goes west crossing a small stream after ¼ mile. This is about 1 yard broad and only a few inches deep. Just beyond this it is joined by a road Saré (Shiré), after ½ mile a road branches off to the west to Tâlí, and the road itself runs north over some taungyas, and into thick bamboo and tree jungle, and thence into Tâlí Uma, a good road throughout. Good camp at Tâlí Uma. For particulars of route from Tâlí Uma to Manwein, *see* Alt. No. IV. *Note.*—The best route is to proceed *viâ* the plains to Syhet (2¼ miles), thence to Karwun (7¾ miles), Saré (11¾ miles), and Tâlí Uma (14 miles). This is far better than the plain route *viâ* Tâlí, as the gradients are easier and the bad bogs between Syhet and Tâlí, and between Tâlí and Tâlí Uma are avoided.

FROM BHAMO TO MÔMIEN *viâ* NAMPAUNG CHAUNG FORT—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE VI.

FROM SYHET, *see* STAGE 3, TO KARWUN, STAGE 3.

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Karwun** ... One stream. Five small streams. One jheel.	M. F. *	M. F. *	There is an alternative route between Syhet and Karwun as follows: General direction north-east. To 6½ miles follow the Lapang route to Karwun, Alt. V, Stage 3. The road then follows along the paddy-fields for 300 yards and ascends through tree jungle to Namyow (three houses, no supplies). Thence the road turns north crossing two small streams, up one of which there is a track to Lapang, and at ½ mile passes a Kachin hut in a taungya. It then gradually ascends through tree jungle for ½ a mile. It then divides into two, the left road going to Tâlí. The right road descends to a jheel which is a very bad obstacle. It is 70 yards broad and has a muddy bottom covered with water, the whole being over 3 feet deep. The water is almost stagnant. From here the bearing to Karwun is 49°. The road has now a gradual ascent for ¾ mile, when it becomes very steep and tortuous, right up to the junction with the Lapang route. It is also very stony. From the jheel the road passes through kaing grass and after that through taungyas belonging to Karwun. This is a bad road and not to be compared with the Lapang route.

ALTERNATIVE VII.

FROM TÂLÍ UMA, ALT. IV, STAGE 4, TO LÔNGU (*see* ROUTE No. 7, ALT. II).

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Lôngu** ... ... Kachong Ka.	†	†	There is another alternative route between Tâlí Uma and Lôngu as follows: *See* Route No. 7 up to Acháng (1) 2 miles. The road goes north-east from Acháng (1), descending and crossing the Kachong Ka, 9 feet wide, 1 foot deep. Good water. Crossing bad and approaches stony, bad and steep. The road then ascends very steeply through small tree, kaing grass, and fern jungle to the old site of Acháng village, which is now overgrown with grass. From here it ascends still more steeply by zigzags over occasional stony pieces and joins the road from Acháng (2) to Lôngu (*see* Route No. 7) and Acháng (3). This, though shorter, not such a good route as No. 7 for transport. Time of descent for Mounted Infantry, 40 minutes.

* *N.B.*—Distance not given, but it must be longer than the Lapang route.—A. F.

† *N.B.*—Distance not given, but must be under 5 miles.

FROM BHAMO TO MÔMIEN *viâ* NAMPAUNG CHAUNG FORT—*continued.*

BRANCH I.

FROM KANNI, *see* STAGE 2, TO MAICHU AND MANKÔN KA.

BY E. P. CLONEY, ESQ., CIVIL OFFICER WITH EASTERN KACHIN COLUMN, JANUARY 1891.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Nantabet Sakhán.** Nantabet chaung.	5	4	5	4	Road good and easy across a more or less level plain for about for 2 miles; *eng* forest with very little undergrowth. General direction east; comes out on fields worked by the Pompya Kachins; skirts them and turns south-west; crosses small stream and turning east and west at the foot of Shinlômpum hill for about 2½ miles, turns north-east and descends to the Nantabet chaung. This chaung at ford is about 100 yards wide from bank to bank. In the cold weather water confined to a bed of 40 feet depth; at ford 6 inches to 1 foot; continues east through dry, stony bed and ascends right bank and runs along in an easterly direction over high ground at the foot of the Kinchangpum hill, then runs through dense kaing jungle for nearly a mile and comes out on a taungya-site worked by the Pakwan Kachins. It is a regular camping ground with plenty of grass and water from the Nantabet.
		2. Namsang Ka... Namsang Ka.	5	0	10	4	Road first runs north-east and is good for a ¼ mile; crosses small stream two or three times, then runs through bamboo jungles and through patches of muddy ground; continues fair up to sakhán, which is a good camping ground with plenty of water and grass. (At this sakhán two roads meet, the one going straight ahead up the village is the proper caravan route). It runs with the Tapin through the valley, ascending and descending low hills occasionally until Môngwai (2), a Lakum village, with 13 houses, is reached. Open bamboo jungle all the way. Road is good up to ascent to Mantow (old village).
		3. Mantow ... Namkyinli chaung.	5	0	15	4	From camp road ascends in an easterly direction for about 3½ miles. Road good, but ascent nearly all the way stiff, then the Namkyinli chaung is crossed. Half a mile of gradual ascent, then another mile along the saddle, then a short descent into camping ground, 200 yards south of village. Water and grass plentiful, but camping ground very damp, uneven, and shut in. Much better to go on another mile over, and then down, the hill of Mantow and get into the paddy-fields. Beyond Mantow is a Kowri-Lepé village with 30 houses.

FROM BHAMO TO MÔMIEN *viâ* NAMPAUNG CHAUNG FORT—*continued.*

BRANCH I—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**4. Chikai**	5 0	20 4	The road is good all the way and open till Chikai is reached. At first goes round hill from camp in an easterly direction, then turns north and continuing in an easterly direction for ½ a mile passes through Ching Swai, a Hotôn village of eight or 10 houses; descends gradually and then through paddy-fields in the basin formed by the hills for about 2½ miles; then crosses a fairly large stream; goes up a stiffish ascent for a little over ½ a mile, then passing through first part of Chikai, it gradually descends on to the saddle of the hill near the second part of Chikai. Chikai is a Kowri-Lepé village of 52 houses.
		5. Maichu and Mankôn Ka. Kalông Ka.	5 4	26 0	Road fair all the way; passes through upper village of Chikai; descends for 1¼ miles, crosses the Kalông Ka stream which is about 30 to 40 feet wide. Owing to the swift current and boulders this will be impassable for loaded animals unless temporarily bridged from year to year. The Kachins could be got to do it for about Rs. 40. For another ¼ mile through rough road another small stream has to be crossed, and road comes out on the fields of Kumkow and the ascent commences. First half of ascent gradual and fairly open; second half steep; tree jungle on sides, then the lower village of Kumkow is reached. General direction up to lower village north, then turns east passes along saddle between the two parts of the village and passes through the upper village. Kumkow is a Lakum village with 24 houses in both. Continues along saddle and after a short, easy ascent of ½ a mile turns round base of hill continuing east and north-east for about 1 mile. Descending gradually a small stream is crossed, and descending still farther runs along for another 1½ miles through open taungya and field sites; then a short ascent in a southerly direction another stream, with plenty of water, though not deep, is crossed; then skirting the base of the hill gradually turning east for about ½ mile, the village of Maichu, an important Lakum village of 40 houses, is reached. The road still leading east goes down-hill for ½ mile; the paddy-fields of Maichu to the left and open jungle to the right and the Mankôn Ka (about 30 or 40 feet wide and 2 feet deep) is reached at 6¼ miles.

BRANCH II.

FROM KANNI, *see* STAGE 2, TO MOMÂUK SAKHÂN (*see* ROUTE No. 10, STAGE 1).

BY E. P. CLONEY, ESQ., CIVIL OFFICER WITH EASTERN KACHIN COLUMN, FEBRUARY 1891.

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commr., Northern Divn. and Deputy Commr., Bhamo.	**1. Nantabet sakhán.** Nantabet chaung.	5 4	5 4	*See* Branch I, Stage 1.
		2. Kyetin or Kyetyang.	5 0	10 4	Starting from the Nantabet sakhán the road is good and takes a south-easterly direction; runs through kaing grass, then crosses the Nantabet chaung at the upper ford, by which all caravans from Bhamo that travel through Mantow or along the Tapin valley cross.

FROM BHAMO TO MÔMIEN *viâ* NAMPAUNG CHAUNG FORT—*continued.*

BRANCH II—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**2. Kyetyin or Kyetyang**—*cont.*			They do not go on from Môpeing by the road along the river, but branch off from Môpeing to the right and following a fairly good road for about 8 or 10 miles they come out here and cross; then continuing in the same direction the road winds along foot of a hill for about 2 miles; takes an easterly direction gradually ascending through open tree jungle for another 1½ miles, the lower part of Pompya, about 2,000 feet high, is reached. The villages of Pompya at 3½ miles are Kowri-Lepé villages; total 40 houses. Road very good and leads north of Pompya, then turns west and continues for ½ a mile along taungya-sites of lower village and down a lower hill, winding around its almost level base for another ½ mile, then turns east and after going about 300 yards the camp (which lies in a grove between the upper and lower villages of Kyetyin) is reached. Camp very good for 100 men and transport. Water and grass plentiful. Kyetyin is a Kowri-Lepé village of 20 houses.
		3. Môuauk sakhán. Namsari chaung.	M. F. 7 0	M. F. 17 4	Leaving camp the road goes east and turns and goes down a bit, passes through the village of Lônsa, a Kowri-Lepé village of 20 houses. Quarter of a mile from Kampáng the houses extend along the village for ½ mile. Until the village of Lônsa is passed the road is very good; then it takes a westerly direction skirting the base of the hill and after another 1½ miles comes out at the village of Kampáng. The last 1½ miles may be said to be fair, but on two or three places very narrow and decidedly bad; view shut in on all sides. Kampáng is a Kowri-Lepé village of 10 houses. View all round open. The road leads down-hill in a south-westerly direction for 2 miles and is very good. Care must be taken *not* to follow the good, *broad road* leading ahead as it is apt to lead one astray, but to turn off to the left on a much narrower path about a mile from the village, then through a bit of kaing jungle crosses a stream (crossing nasty) near the Kampáng paddy-fields, then through the bamboo jungle for a mile and through a large open *eng* or *in* forest for another mile or so, and comes out on the road to Bhamo near the deserted village of Môuauk. Grass plentiful, but good water-supply has to be got from the chaung a little further east.

No. 12.

From BHAMO to NAMKHAM viâ MÁNSI and WARABÔN.

BY LIEUT. E. W. M. NORIE, OFFICIATING DEPUTY ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, APRIL 1889.

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commr., Northern Divn. and Dy. Commr., Bhamo.	**1. Mánsi** ... ... Namsalé and Thenglin chaungs.	14 0	14 0	Road leaves the fort by a road running south-east and crosses the broken ground on that side for about ½ mile, when it enters in jungle through which it runs almost all the way to Mánsi. At 1½ miles it crosses a low-lying strip of paddy land by a wooden bridge

FROM BHAMO TO NAMKHAM *viâ* MÁNSI AND WARABOÑ—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Mánsi**—*cont.*			passable for carts, approached by an embankment from each end. At 4 miles the road descends to another broad tract of of low-lying land, impassable in the wet weather. On the further edge of this strip it crosses the Namsalé, a muddy stream with 1½ feet of water in it in the hot weather, by a good wooden bridge for carts, and beyond this passes the small village of Kabani of about 15 houses. At 7½ miles the road crosses another strip of low-lying ground similar to the last and also impassable in the rains. On the further edge of this the Thenglin river is crossed. It is a shallow stream with a gravelly bottom, about 20 yards broad, and easily fordable by carts in the dry season, when it is about 1 foot deep. The banks are low and easy. Before reaching the Thenglin, the village of Manyut is passed on the right, and beyond the stream the village of Namapui on the left. From here the road runs on high ground all the way to Mansi police post. The road is a good cart road in the dry weather. The police post is situated on a small spur and is a small fort, 50 yards square, surrounded by a ditch, parapet, and spicked stockade. Water from wells close by. Below the post is the site of the village of Mánsi, lately burnt, situated on the site of the Mánsi stream, from which a plentiful supply of water is always procurable. To the south of the post is a paddy plain, where camp could be pitched in dry weather. Mánsi is not healthy for troops, being feverish. From here there is a direct track to Sáwadi, distance 11 miles. *See* Branch I of Route No. 13.
		2. Pita	15 0	29 0	The road after leaving Mánsi runs up the valley of the stream and is level going for about 2 miles, when it passes the village of Kyawgaung of Ponkan Kachins and leads up the side of the Lônsa hill. Here the road is steep and the jungle dense on both sides of the road. On reaching the top of the ridge the direct road to Karwán branches off, running down the opposite side, while the Pita road runs along the top of the ridge, and is steep and difficult for pack animals in places, but could be greatly improved with a little labour. At 5 miles pass the small village of Malu on the ridge, about 10 houses. Immediately beyond this the road is very bad and very rough and broken. It then runs along again pretty level to 7 miles, when it begins to ascend and becomes very steep and rough and trying for pack animals until the top of the Pita ridge is reached. Beyond this it improves again and at 14 miles Pita is reached, a good-sized village of about 20 houses of the Kara tribe of Kachins. The halting place is about a mile beyond the village on a bare neck of land near a small muddy spring. The camping ground is badly situated and the water-supply from the spring on the right of the road very inferior. There is plenty of water obtainable from a stream ¼ mile down the hill to the left. This is a bad and trying march, as there is no water along the road with the exception of one place, where a very small supply is obtainable, about 12 miles. The road is also very bad, but could be very greatly improved with a little labour, being worn away by weather and traffic and never repaired.

FROM BHAMO TO NAMKHAM *viâ* MÁNSI AND WARABÔN—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**3. Kwina** ... ... One small stream.	6 0	35 0	Leaving camp the road runs east and immediately leads up a steep ascent for a short distance, then down to a small nullah, which it crosses, and again ascends; going is fairly easy. At 1 mile pass the small village of Mamayaung of six or seven houses, and at 2 miles Kanwé of six or seven houses. A short distance beyond the latter a very steep ascent commences and leads up to the top of the ridge about ¾ of a mile. Near the top a small rill of water is passed, but the supply is very scanty. The road is now much easier, and at 4 miles the large village of Warabôn is reached containing about 40 houses. Warabôn is beautifully situated on the top of the ridge among fine timber. Water is plentiful from springs below. Passing through Warabôn the road is still easy without any steep ascent; follows generally the watershed. At 5½ miles it descends to a stream of good water about 6 feet broad and 6 inches deep. There is a good ground for camping here in some fields for a considerable force. About ½ mile beyond the village of Kwina is reached, and here too there is space for a camp and water close to two Kachin houses, in which troops could find shelter in case of rain. The village proper is about ¼ of a mile further on. There is a small and clean sayát between the first two houses and the village.
		4. Nawkham ... Some small streams.	8 0	43 0	The road runs south-east and passes through the village and is fairly good the whole way, though there are some steep ascents and descents in places, which are trying to transport animals and would be very difficult after rain. Pass several small villages. The country is the same as before in character, consisting of rugged ridges, with deep valleys between, everywhere covered with trees and jungle except where cleared for "taungya" cultivation. Nawkham is a good-sized village of about 20 houses. There is camping room in the village and accommodation for troops in the long houses. Water is plentiful from wells. About ½ mile before reaching the village there is a good place for a camp on a bare spur with a stream running below. Altitude of Nawkham is approximately 4,600 feet.
		5. Namkhai ... Small streams.	5 0	48 0	Direction south-east. Road generally followed the watershed and led downhill until within a short distance of Namkhai, when it again rises towards the village. The country is the same in character as before, and on this march fine views are obtained across the Shwéli valley to the hills beyond in the north of Theinni, Shan States. The ground for camping on is very cramped, but accommodation can be got in the houses of the village.

FROM BHAMO TO NAMKHAM *vid* MÁNSI AND WARABÔN—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commr., Northern Divn., and D.C., Bhamo.	**5. Namkhai**—*cont.*			Water in limited quantities is plentiful from springs, &c., below the ridge, but large supplies for transport animals, &c., can only be got from a stream about ½ of a mile off. Namkhai contains about 30 houses. Below Namkhai on the north-east, at the bottom of a deep valley, flows the Namwan, which forms the boundary between the Chinese State of Maingmaw and the Kachin country.
	Superintendent, Northern Shan States.	**6. Namkham** ... Namwan and Shwéli rivers.	12 0	60 0	Leaving Namkhai the road runs in a south-easterly direction and passes along the ridge through fine trees for ½ of a mile to a point from which a magnificent view can be obtained across the valley to Namkham and the Shan Hills. From here there is a very steep descent for 700 feet down to the bed of a small stream. Here water is plentiful and there is room for a good-sized camp. This descent would be trying for animals in wet weather. Crossing the stream the path ascends steeply for about 300 yards and then more gradually for ½ a mile, after which it leads downhill the whole way to the ford over the Namwan at about 7 miles. From there the road is over level grass land to the Shwéli river, which is deep, rapid, and 200 yards broad. It is crossed by a ferry of two boats. Namkham is about 1½ miles from the ferry. It is a large unstockaded village containing over 100 houses and a large bazaar. Supplies of all kinds and water plentiful. A good site for a camp on the east of the village. For description *see* Route No. 49, Shan Division, Namsan to Namkham. *Note.*—This appears to be the most direct and most practicable road between Bhamo and Namkham. It would only be practicable for baggage animals, but could be made a very good mule road with proper labour. At present it is much worn by traffic and weather and is never repaired, but most of the bad bits could be easily improved and some of the worst gradients could be avoided. From the nature of the soil, which is a red clay, it would become impassable in wet weather for loaded animals. Supplies of paddy, rice, and fowls in small quantities can be got at all the villages. Water is plentiful in limited quantities all along the road, except between Mansi and Pita.

BRANCH I.

FROM KWINA, STAGE 3, TO PALAUNGTU.

TAKEN FROM DIARY OF THE COMMANDANT, MOGAUNG LEVY, MAY 1891.

G.O.C. Mandalay Dist. and O.C. Bhamo.	Commr., Northern Divn., and Dy. Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Palaungtu** ... Branch of Namya chaung.	7 0	7 0	Road runs south-east for 5 miles passing through village (Lana) of Kapra. At 6 miles main road to Namwan is left, the road to Palaungtu to the right, south-west through Taungya and descending to a branch of the Namya chaung. The road then ascends a slight hill for ½ of a mile to Palaungtu. There are two villages of Palaungtu; The lower or south village (five houses) is the head Sawbwa's place. For direct routes from Bhamo to Palaungtu *see* Route No. 16.

No. 13.

From BHAMO to NAMKHAM viâ KARWÁN.

By Lieut. E. W. M. NORIE, Officiating Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Intelligence Branch, May 1889.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Mánsi**	14	0	14	0	*Vide* Route No. 12, Stage 1.
		2. Camp ... ... Thenglin and Tansa chaungs; one small stream.	8	0	22	0	Direction east. The road runs as in the above route until the top of the Lônsa ridge is reached. From here it leaves the Warabôn road and runs down the opposite side of the ridge and is rather steep and very stony. At 3 miles it reaches the bottom of the ridge and from here is level and easy all the way to the Tansa chaung at 5 miles. At 3½ miles it reaches the Thenglin river and runs up the left bank of this stream. Jungle dense. There is a camping ground on the Tansa chaung, which joins the Thenglin river just below the point where the road crosses it. The road crosses the Tansa chaung by a ford about 10 yards broad and 1½ feet deep, stony bottom; water clear and good. Immediately after crossing the chaung the road leads up a very steep and difficult ascent for 300 or 400 yards, and beyond this continues to ascend more or less steeply all the way until the camp is reached at about 8 miles. The road is very stony in places and the soil is clay, which becomes very slippery after rain. The road runs near a small stream of good water for the last 2 miles. Camp is on a clear space on both sides of the stream. This place was found to be very feverish for troops staying in it for a few days.
		3. Karwán ...	9	0	31	0	Direction east-south-east. The road continues to ascend, and at 1½ miles reaches Shwényaungbin, a camp named after the large banyan tree which is passed there. There are two or three houses on a small hill above the camp. From here the road is pretty level and easy for 3 miles and then becomes pretty steep again till Ka-u is reached at 6½ miles. Ka-u is on the top of the ridge and contains about 20 houses. Water from wells near, on the side of the ridge. From here the road is level and runs along the ridge through tree jungle. At 6¾ miles reach Pantát, a village of 30 houses which nearly joins on to Ka-u The road runs on as before and is easy going till the entrance of Karwán village is reached. This was found to be a very large village of about 130 long houses and more than a mile in length. Water is obtainable from numerous springs and wells below the ridge. The height of Karwán is about 4,000 feet, and a view can be obtained right down to the Irrawaddy and Bhamo. There is plenty of ground for camping on, and troops could always be accommodated in the houses.
		4. Loilaw ... ... Three or four small streams.	11	0	42	0	General direction south-east. The road runs out of Karwán along the ridge in an easterly direction for about a mile. It then branches off across a small rocky stream and runs south-east with one or two pretty steep descents and ascents to Neinsin village, which is

FROM BHAMO TO NAMKHAM *vid* KARWÁN—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**4. Loilaw**—*cont.*					reached at about 3½ miles. Neinsin is a Pônkan village of about 30 houses. From here the road runs over pretty level ground, with no difficult gradients, but gradually rising until the Loilaw ridge is crossed at a height of about 5,000 feet above the sea. No villages are passed beyond Neinsin, though several are seen at some distance to the north. Immediately below the ridge is the uppermost village of Loilaw, where a camping ground can be found, and water obtained.
		5. Camp ... ... One stream and the Namwán.	6	0	48	0	Direction south-east. Road runs downhill and is very steep and difficult for baggage animals, &c. It passes two lower villages of Loilaw and at 4½ miles reaches a rocky stream which it crosses. From here it is very rough up and down short steep ascents and descents till it strikes the bank of the Namwán at about 5½ miles. It runs down the bank of this stream for about ½ a mile to the camping ground. The Namwán flowing from the north makes a sudden bend to the south-east at the point where the road meets it. It is a fine clear stream about 40 yards broad and 4 or 5 feet deep in the dry weather. It forms the boundary between the Chinese State of Maingmaw (Meungmow) and the Burma Kachin country. The camping ground is on a level, cleared space on the right bank of the river and is sufficient for a considerable force.
	Superintendent, Northern Shan States.	**6. Namkham** ... Namwán and Shwéli rivers.	12	0	60	0	The road runs on as before down the bank of the river until it crosses a small stream, the same stream which is crossed after leaving Namkhai in Route No. 12. From this point it runs south-south-east and is steep and rough and would be difficult for baggage animals. At 2½ miles it joins Route No. 12.

Note.—This road, though not longer than the one *vid* Warabôn, is certainly more difficult, and the part between Loilaw and the point where it joins the other road is very steep indeed, and would be particularly difficult for loaded animals going from Namkham to Bhamo, as in 4 miles it rises nearly 2,000 feet. The march between the Tanan chaung and Ka-u is also difficult. Karwán is the capital of the Pônkan tribe. Water is plentiful all along this route, and supplies of fowls, paddy, &c., would be procurable in limited quantities.

The road would be impassable for loaded animals during wet weather, as they could not stand on the slippery clay soil.

No. 14.

From BHAMO to NAMKHAM viâ MANYA and HÔMA.

By Lieut. DAVIES, Attaché, Intelligence Branch, January 1892.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Sáwadi** ... Namsiri, Namapwé or Thinlin and one other stream.	9	0	9	0	General direction south-south-west. Good mule road. Leave the fort by the west gate down the left bank of the Irrawaddy the whole way. For 1¼ miles through streets. At 1¾ miles cross the Namsiri chaung from the left, 35 yards wide; wooden cart bridge. At 3 miles cross the Namapwé or Thinlin chaung from the left, 30 yards wide; wooden cart bridge. Cross five more small streams by bridges. At 7 miles Kachin village of Mankôn or Kônywagyi; 17 houses. At 7½ miles cross a chaung from the left, 20 yards wide; wooden mule bridge; too narrow for carts. Sáwadi, a large village of 50 houses; large pôngyi kyaung and sayat in middle of village with room to camp round it. From here there is a branch route to Mánsi, Stage 1, of the other two routes to Namkham (Nos. 12 and 13), for full details of which *see* below (Branch 1).
		2. Manya ... ... Moyu chaung.	12	0	21	0	General direction south. Good mule road. Along the left bank of Irrawaddy crossing the Moyu chaung at 1 mile from the left 18 yards wide; wooden mule bridge 6 feet wide; also a ford 150 yards higher up knee-deep. As far as Moyu at 1¼ miles, 16 houses and pôngyi kyaung at the junction of the Moyu chaung and Irrawaddy. Here a road goes on west to Sinkán and the route turns south. At 9 miles a road goes straight on to Mankin and the route turns eastward till it meets the Hantet Manya road at 11 miles, thence south to Manya; 12 houses and one sayat in the middle of the village on right bank of the Naunghu chaung. Good camping ground in paddy-fields, ¼ mile to the east.
		3. Namlôn camp.	10	4	31	4	General direction south-east. Good mule road. Follows up the right bank of the Naunghu chaung for 6 miles. At 1½ miles road to the right across the Naunghu chaung to Khappan. At 6 miles the Maingkhaung or Môngkhaung bullock camp. Just beyond the camp is an open space 250 and 150 yards not used by bullocks and consequently clean. This would be the best place to camp here. The Naunghu chaung is close by on the right. Here the route leaves the Naunghu chaung, another road going on up the chaung to Chussi eventually to Pangtán, where it joins the Sikaw-Namkham road. At 7 miles the ascent of the hills begins. At 8½ miles is the Kachin village of Makyen ¼ mile off on the left. At 10 miles a road to the left at Tanankatawng

FROM BHAMO TO NAMKHAM *viâ* MANYA AND HÔMA—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**3. Namlôn camp** —*cont.*					and Walu rejoining the route in the next stage near Sarikstawng. Then steep descent to Namlôn camp, 150 × 80 yards on the Namlôn chaung 5 yards broad and ankle-deep; also more room to camp in a taungya on the opposite side of the stream. Not much grass, but bamboo leaves can be got. The camp is shut in by the hills which overlook it on all sides.
		4. Kailé ... ... Namlôn chaung crossed twice on leaving the camp, from the left. At 3 miles from the right 5 yards wide; ankle-deep; easy fords.	9	6	41	2	General direction south-east. Good mule road. All over hills. At 2¾ miles road to the right to Kashôt (*k*)* ¼ mile off the road. Here there is an alternative route to the south of the present one, rejoining it at Wazigôn (*k*)*; 30 houses. From here a road to the right to Pumsang 5 or 6 miles off. At 7½ miles road to the right to Pumsang. At 8 miles Wabawgap (*k*). At 8½ miles is a road straight to Kailé, but difficult. The route goes round by Kasankhu (*k*),* 40 houses, thence descent to Kailé camp (200 × 40 yards). There are two streams, 1 yard × 3 inches, the other 2 yards × 6 inches, one on each side of the camp, each about ½ mile off. The village of Kailé is ½ mile further on.
		5. Pengkaw or Warátabaung. Mawswé chaung.	8	6	50	0	General direction south-east. Good mule road all over hills. Steep ascent for 2 miles over Loipang Lan, thence easy road. At 4½ miles Mansôk camp, 100 × 40 yards. Good water from a chaung 3 yards wide, ¼ mile to the south on the Kasháng road. The jungle is thin here and could be cleared for a large camp. From here is a road to the right to Kasháng and eventually to Pángtáng, where it joins the Sikaw-Namkham road. At 4½ miles Mansôk (*k*)*; 50 houses. From here a road to the left to Soma where it joins the Mánwi-Namkham road. At 6 miles village of Homakatawng (*k*)*; seven houses. At 6½ miles road to the left to Manlep and to the right to Saikhow; both small villages under Pengkaw. At 7¾ miles Pengkaw (*k*)*; 24 houses. There is very little water in the village itself. The best place to camp is the Waratabaung camp at 8¾ miles (200 × 25 yards) on the Mawswé chaung, 7 yards wide and knee-deep; easy ford. One hundred yards to the left of the road are paddy-fields to camp in.
China (doubtful).		**6. Nammaw** ... Nammák.	9	6	59	6	General direction east. Good mule road over hills; some steep bits of up and down hill. At ½ mile road to the left to Sowpôn. At 1¾ miles cross the Nammák from the left; 7 yards wide; knee-deep; easy ford; after passing along a paddy plain for a mile. Here is a road to the right to Mawswé and roads to the left (1) to Sowpôn (2) to Mansán. At the Nammák the route enters territory claimed by the Chinese.

* (*k*) = Kachin village.

FROM BHAMO TO NAMKHAM *vid* MANYA AND HÔMA—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
China (doubtful).		**6. Nammaw**—*cont.*			Hence steep ascent for ½ mile of Loi Namkha, thence descent all the way. At 4 miles small village of Namkha (*k*) *; 14 houses. At 5¼ miles big village of Namkha (*k*) *; 14 houses. Here there is a camping ground in paddy-fields ½ mile to the left down a steep hill on the Namkha chaung; 3 yards wide; ankle-deep. At 6½ miles the main Namkham road goes straight on meeting the present route in the next stage at Pasang; but avoiding the territory claimed by the Chinese as much as possible, follow a road to the right leading down steep hill to Manpong (*k*) *, two houses, at 7¾ miles. Here the road reaches the plains and is joined by the S'Kaw road from the right. At 8½ miles pass village of Manhwe; 24 houses. From here there are no more Kachin villages. At 9½ miles cross the Mammak again here from the right; 15 yards wide; knee-deep; easy ford; stony bottom, leaving the territory claimed by the Chinese. At 9¾ miles village of Nammaw, large camping grounds in paddy-fields everywhere.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Superintendent, Northern Shan States.	**7. Namkham** ... Nammák, Shwéli or Nammaw.	M. 3 F. 6	M. 67 F. 4	General direction north-east by east. Good mule road, down the Nammak village for 3½ miles, passing the valley of Hinlôn, Pasang, Manmyang, and Sopkham. At Sopkham the road turns north, crossing the Nammak at its junction with Shwéli from the left 15 yards wide; knee-deep; easy ford; stony bottom. Hence up the right bank of the Shwéli, here 300 yards wide, passing through Kunkyem to the ferry opposite Maungkong, where the Shwéli is crossed. From the left 200 yards wide at the ferry, as the width is lessened by the spit of land running out; unfordable. Animals swam across. Men and baggage crossed by five canoes with bamboos tied on to the sides to prevent them upsetting easily. Thence by good road through paddy plain to Namkham; kyaung and zayats and open space 250 and 150 yards for camping in the middle of the town; also large camping grounds in surrounding paddy land. Water from wells and stream; grass rather scarce, having to be brought from the hills 2 miles off; bamboo leaves can be got. Large supplies of beet, paddy, and rice obtainable. The town measures about ½ mile each way and is not fortified.

BRANCH I.

FROM SÁWADI TO MÁNSI.

BY LIEUT. G. H. H. COUCHMAN, SOMERSETSHIRE REGIMENT, MOUNTED INFANTRY, JUNE 1886.

G.O.C. Mandalay Dist. and O.C. Bhamo.	Commr., Northern Division and Deputy Commr., Bhamo.	**1. Mánsi** ... ... Moyn chaung.	11	0	11 0	Road leaves Sáwadi by south gate and goes nearly due east. An open maidan is crossed, which is about 600 yards broad. Some low hills are on the right of this maidan. The road then ascends a bank of about 40 feet and passes through thick tree jungle. Three-quarters of a mile further on reached a clearing and then passed through heavy jungle. Three

* (*k*) = Kachin village.

No. 14.

FROM BHAMO TO NAMKHAM *viâ* MANYA AND HÔMA—*continued.*

BRANCH I—*continued.*

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Mánsi**—*cont.*			miles from Sáwadi a road branches off to the right and south-west to Moyu. It then passes through alternate grass and tree jungle. Seven miles from Sáwadi is a large caravan camp. There is plenty of good grass, and there is sufficient space to camp 300 men. There is evidently some water close by, or the caravans would not stay here. The road up to this point is over high ground of a sandy nature and is passable for wheel traffic at all seasons of the year. A few hundred yards beyond this the ground again rises, and this part of the road is very bad and rutty, but could easily be repaired. There is some hill cultivation here, and the village (Kachin) of Hantet is near here. After 2 miles of this hilly country a broad open maidan is reached and the road descends into it, crossing a small stream. A little beyond this the Moyu chaung is met with and runs nearly parallel to the road as far as Mánsi, which is two miles further on over the plain. Mánsi is under the protection of the Lana Kachins.

No. 15.

From BHAMO to NGWANSAI viâ TÔNHÔN.

BY MAJOR HOBDAY, B.S.C., SURVEY OF INDIA AND INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, TÔNHÔN FORCE, DECEMBER 1889.

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Moyu** ... Namsiri chaung, Theinlin chaung, Moyu chaung.	M. 9	F. 4	M. 9	F. 4	*Loilet Road.* Road runs south-west throughout along left bank of Irrawaddy, passes through villages of Tátgalé and Paukkôn within suburbs of Bhamo and within a mile of it, then crosses Namsiri chaung at 1½ miles by a bridge constructed by Public Works Department, passable for all arms. At 2½ miles the Theinlin chaung is crossed by a temporary bridge. At 8 miles pass village of Sáwadi, where there is a police post. Road from Namsiri chaung to Sáwadi passes through thick forest and high kaing grass. Numerous short but steep ascents and descents are encountered on account of the banks of the Irrawaddy being cut up by ravines. The Moyu chaung is crossed close to and on the near side of the village of that name by a temporary bridge. Camping ground in jungle 300 or 400 yards beyond village. Water plentiful from Irrawaddy or Moyu chaung. A few Kachin huts beyond camping ground. Inhabitants Shan-Burmese and a few Kachins. Number of houses 20. [*N. B.*—This road is impassable in the rains.]
		2. Mankin ... Nahu chaung	9	4	19	0	Road runs south on the flat through thick forest. A small stream forded at 6 miles. At 7 miles a road branches off to the left towards village of Mankaong, distant about 10 miles. Village of Mankin on north bank of Nahu chaung, which is crossed by a temporary bridge. Camping ground on south bank, rather confined and dirty; more room in paddy-fields on north bank. Number of houses 10. Inhabitants Shan-Burmese. Water plentiful from Nahu chaung.

FROM BHAMO TO NGWANSAI *viâ* TÔNHÔN—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**3. Sikaw** (*Shan,* **Sékao**). Chaungmagyi or Sinkán chaung, Manna chaung.	14 0	33 0	Road continues along the plain in a south-south-west direction through thick tree forest. The Manna chaung is forded at 2½ miles. At 7 miles a cross road is met, leading to village of Wégyi on the right, distant about ¾ mile, and to Mankaong on the left, distant about 8 miles. A mile beyond the road approaches the Chaungmagyi or Sinkán chaung and follows down its right bank to the village of Malin (15 houses) at 11 miles, where the Sinkán chaung is easily forded. Malin is on the left bank and the small village of Seiktu on the opposite bank. The road continues along the left bank. Village of Kônka (15 houses) passed at 12½ miles. Small village of Kombaung on opposite bank. Extensive camping ground in paddy-fields at Sikaw. Water plentiful from Sinkán chaung. Stockaded police post built on opposite (right) bank, about ¼ mile distant. A new village has been built adjoining stockade. Space cleared for camping ground between old Sikaw and stockade. Good ford across Sinkan chaung. Sikaw is the residence of a Myo-ôk. Inhabitants Shan-Burmese and Kachins. Number of houses 30. A shorter road to the stockade crosses the Sinkán chaung at Kônka and runs along its right bank.
		4. Puntukatawng. Lapé chaung.	8 4	41 4	Road runs south along right bank of Sinkan chaung, crosses small stream at ¾ mile. At 2 miles passes through village of Sakhángalé (10 houses), then over some paddy-fields and crosses the Lapé chaung (foot-bridge, animals ford), on the opposite bank of which is the village of Sakhángyi (10 houses). From Sakhángyi the track runs south-east on the flat through thick forest to the village of Puntukatawng, which is at the foot of the hills. At 6 miles a road branches off to the left to the village of Tántabin, distant ½ mile. At 7 miles a road branches off to the right to Manlu, Nampalaung, and Saga. Number of houses at Puntukatawng 6; inhabitants Kachins; camping ground in village and very confined. Water plentiful from hill stream south of village.
		5. Nampu chaung. Nampu chaung.	9 0	50 4	Track is taken up along spur to near the crest of Loilet hill. The ascent commences shortly after leaving Puntukatawng; is steep for about 1½ miles. At 2½ miles Kachin village of Pinpien or Pangving (10 houses) and close to it Pinket (5 houses) is reached; elevation above sea-level 2,300 feet. From Pinpien the track proceeds by zigzags and is very steep to Loilet village at 5 miles (Kachin, 10 houses); elevation 3,700 feet. From Loilet the track descends slightly, skirting the hill of that name on its left to the village of Yama (Kachin, 10 houses) at 6 miles, where you are again on the summit of the ridge. The track continues along the ridge in an easterly direction to the Kachin village of Man Ngwan (15 houses) at 7 miles. Just before entering this village the path turns off south down a spur to the Nampu chaung. Camping ground in some paddy-fields, somewhat confined and boggy. Water plentiful. Elevation 2,700 feet.

FROM BHAMO TO NGWANSAI *viâ* TÔNHÔN—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**6. Tônhôn** ... Nampu and Namla chaungs.	10 4	61 0	Small track runs for about a mile in a south-easterly direction along Nampu chaung, crossing and recrossing it some half-a-dozen times; very boggy in places; then path suddenly turns south up a steep ascent on to the ridge on which the Kachin village of Teinkat is situated. Elevation 2,800 feet. Water in hill streams. From Teinkat the track descends some 1,300 feet in a south-westerly direction to the Namla chaung, which is easily forded at about 4 miles. A few paddy-fields are then crossed and a short but steep ascent for about ½ mile brings one to the Kachin village of Kindaung (11 houses). The path continues up a long spur to Lwésaing 7½ miles (in Shan language, Lwoi Seng). A few hundred yards beyond Kindaung a track branches off to Sarikatawng on the left and Tatmanan on the right, distant 1 mile and 2 miles, respectively. The last mile of the road to Lwésaing is fairly level. Number of houses 45. Elevation 3,400 feet. Water in hill streams not very plentiful. Track descends south-west some 800 feet along side of hill to Wábo Sakhán at 9 miles, where road branches off to the right to Si-u, distant about 7 miles. From Wábo Sakhán the road runs first south-east and then south to Tônhôn ascending slightly, distance 10½ miles. The village of Tônhôn contains about 47 houses and is built on a small spur running down in a south-easterly direction from a prominent peak. Elevation 2,800 feet. Water plentiful in hill stream to the west below village.
		7. Ngwansai ... Shwéli (Nammow).	5 4	66 4	Path leads south-east down a spur of the hills to the Shwéli river passing site of old village of Namtwé 2½ miles and reaching the river at about 4 miles. Road narrow and very steep in places. No village of Namtwé in existence now, a few plantains and trees indicate former site. There is a small stretch of sand on right bank of Shwéli river, which serves as a camping ground. Elevation 650 feet. From Namkham, which is at an elevation of 2,500 feet, the Shwéli flows through this hilly country by a succession of rapids in a sort of gorge as far as Molo, some 25 miles down the river, from which point it is said to be navigable for small boats. At Namtwé there is a pool, about ½ mile long, and the ferry is across this pool just below the rapid. Bamboo rafts have to be constructed and swung across by ropes, as no boats or dug-outs exist. The water is very deep in the pool and the current strong in the rapids. The hills are steep on the opposite bank, sloping down to the water's edge. There are two other known ferries near Namtwé, that of Supla above and Ngwadé below Namtwé, about 5 or 6 miles distant. The path is very steep and narrow at first until it crosses a small stream running into the Shwéli at 1 mile. From this point the ascent and road is fairly easy. Ngwansai at 5½ miles is a Palaung village of 15 houses, situated on a low ridge above the Shwéli. Water from small streams a short distance down the sides of the hill, but not very plentiful. Elevation 1,600 feet. At Ngwansai you are on the high road between Namkham and Momeik. *See* Routes Nos. 77 and 78.

FROM BHAMO TO NGWANSAI *vid* TÔNHÔN—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM SIKAW, STAGE 3, TO TÔNHÔN, STAGE 6, *vid* SI-U AND LWÉPAN.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Si-u**	**15**	**0**	15	0	From Sikaw to Sakhángyi as in Stage 4 above. At 3 miles road runs through village of Munsin (10 houses), and at 4 miles through village of Kagyin (10 houses). A mile beyond it leaves the right bank of Sinkán chaung and at 5 miles crosses a stream rising from Saga hill, recrossing it again at 7 miles. The road then runs south-west for 1 mile and then south until the village of Manphon (8 houses) is reached at 14 miles, where another stream is crossed and again another close to Si-u. Si-u is a Shan-Burmese village, formerly contained about 45 houses, now burnt. Water plentiful.
		2. Tônhôn ...	**9**	**4**	24	4	From Si-u the road runs south-east along the flat to the village of Kamut, 2½ miles deserted, where the ascent commences up a long spur of the hills, portions of the road being somewhat steep. The Kachin village of Lwépan (26 houses) is reached at 6½ miles; elevation 2,800 feet; the road then descends for a short distance and ascends up a steep gradient to Panlun (25 houses) at 8 miles. From Panlun the road descends to Tônhôn. A small hill stream is crossed about ¼ mile from Tônhôn, the descent to it being rather slippery for pack animals.

ALTERNATIVE II.

FROM SIKAW, STAGE 3, TO LWÉSAING, *see* STAGE 6, *vid* NAMPALAUNG.

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Tántabin** ...	**6**	**4**	6	4	*Vide* Stage 4 above.
		2. Nampalaung ...	**6**	**0**	12	4	Track runs south along the flat for 1½ miles and then ascends the hills. At 4 miles passes through Kachin village of Manlu and then descends slightly to Nampalaung, which is on a saddle of the ridge.
		3. Lwésaing ...	**6**	**0**	18	4	Road continues south-south-east, ascends to Kachin village of Saga at 2 miles, then descends slightly to Tatmanan, (19 houses) at 4 miles. From this the road ascends to near the summit of Thôngwa hill, a conspicuous conical peak, by narrow and steep path to an elevation of about 4,300 feet and then descends to Lwésaing some 900 feet, the first portion being steep, then flat for a short distance where you pass an old pagoda, and then a slight ascent to Lwésaing. *N.B.*—This road is a difficult one for pack animals, the path being narrow and very steep in places.

FROM BHAMO TO NGWANSAI *vid* TONHÔN—*continued.*

BRANCH I.

FROM TEINKAT, *see* STAGE 6, TO TEINMAKAUK, SUPPLA, NAMTWÉ AND NGWADÉ FERRIES.

BY CAPT. O'DONNELL, D.S.O., JANUARY 1890.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Ngwadé ferry.**	11	2	11	2	Good road; steep descent to Lwébin at 1¼ miles; 40 houses in two divisions on ridge of hill. Good road; steep descent of 1½ miles to Teinmakauk 2¾ miles. Road in many places very bad; village consists of 30 houses; small supply of water. Ferry crosses the Shwéli river, 2½ miles distant. Pôngyi kyaung in the village. Good road, in many places overgrown with jungle at 5¾ miles; Suppla, 20 houses. Very small supply of water. Ferry over Shwéli river, 2 miles distant. Road now almost impassable, overgrown with jungle, evidently never used, hardly traceable. Easy ascents and descents at 8¾ miles site of village Namtwé destroyed; 1½ miles from here to ferry over the Shwéli river on the Ngwansai roads. No road; along river bank over sands and rocks; gentle ascents and descents 2½ miles. The village of Ngwadé is distant from the ferry 2 miles on the south, *i.e.*, left bank of the Shwéli river.

BRANCH II.

FROM LWÉSAING, *see* STAGE 6, TO KINDAUNG, *see* STAGE 6, *vid* TATMANAN.

BY LIEUT. OZZARD, 1ST HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT, JANUARY 1890.

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Kindaung** ...	3	6	3	6	Road runs due north of ½ mile, then branches off to the west for 1 mile. Road good, gradual ascents, passes round Thôngwa. Hill to north of it level ¼ mile; descends ½ mile; very steep, almost impassable for animals. (This agrees with the information received from the villagers at Teinkat on 22nd December 1889 that the road from Teinkat to Lwésain *vid* Tatmanan is impassable for animals.) Twenty houses. Water plentiful; no camping ground. Thick jungle close around village. Track from Tatmanan to Kindaung, distance 2 miles. Total 3¼.

BRANCH III.

FROM WABO SAKHÁN, *see* STAGE 6, TO SI-U (*see* ALTERNATIVE I, STAGE 4).

BY LIEUT. BLOSSE, KING'S OWN SCOTTISH BORDERERS, JANUARY 1890.

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Si-u**	4	0	4	0	Jungle: camping ground 1½ miles from Lwésaing, 40 yards × 30 yards. Good road running west. Gentle ascents and descents for 1 mile. Very steep descents 1½ miles. Road evidently not used for some time. Much overgrown with jungle and cut up to form obstacles to troops advancing from Si-u. Road impassable for animals 1½ miles on to foot of hill in Si-u plain.

No. 16.

From BHAMO to PALAUNGTU.

By Capt. O'DONNELL, Commandant, Mogaung Levy, 31st May 1891.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Mánsi** ... ... Namsalé chaung, Thenglinchaung chaung.	14	0	14	0	*See* No. 12, Stage 1. The road from Bhamo to Mánsi is in a fairly good State, but has evidently not been used by carts for some time
		2. Camp, 2 miles from Ku Tu.	13	0	27	0	From Mánsi the road bears south for 8 miles along a valley to the Namyu chaung crossing this 2 miles further on a small village, four houses, Kara Kachins, is reached. From this village the road continues south and by gentle gradients gradually ascends to within 2 miles of Ku Tu, where there is an excellent camping ground in some paddy-fields. Water good and plentiful. A long, hot march.
		3. Palaungtu ... Manti chaung.	9	2	36	2	From camp the road gradually ascends for 2 miles to Ku Tu. General direction south-east. At Ku Tu there is a very good and large camping ground. Leaving Ku Tu, the road, still bearing in a south-easterly direction, ascends for 2 miles to Lama; 45 houses. From Lama the road turns to the east and descends ¾ of a mile to the Manti chaung. From the Manti chaung it ascends 1½ miles to Namyu; 40 houses; Lana tribe. From Namyu to Palaungtu it is 3 miles; road good all the way. *General Remarks.*—There is an alternative route from Mánsi to Palaungtu *viâ* Wazigôn, Hôpôn, and Hôma along the Hôpôn-Hôma range, and it can also be reached from the Bhamo-Namkham road, *see* Route No. 12, Branch I, but the Ku Tu route is the one most commonly used. *Note—Supplies.*—All the villages literally swarm with cattle, the result probably of blackmail on the Shan trade routes.

No. 17.

From BHAMO to SADÔN (Bhamo Sub-Division*) viâ MEUNGWAI.

By D. L. RICHARDSON, Esq., Civil Officer with Eastern Kachin Column, April and May 1891, and Lieut. G. MORRIS, Intelligence Branch, February 1892.

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. R. I. F.	Commr., Northern Divn. and Deputy Commr., Bhamo.	**1. Mômauk** ... Namsari chaung.	11	0	11	0	*See* Route No. 10, Stage 1, as far as Mômauk Sakhán 9 miles, whence the direct road takes a southerly direction and the first half is through tall kaing jungle and then through open bamboo jungle till the village, which is about 800 feet above the plains, is reached. There is an alternative route from about ½ mile before Khatut Sakhán is reached. From Mômauk Sakhán the

* As distinguished from the place of the same name in the Myitkyina Sub-Division, now called Fort Harrison.

FROM BHAMO TO SADÔN (BHAMO SUB-DIVISION) *viâ* MEUNGWAI—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Mômauk**—*cont.*			same route as described in Route No. 10, but instead of going right on to the foot of Lawtán hill ¼ mile, before the sakhán is reached a pathway leads to the right through sandy soil and shut in on both sides by tall kaing jungle, open here and there. A dry stony bed of a feeder of the Namsari is crossed about 400 yards from the cross road. The same kind of ground has to be gone over for another 500 yards when the Namsari has to be forded. The water in it is 1 foot to 18 inches deep and is about 30 yards wide with a stony bed. The road then becomes open for 800 yards; soil sandy till the foot of Mômauk hill is reached. Here a narrow streamlet, with about 2 feet of water, has to be followed for 20 feet. This track is overhung by tall kaing grass. The ascent to Mômauk is very gradual and in some parts imperceptible. The road is through open bamboo jungle. A trickling stream is crossed after ascending half way up the hill. Mômauk is a Kowri-Lepé village of five houses. Fair camping ground in the village, but water is scarce and has to be obtained from the foot of the hill a little over ¾ of a mile away.
		2. Meungwai ...	M. 11 / F. 2	M. 22 / F. 2	The road is steep and undulating with little or no water-supply on the way and is wooded the whole way. A mile before the Lower Chiri (1), a Kaw-Lepé village of nine houses, is reached, the road leads us over an open taungya site. At the village a fair supply of water can be obtained. Direction of road south-south-east. The upper or Chiri south (2) is 4,000 feet high and about ¾ mile from lower village. The road to it is fairly good and goes along the saddle of the hill. Chiri south at 4¾ miles is the seat of the Sawbwa and has 15 houses. Water-supply at village insufficient. On leaving Chiri (2) the road is very steep and rugged and is on the east side of the village, but runs south-south-east. It is not bad for any length. The route was formerly the caravan route, but as the bit near Chiri (2) was badly cut up and rugged, the caravans pass through Sama which is towards the right. There is no water on the way. After going for about a mile of a fairly good road on the saddle of the hill Kampán (1) or Kumpa (1) is reached. It is a Kowri-Lepé village of four houses. Kampán (2) is ½ mile further (6¾ miles), the road to it open and fairly level along the ridge of the hill. There is a good camping ground here. Forage plentiful; water-supply is sufficient and fairly good, but a short distance from the camp; six houses. Road continues south-south-east. Road very good, but no water-supply on the way. It runs along the ridge of the hill, but descends gradually till Lakya, a Marán village of 25 houses, is reached (8¾ miles). Water-supply at village fairly good. There is a good camping ground in the village, as well as about 300 yards further out of the village. The road still continues in a south-south-easterly direction and is fairly good. A slight ascent till the first part of Meungwai is reached at 11½ miles. Meungwai is a Marán village with 24 houses, scattered over these hills a couple of furlongs from each other. There is a very scanty supply of water in the village, but there is a good camping ground ½ mile further from the village at an altitude of about 4,200 feet, where there is an ample supply of water and grass.

FROM BHAMO TO SAIDÔN (BHAMO SUB-DIVISION) *viâ* MEUNGWAI—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**3. Léka**	7	0	29	2	General direction south for the first 4 miles. The road is an easy descent passing through Upper and Lower Sama* at 2 miles. After leaving Sama the road continues west for 2 miles and is fairly good, then turning slightly south descends the hill to Pônkyun (4½ miles), this portion is rather steep. Pônkyun, a village of the Marán tribe, 20 houses, 51 inhabitants, 8 buffaloes, a fair camping ground and moderate supply of water. Leaving Pônkyun the road ascends abruptly for ½ a mile and is narrow; the descent then becomes easier and the direction more southerly till Léka (7 miles) is reached on the crest of the hill; a village of the Marán tribe ruled by a Sawbwa named Sao Tung who is the most influential man in this district. From a point 100 yards south of Léka, a good signalling post for communication with Bhamo is obtainable (bearing 310°).
		4. Karwán ... Thiring chaung.	10	0	39	2	Leaving Léka the road turns south descending the hill to Pakwán, rather rocky in places but not very steep. Pakwán consists of a few houses scattered on the east slope of the hill under the Sawbwa of Léka (½ mile from Léka) in thick jungle; no camping ground; good water; fair camp ground at Léka. Leaving Pakwán the road runs in an easterly direction through Tum Tu Mowun (½ mile) descending to the Thiring chaung (4 miles), the last mile of the descent is abrupt; no bridge; stony bottom; current rapid, but no difficulty in crossing at this season. The road then ascends gradually to Karwán (6 miles from river) and is fairly good; water plentiful. Supplies: paddy, fowls, eggs and a few green vegetables are obtainable at most of the villages. Camping ground with sufficient supply of water for small force at Sama, Léka and Karwán. Surrounding country mountains with extensive taungyas; the valleys mostly cultivated. Karwán is a village built on the saddle of three hills, inhabited by the Marán tribe with an excellent supply of water and good camping ground for a considerable force. At the present season (February) the temperature ranges between 60° and 70°. This village well defended would be a commanding position.
		5. Warabôn ... Kapra and Kumkáng chaungs, tributaries of the Thiring chaung.	6	4	45	6	General direction south-east. Road leaves Karwán in westerly direction turning south-west after ½ a mile and winding through tall pine grass at a general slope of 30° to the Kapra chaung (2 miles), a mountain torrent with a rocky bed, swift current, but only a few inches deep in February. The road then ascends in a more westerly direction to the village of Lapailawkum

* There is a direct road hence to Bhamo, *see* Route No. 20.

FROM BHAMÔ TO SADÔN (BHAMO SUB-DIVISION) *viâ* MEUNGWAI—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**5. Warabôn**—*cont.*			and is rather steep and rocky. Lapsilawkum (3½ miles) is situated on the crest of a spur running out from Neinsin, inhabited by the Lepé tribe, a small village with a bad supply of water. The road then descends in a southerly direction to the Kumkáng chaung (1 mile) similar in all respects to the Kapra chaung, and is still narrow, mostly through bamboo jungle, but not so steep as the first part. After crossing the Kumkáng chaung the road winds over minor spurs and hills gradually ascending to Warabôn (6½ miles), a village of the Marán tribe situated on the crest of the Lanaka range of hills; 24 houses; 102 inhabitants very scattered; bad camping ground and fair supply of water ½ mile distant. Supplies: paddy, fowls, rice, and eggs obtainable. (Rate of marching 2 miles an hour.)
		6. Tuku (Kacháng chaung). Enkong, Lamyu, and Kachang chaungs.	M. 8 F. 0	M. 53 F. 6	The road leaves Warabôn in a south-westerly direction winding through tall kaing grass for 2 miles. This part of the road is very much overgrown, and also steep and rocky descending to the valley of the Enkong chaung. The last ½ mile of the descent is very difficult and dangerous for animals. The Enkong chaung (2½ miles), a mountain torrent with a rocky bed and swift current. The crossing is difficult for animals owing to the nature of the bottom. The road then ascends abruptly a small spur and for 2½ miles winds over minor hills and crosses a few small mountain streams. It then becomes very difficult descending to the Lamyu chaung (5½ miles). The crossing here is easy. Here the road turns south-east and ascends for 2 miles to the village of Matet, the last ½ mile being very steep. Matet (7½ miles), inhabited by the Kura tribe, is built on the crest of the hill, consists of 16 houses with 54 inhabitants. There is very little open ground, and no good water within ½ a mile. Half mile further on in an easterly direction the valley of the Kacháng is reached, which is an excellent camping ground. This valley, 800 yards long × 200 yards broad, lying at an elevation of over 3,000 feet, watered by the Kacháng chaung, is a succession of paddy-fields. There is a second valley, also cultivated, of about the same size, watered by the same stream, lying at right angles. Tuku, a village of 30 houses, inhabited by the Kara tribe, is situated along the crest of a low range on the south side of the valley.
		7. Loilaw (Pumkatawng).	13	0 66 6	The road crosses the Kacháng chaung, tributary of Namyu, stony bed, 15 feet wide 2 feet deep in February at the angle, and ascends the hill in a south-east direction to the village of Sama (1 mile), a Marán village of 21 houses, 82 inhabitants, situated on the crest of the hill with a fair camping ground and good supply of water. Leaving Sama the road turns due east descending easily for 1 mile, where it crosses the Kayan chaung, and 1 mile further on in the same direction the Namyu chaung. Here the road ascends to Namyu (4½ miles.) a Marán village of 47 houses and 214 inhabitants, situated on the summit of a hill overlooking the Namyu chaung. Here there is good water and a small camping ground. The latter part of the ascent to Namyu is steep; average rate of marching from Tuku 2½ miles an

FROM BHAMO TO SADÔN (BHAMO SUB-DIVISION) *viâ* MEUNGWAI—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**7. Loilaw (Pumkatawng)**—*cont.*			hour. Leaving Namyu the road improves considerably turning north by east, and is fairly level for 5 miles, passing through the villages of Lasé and Warákatawng (5½ miles), two villages of the Marán tribe, ½ a mile apart, scattered along the crest of the range. The road still continues north-east for 3 miles and is good; crosses two small streams, and leaving Paiton on the left, turns east, ascending gradually to the village of Pumkatawng (12½ miles from Tuku), situated near the summit of Loilaw hill (5,460 feet high). Here there is good water and a fair camping ground. The village consists of five houses under the Sawbwa of Loilaw, which is situated ½ mile down the east slope of the hill towards the valley of the Namwan; water is plentiful along the whole route. Paddy, fowls and eggs are obtainable in small quantities in most of the villages. The road is good generally speaking. The surrounding country is hilly with extensive taungyas; very much broken with numerous water courses. Average rate of marching, 2½ to 3 miles an hour.
		8. Letaw Kapra or Palawngatawng. Kawa and Wégyo chaungs, the former of which flows into the Namwan.	M. F. 6 0	M. F. 72 0	General direction north by east. Road leaves Loilaw in a northerly direction following the trade route to Neinsin for 2 miles. This part is rough and very much out up by the passage of bullocks. Leaving the trade route it descends through tall kaing grass and crosses the Kawa chaung (¼ mile) 1 foot to 2 feet of water in February; a narrow path very much grown over. One mile further on it crosses a small mountain stream (Wégyo chaung 2 feet of water in February and joins Kawa chaung), and then ascends a spur of the Saiprompôn range rather abruptly to Kapra Letaw or Palaungatawng, 2½ miles further on. Kapra Letaw is a name applied to the district inhabited chiefly by the Letaw (? Latawng) tribe, extending from the Namwan river on the east to Neinsin and Pakom on the west, comprising the villages situated on the Saiprompôn range. Palaungatawng, which is marked on the maps as Lotaw, is a straggling village of 22 houses and 75 inhabitants scattered along the crest of the hill, with a fair supply of water, but no good camping ground. There are 30 buffaloes, 9 bullocks, and a few ponies; also a good supply of rice and paddy. Surrounding country, looking west, the hills are closely wooded, here and there taungyas cultivated with paddy, rice, and rarely opium. Turning east and south stretch the valleys of the Shwéli and Namwan rivers, with a distant view of the valley of the Nammak river. In contrast to the other side the country is open, appears thickly populated and well cultivated in the valleys.
		9. Walakong ...	7 0	79 6	Leaving Letaw Kapra in a north-easterly direction, the road is fairly level, though narrow in places, to Mong-ba (3 miles), a large well-to-do Lenar village extending for a mile along the crest of the hill, consisting of 81 houses and 100 inhabitants, 18 bullocks, 16 buffaloes, a few ponies, and an ample supply of paddy and rice. Quarter of a mile after leaving Mong-ba the route leaves a well-used road (which runs along the Namwan valley to Sadôn) striking in

FROM BHAMO TO SADÔN (BHAMO SUB-DIVISION) *viâ* MEUNGWAI—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**9. Walakong**—*cont.*					an easterly direction by a narrow path through thick bamboo jungle. For 2 miles the road is difficult running over minor spurs and crossing two small rocky mountain streams. The last mile to Walakong is good. Rate of marching 2½ miles an hour. For the most part the road runs through thick jungle; very scanty supply of water. Walakong (7 miles), a large village of 46 houses, 126 inhabitants, 28 buffaloes, 9 bullocks, is situated on the crest of a spur which divides the Namwan and Mong-ba streams. There is a fair supply of water 1 mile distant, but the road to it is bad; ½ mile down a good road on the west slope there is a rather scanty supply which can be used for drinking purposes.
		10. Letaw Krán. Mong-ba chaung, 15 yards broad, from 4 to 6 feet deep; crossed by a ford, 2 feet deep; flows into the Namwan chaung close below the village of Palen from the hills behind Pansum in the form of an "8" and gives its name to the valley which it waters.	7	0	86	6	There is no good camping ground, as the ridge is narrow and the ground broken: it is better to push on to the end of the village, where there is a small piece of open ground. Road leaves Walakong in a northerly direction winding down the west slope of the spur into the Mong-ba valley. The descent is easy, the road 4 yards broad and well kept as far as the Mong-ba chaung (3 miles). After crossing the above chaung there is a fairly level road for 1 mile in a westerly direction, then turning north ascends the face of the spur upon which Letaw Kran is situated. The ascent is about 2½ miles and is not very steep. Letaw Krán, at 7 miles, a small village of the Letaw tribe of 14 houses and 60 inhabitants, situated at the end of a spur jutting south-west, overlooking the valley. There is a good supply of water. The camping ground is bad, and the village seems poor in the extreme. This and Manseng (2½ miles further up-hill) are both noted for thieving; it is advisable to keep a sharp look-out on mules and ponies while in this neighbourhood.
		11. Panlun or Panlwin.	6	4	93	2	Road leaves Letaw Krán in westerly direction for 1 mile down the face of the spur, crosses the Mong-ba chaung (1½ miles), gradually turning towards the north as it ascends the valley of a small tributary of the Mong-ba chaung; the road is good and the ascent easy. It then turns north-east winding round the hill upon which Panlun is situated (6½ miles); good supply of water; a fair camping ground ½ mile before reaching the village on a saddle between two hills. Panlun, a large village of the Lapai tribe of 26 houses, 80 inhabitants, 21 bullocks, and 5 buffaloes, with a good supply of water and an influential Sawbwa; situated on the trade route between Maik ng and Kowri Tum.
		12. Pansum ... Mong-ba chaung.	5	0	98	2	Road leaves Panlun in a north-east direction, crosses two small chaungs, tributaries of the Mong-ba chaung, and ascends a steepish hill to Kowri Tum or Wagwesi (3 miles). An Asi-Lapai village of 9 houses and 39 inhabitants, with a scanty supply of water and no camping ground. Leaving Kowri Tum the road ascends for ½ mile, then gradually descends to Pansum (2 miles), which consists of 5

FROM BHAMO TO SADÔN (BHAMO SUB-DIVISION) *vid* MEUNGWAI—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**12. Pansum**—*cont.*			houses and 24 inhabitants. One mile down the valley on the banks of the Mong-ba chaung, there is a fair camping ground with good supply of water, but cold at night and hot by day (difference of temperature 20°). General rate of marching from Panlun 2½ to 3 miles an hour.
		13. Sadôn ... Sawthen Ka, 5 or 6 yards broad, 18 inches to 2 feet of water; rocky bed swift current; flows into the Namwan.	7 0	105 2	Road leaves camping ground after crossing the Mong-ba chaung in an easterly direction ascending a steep hill to Pakôm (1½ miles), an Asi-Lapai village of 20 houses, 79 inhabitants, 10 buffaloes, 7 bullocks, and 1 pony. Leaving Pakôm the road descends fairly easily for, ½ miles to a tributary of the Sawthen Ka chaung. Here the road turns slightly north, passing over a small spur, and descends abruptly to the valley of the Sawthen Ka which it follows for ¼ of a mile crossing the river three times. Then turning east ascends abruptly to Sadôn (4½ miles). Just before reaching Sadôn the road crosses a small valley about 250 yards wide watered by a small stream. This would make a good camping ground with regard to size and is level, but there is ample room in the village above for a considerable force. Sadôn is the name given to the spur and minor hills which run towards the Namwan, between the Sawthen Ka and Mantein Ka. The principal village is called Sadôn and is situated along the crest of the hill extending for 1½ miles, inhabited by the Asi-Lapai tribe, 50 houses, 186 inhabitants, 40 bullocks, 11 buffaloes, and a few ponies. Paddy, rice, fowls and eggs are obtainable. Water is good and plentiful. From the top of the hill a fine view is obtained of the valley of the Namwan. The Mantein Ka which passes close under Sadôn hill is considered at present as the Chinese frontier. Two miles from Sadôn is the large Asi-Lapai village of Mawshwé reached by a good road elevation about 4,000 feet; 50 houses; from here roads lead into the Mowun valley to the Asi-Lapai villages of Sagán (nine houses) and Latawng; 50 houses, both within one boundary.

BRANCH I.

FROM KOWRI TUM OR WAGWAAI, *see* STAGE 12, TO HÂNGTÔN *vid* SINGMAI AND PANYAO.

BY LIEUT. GODFREY MORRIS, ATTACHÉ, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, EASTERN COLUMN, MARCH 1892.

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Singmai** ... Mongba Ka, 20 feet broad; 2 to 3 feet of water; rocky bed and swift current. Mongpé Ka; 20 feet broad; 1 to 2 feet water; rocky bed and swift current.	6 4	6 4	Panlun to Kowri Tum (3 miles) *vide* stage 12 above. General direction north-east. Road gradually descends in northerly direction through bamboo jungle and tall kaing grass to the Mongba Ka (8 miles); rather narrow and over-grown, but fairly good; then turning north-east undulates over two minor spurs with nullahs between to the Mongpé Ka (3 miles). On the top of the last spur a road leads off on the right to Pakôm, and another 100

No. 17.

From BHAMO to SADÔN (Bhamo Sub-Division) *viâ* MEUNGWAI—*continued.*

BRANCH I—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Singmai**—*cont.*			yards further on, on the left, to Bhamo *viâ* Watáng; both are said to be good and fit for animal transport. After crossing the Mongpé Ka the road ascends at a fairly easy gradient for 2½ miles to Singmai, an Asi-Lapai village of 10 houses and 32 inhabitants, built on the crest of the hill at an altitude of 6,000 feet. Here there is a good camping ground, but a scarcity of water, which is obtained from the Mantein Ka, 2 miles down the north slope of the hill. On the right bank of this stream there is also a good camping ground.
		2. Panyao ... Mantein Ka, 30 feet broad; 2 to 3 feet of water; rocky bed; swift current.	M. 7 F. 0	M. 13 F. 4	General direction north. Leaving Singmai the road descends abruptly to the Mantein Ka (2 miles), then ascends the opposite spur at a steep gradient to Maokun (½ mile). An Asi-Lapai village of six houses and 22 inhabitants, built on a small spur jutting out from the Phaláng range. Continuing to ascend the road passes through the top end of the village of Phaláng (2 miles). A large Marán village of over 100 houses and 160 inhabitants extending along the crest line of the Phaláng range for 2 miles with large pieces of open ground and good water. Though the houses are large and well built, the people do not appear to possess any cattle and are dirtier and worse clad than the ordinary run. The road leaves Phaláng in a northerly direction ascending gradually for 1 mile till it reaches the Shaintan range. Here the ascent becomes steep and difficult for 1½ miles. The side of the hill is clothed with short grass, cultivated here and there with opium. Half a mile from the top of the hill along a level road Panyao is reached; a village of the Asi-Lapai tribe of 16 houses and 86 inhabitants, built on a spur jutting out in a north-west direction from the main range which constitutes the watershed of the Namwan (on the east) and the Nantabet stream (on the west). The village is built at an altitude of about 7,000 feet very much exposed. The camping ground is fair, but water is some distance off. Rate of marching 1½ miles an hour.
		3. Hángtôn ... Lapai Ka, 15 feet broad; 1 foot of water; stony bed; flows into the Nantabet chaung.	8 6	22 2	General direction north-west. Road leaves Panyao in north direction descending easily for 1 mile through thick young bamboos to the Lapai-kayet then turns west and follows the valley passing through taungyas and open country for 4 miles crossing and re-crossing the stream four or five times. With the exception of 20 or 30 yards of road, here and there where it is rocky and sometimes deep mud, the greater portion is level and good. Passing over the spur upon which Lekatpôn is situated without entering the village, there is a steepish descent to the Nantabet chaung (2 miles). The Lapai Ka is again crossed at its junction with the Nantabet chaung, and the road then follows the left bank of the latter stream to the side of the old village of Hángtôn. Here and there is an excellent camping ground with a good supply of water.

From BHAMO to SENBO (Up left bank, Irrawaddy).

By Lieut. MOUL, Cheshire Regiment, January 1888.

The march from Bhamo to Senbo along the left bank of the river is excessively difficult, especially when accompanied by a large number of baggage animals. An enormous quantity of nullahs have to be crossed and a large amount of labour is required to render these practicable for transport; the ascents of many are too steep for a loaded animal, and ramps and winding paths have to be constructed. There are also two rivers to be crossed (Tapin river and Môlé chaung). By the expenditure of some labour the road could be rendered better and a good many of the steep ascents avoided, but it would always remain a very arduous march when accompanied by loaded animals, and impassable in the rains. The march could be accomplished in 5 or 6 days, if the baggage went by river. The following might then be the stages:—

Bhamo.—Thapánbin, 9 miles.*
Thamángyi, 20 miles; camping ground could be cleared near village.
Nanti, 31½ miles.
Nanhé, 44 miles.
Senbo, 52½ miles.

The road from Bhamo ends at Nanhé; it used to end at Léma, but a path has been recently cut. At Nanhé the Irrawaddy is 250 yards wide, current about 4 miles an hour. From Nanhé to Senbo the road is excellent. The road mostly runs close to the Irrawaddy through grass and tree jungle.

Numerous small villages are passed on or near the route; most of them miserably poor; no supplies, except a few fowls and eggs are obtainable. The inhabitants are chiefly Shan-Burmese and Pwun. There are usually one or two Kachin houses in every village. Only one or two are stockaded and that weekly. Supplies are obtainable at Pinlôn and Senbo (paddy, rice, salt, fowls).

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Tapin River (right bank).** Tapin.	M. F. 3 0	M. F. ...	First mile north through bazaar then leads along bed of river to the mouth of the Tapin river which is reached at 3 miles. At this point the Tapin is joined by the Kado chaung, which diverged some 9 miles up. The Tapin is about 350 yards broad and the Kado chaung about 40 yards. The two are divided by a narrow islet of sand. The descent to the river is very bad and muddy, the bed of the river is shifting sand, it is only deep for 20 yards from left bank. The Kado chaung is easily fordable. The baggage and men were conveyed across in boats, the transport animals swum. Camping ground right bank of Kado chaung cramped (for large force); water from Irrawaddy.
		2. Thapánbin ... Môlé chaung, Lewut chaung (small stream).	6 0	9 0	First mile runs north-west through a grass jungle close to the Irrawaddy, passing the village of Sinkin at ½ mile, thence north-west through jungle close to Irrawaddy. At 3½ miles Môlé chaung, 60 yards wide, 3 feet deep; a bridge of rice boats was constructed and the baggage carried across; the animals were led. Half a mile later pass village of Ngapiedaw on the left. Next two miles road runs west to Thapánbin through tree jungle close to Irrawaddy. Camping ground good; water from Irrawaddy.
		3. Camp on river bank.	6 6	15 6	First mile runs north-west level through jungle (patches of cultivation) about 200 yards from the Irrawaddy. Next two miles north-west through a thick tree jungle, road good and level. At 3

* For a more recent account of the first two stages of this route *see* Route No. 23.

No. 18

FROM BHAMO TO SENBO (UP LEFT BANK, IRRAWADDY)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**3. Camp on river bank**—*cont.*			miles road becomes much intersected by nullahs, some of which require ramping; the bottoms of some are marshy, and grass has to be laid down. Road follows the river through thick jungle, nullahs every 100 yards, occasional paddy clearings. At 6¾ miles camp. Camping ground (paddy clearing) fair; water from Irrawaddy (50 yards). A very difficult march owing to the numerous nullahs which rendered it very trying for transport.
		4. Camp near Thamángyi. Wura chaung.	5 0	20 6	The road goes north for about ½ mile close to Irrawaddy, some of the spurs on the right are cleared for paddy. The road then goes inland over one or two small streams through a large paddy clearing; ascends a hill, through a paddy clearing down to the Irrawaddy. Road then runs north close to the Irrawaddy over a large number of nullahs to Thabiyébin which is reached at 3 miles. Before reaching Thabiyébin the road bifurcates—the road to the left must be taken, the other is a grass-cutters' road. Next mile road follows river about 100 yards inland over several nullahs crossing the Wura chaung, small stream. At 4½ miles Thamángyi, thence over fair road to camp at 5 miles. Camping ground (in paddy clearing), water from Irrawaddy fair (50 yards). A good road which, however, was intersected by a large number of nullahs.
		5. Nansao ... Kómni chaung. Kyaupsu chaung. Nungo chaung (18 inches deep).	5 6	26 4	Road goes north-east down steep descent to Nungo chaung, rocky bed 15 feet wide; it then runs west along right bank of the stream for 300 yards. Road good, 27 feet wide. At ¼ mile road runs north-west and continues level. At ¾ mile road comes in from Tamin, a small Kachin village on the right. At 1 mile cross Kómni chaung, banks very steep, require ramping. The road now passes over three hills in a north-west direction. At 1¾ miles road ascends the first hill, ascent and descent very steep, at the bottom cross the Kyaupsu chaung (small stream) and then north-west up a steep winding path to the top of the second hill called Sheitsabu, 700 feet high; round the hill and down over a ravine up to the top of the third hill, this ascent is very steep and requires ramping. Road then runs north-west through jungle over hills and nullahs down to the Irrawaddy which is reached at 4¾ miles, thence north along good road for 1 mile to camp. Camp (on road east of Namsán) good. Water from Irrawaddy (100 yards). Fair road, one or two nullahs require ramping.
		6. Nanti ... ... Taminsha stream.	5 0	31 4	The road leads north along a good path crossing 2 nullahs. At 450 yards it turns north-west and ascends a hill for 200 yards and then along a ridge up to the top of the hill, the Irrawaddy being here about a mile distant, the ground on the right consists of high hills covered with jungle on the left of spurs and ravines running down to the Irrawaddy. The road then goes 300 yards along a ridge and down a ravine, the banks of which are very steep. The road then goes north-west over a ravine and down a ridge to the

FROM BHAMO TO SENBO (UP LEFT BANK, IRRAWADDY)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**6. Nanti**—*cont.*					Taminsha stream which is here about 20 feet wide, rocky bed, both the descent and ascent were almost impassable to loaded animals, and a winding path had to be constructed up the ascent and firmly revetted. The road then goes north-west out in the side of the hill, and bad. At 3 miles it comes down to the river and goes north, still bad, crossing a large number of nullahs and spurs, the ascents of which are very trying for transport animals and require ramping. At 5 miles Nanti. Camping ground in village good; water from Irrawaddy (50 yards). This was a very trying march, by far the worst of the whole distance. A large amount of manual labour was required to make the road practicable, and the very steep ascents and descents together with a long time the mules were under their loads rendered it a very bad march for transport.
		7. Laungpu ... Nanti chaung.	5	4	37	0	The first mile is along a good road north-west about 250 yards from the river, 40 feet above it. Occasional patches of cultivation, mostly high grass and tree jungle. At 1½ miles cross Nanti chaung, a stream about 15 feet wide, steep sandy sides. Next two miles north over a series of hills and nullahs, the sides of which are steep and require ramping for transport animals; bad road. At 4 miles road passes pagoda on an island in the Irrawaddy; the road then runs north, good, level and through jungle to Laungpu. Camping ground (in village) good; water from Irrawaddy. A hard march for transport.
		8. Nanhé	7	0	44	0	Road follows the course of the river north-west crossing a bad nullah just out of camp; road narrow and bad. At 1 mile a very steep nullah, a bad place for transport animals. At 1¾ miles pass Léma on the left; the path after Léma has only been recently cut; the road is now good and level, passing through tree jungle with occasional cultivated patches. At 3¼ miles the road bifurcates—the path being to the left up the rocky bed of the river, 400 yards later it leaves the river and goes up-hill over a bad track cut in the side of the hill, and then over a series of hills and ravines, still bad. At 5 miles the road comes down to the bed of the river, which it follows for about 2 miles into camp; road very bad and rocky. Camp on bed of river fair; water from Irrawaddy. Road from Bhamo ends here.
		Nethagôn ...	...		...		Crossed river from Nanhé to Nethagôn; small village just opposite. River about 250 yards wide; current about 4 miles an hour. Commenced 8-30, finished 2-30. Two launches and a large number of native boats.
		9. Senbo ... Nankát stream.	8	4	52	4	The road leads north out of camp along up sandy river bed for 1¾ miles, then leaves the river and turns west crossing two hills. Fourth mile through bamboo jungle in a south-west direction. At 4 miles the road debouches on a large open plain and runs north-west. A quarter of a mile later a road from the village of Papywa meets it. The road then runs north-

FROM BHAMO TO SENBO (UP LEFT BANK, IRRAWADDY)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**9. Senbo**—*cont.*			west through the plain till at 5½ miles it again enters jungle crossing the Nankát stream (24 feet wide, 1 foot deep) ½ mile later. At 6½ miles the bank of the Irrawaddy is reached. The road then follows the bank of the Irrawaddy north-north-west through villages of Myintha, Mantin and Pinlôn for two miles. At 8½ miles Senbo. Camping ground good; water from Irrawaddy. Supplies in abundance. An excellent road during this march. There is another route up the right bank (*see* Route No. 90) equally, if not more difficult than this, and it is probable that a better trace could be found for a road between Bhamo and Senbo by keeping well away from the river side to the east, in fact more or less on the line of the Bhamo-Ayeindama route *viâ* Theinlôn. *See* Route No. 6.

No. 19.

From BHAMO to SI-U.

BY LIEUT. DAVIES, OXFORD LIGHT INFANTRY, DECEMBER 1891.

			M.	F.	M.	F.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Sáwadi** ... Namsari chaung, Thinlin or Namápwé chaung, and smaller streams.	9	0	9	0	General direction south-south-west. Leave the fort by the west gate. Along left bank of Irrawaddy the whole way. First 1½ miles through streets. At 1¾ miles, cross Namsari chaung; 35 yards wide and wooden pile-bridge fit for carts. Road then passes through high kaing grass for the rest of the way, with tree jungle as well as kaing grass after 3½ miles. At 3 miles cross Thinlin chaung; bridge 10 spans of 3 yards each. At 3½ miles bridge 30 yards long over small nullah. Five more wooden bridges over small nullahs. At 7 miles the Kachin village of Nankôn, called Kônywagyi by the Burmese; 17 houses. At 7½ miles cross a chaung; wooden bridge 7 spans, 3 yards each, too narrow for carts. Thence mule path to Sáwadi. Carts could go as far as Maukôn, and right up to Sáwadi, if the bridge at 7½ miles were widened; though probably the road would be impassable in the rains. Carts are scarce in the district, and this road does not appear to be used by carts to any extent. Large kyaung and sayát at Sáwadi. Good grass.
		2. Mankin ... Moyu chaung, backwater of Naunghu chaung.	12	2	21	2	General direction south-west to Moyu; thence south. Good mule road. At 1 mile cross the Moyu chaung flowing from the left, 20 yards wide, steep banks 12 feet high. Wooden bridge and easy knee-deep ford, 150 yards above it. Rather rapid current and sandy bottom. At 1½ miles village of Moyu, 16 houses, in bamboo stockade; a small kyaung, at the junction of the Moyu chaung and Irrawaddy. Thence through tree jungle, pass no villages or streams till Mankin. At 4 miles a road from the right from Kaungtôn. At 6¾ miles a muddy well, called Nát-yé-dwin, 150 yards on the left of the road. At 9¼ miles road to left to Manya. At 11½ miles road to left to Thayetkôn and

FROM BHAMO TO SI-U—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**2. Mankin**—*cont.*			Manya. Just before reaching Mankin, cross a backwater of the Naunghu chaung, 10 yards wide, 4 feet 6 inches deep, at first crossing by mule bridge, ankle-deep at second crossing by ford, twice. Mankin on right bank of Naunghu chaung, 10 houses; rest-house for 50 men; camping ground in paddy-fields.
		3. Sikaw ... ... Naunghu, Manna, Namma, Sinkán and Nankhwin chaungs.	16 0	37 2	The next two stages can, if desired, be converted into three, the halts being made at Malin 12¼ miles, Kyunbintha 8¼ and Si-u 10¼. General direction south. Good mule road, crossing the Naunghu chaung, 15 yards wide, 4 feet deep, rapid current, sandy bottom crossed by mule bridge, flowing from the left at Mankin. Thence through tree jungle all the way except some paddy round the villages. At ¼ mile, road to right to Kángyi. At 3¼ miles cross the Manna chaung, from the left 5 yards wide, easy, ankle-deep ford. Just beyond this a road to the right to Khappan. At 6¼ miles road to the right to Naungwin, and to the left to Uzu. At 7¾ miles road to right to Wégyi, and to left to Uzu and Khappan. At 8 miles road to left to Makaw-yin and Makawkha (both deserted). At 8¼ miles cross the Namma chaung from the left, 5 yards wide, nearly stagnant, muddy, and might be difficult to cross in a wetter year. At 12 miles road to the left to Seiktu. At 12¼ miles cross the Sinkán chaung, 30 yards wide, easy knee-deep ford, gentle current and reach Malin, a village on its left bank, pôngyi kyaung, and good camping ground. From here there is a fairly good road leading north-north-west to Simaw, Namu (or Nanu) and Kashin; distance to Namu 4 miles and Kashin 10 miles. The first 4 miles is through open country, paddy plain and open forest, the remainder through dense bamboo, cane, and evergreen bush jungle. The Namlaw is crossed close to Simaw, and the Namu and the Namugalé between Namu and Kashin. Opposite Malin on right bank is Seiktu. At 13¾ miles village of Kônkha, 36 houses, kyaung and zayát on left bank of Sinkán chaung. Opposite it on right bank of stream is Kônbaung, five houses. At 14¼ miles cross the Sinkán chaung again ford as before. Here another path goes straight on up the left bank and crosses the stream at Sikaw. At 15 miles cross the Nankhwin chaung from the left, 5 yards wide, nearly dry, but muddy, and would be difficult for mules in a wetter year. If this stream is deep in mud, the road up the left bank of the Sinkán chaung is the best. Sikaw on right bank of Sinkán chaung, 40 houses. Military police post, circuit house, and camping ground. Two marches can be made of this stage by halting at Wégyi, ½ mile to the right of the road, on Sinkán chaung, military police post and camping ground in paddy-fields. No zayát or kyaung. For another description of these three first stages, *see* Route No. 15.
		4. Si-u ... ... Lapé, Namsán, Nam-kow, Nankha and Si-u chaungs.	15 4	52 6	General direction south. Good mule road. At 2 miles village of Sakhángalé 10 houses. At 2¼ miles Sakhángyi (after crossing the Lapé chaung from the left 15 yards wide, sandy bottom; foot-bridge and easy knee-deep ford), 20 houses, one zayát in middle of village. Main road goes through Munsin. But at 3¼

FROM BHAMO TO SI-U—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**4. Si-u**—*cont.*			miles a short cut, practicable for mules, turns to the left and meets main road again just short of Khágyin at 4½ miles, 14 houses on right bank of Sinkán chaung. At 5 miles just before reaching Kyunbintha road turns off to the left front. The next 2½ miles of road not traversed, but mules have gone by it and there are said to be no difficulties. The Namsán chaung from the left, 7 yards wide, ankle-deep, easy ford, is crossed close to Kyunbintha. In this 2½ miles two roads go off to the left to Nanaik. At 7½ miles road to left to Nanaik. Cross the Namkow chaung from the left, 5 yards wide, 1 foot deep, easy sandy ford, and 200 yards further on the Nankha chaung from the left, 3 yards wide, stagnant, easy ford. At 9 miles road to right to Gwégyi. At 10½ miles enter grass plain ¾ mile wide, 1½ miles long. At 11 miles road to right front to Namkán (the Môneik road). At 21¼ miles road to right to Namkán and to left to Nankha. At 12¾ miles road to right to Namkán. At 14 miles enter the Si-u paddy plain. At 15¼ miles cross Si-u chaung twice first from left, then from right within 150 yards; 7 yards wide, ankle-deep, easy fords, twice first from left and then from right. Si-u contains 30 houses and small kyaung. Good water and fair grass. Large camping grounds.

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM BHAMO TO MANKIN *viâ* MÁNSI.

BY LIEUT. DAVIES, JANUARY 1892.

			M. F.	M. F.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Mánsi** ... ... Namsari, and Namápwé, or Thinlin chaungs.	**12 4**	12 4	General direction south-south-east. Good mule road through tree jungle. Leave the fort by the east gate. At 1½ miles bridge over a paddy valley, 4 spans of 3 yards each, 9 feet wide. At 4 miles cross the Namsari chaung from the left, 18 yards wide, 2 feet 6 inches deep. Wooden cart bridge, 7 spans 3 yards each, 9 feet wide. On the further bank village of Kabbani, 20 houses. At 7½ miles village of Manyát, 25 houses, on right bank of Namápwé chaung, from the left 40 yards wide, easy sandy ford, over knee-deep. Up the chaung for ¼ mile, then cross it. On further bank village of Namápwé to left of road, 10 houses. At 12½ miles, Mánsi, 13 houses, on right bank of Moyu chaung; large camping grounds. (Lieut. Norie makes it 14 miles. *See* Route No. 12.)
		2. Hántet ... Kyaungán, Mankham, Naunghi, Moyu and several smaller streams.	**7 0**	19 4	General direction south-west, good mule road. Follows the right bank of the Moyu chaung the whole way. Through the Mánsi paddy plain (600 yards wide) for ¾ mile. At ½ mile cross the Kyaungán chaung from right, 2 yards wide, dry, mule bridge, at the Kyaungán bullock camp 30 and 50 yards. At 1¼ miles cross a chaung from right, 2 yards wide, stagnant, mule bridge. At 2 miles cross a chaung from right, 8 yards wide, ankle-deep, muddy, passable now, but might be difficult in a wetter year. At 2½ miles cross a chaung. At 2¾ miles cross Mankham chaung from right, dry and easy. At 5 miles cross Naunghi chaung, from right, 3 yards wide, stagnant mule bridge. Just before this stream a road to the left to Maungwé, 300 yards to left of the road across the Moyu, which is crossed by a ford

FROM BHAMO TO SI-U—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**2. Hántet**—*cont.*			3 feet deep. Village contains 30 houses, small kyaung and sayát. Below the village a foot-bridge and ford, 3 feet 6 inches deep leads back into the Mánsi-Hántet road at 5½ miles. At 5¾ miles village of Kôndein, 19 houses. Hence through paddy plain ½ to ¾ mile wide to Hántet. Before entering Hántet the Moyu chaung is crossed from left, 20 yards wide, foot-bridge and knee-deep, ford 10 yards below the bridge. Sandy bottom and gentle current; easy ford. Hántet contains 45 houses and large kyaung. Large camping grounds in paddy-fields.
		3. Mankin ... Nampi chaung, Naung Pôn En, and Naunghu chaung.	M. 10 F. 2	M. 29 F. 6	General direction south-west, all through tree jungle, not much bamboo, good mule road. At ½ mile cross the Nampi chaung, 10 yards wide, 1 foot deep, sandy bottom, gentle current from left, easy approaches to ford. Just beyond a dry swamp, easily passable now, but waist-deep in the rains, thus rendering the road impassable then for bullocks, though foot-bridges are made. At 1¼ miles cross Naung Pôn En, a marsh, yards 20 wide, now nearly dry. In the rains knee-deep, with a stream from the right running into Nampi chaung. Hpwihôk chaung from left, 5 yards wide, now dry, knee-deep in the rains. At 1¾ miles road from Gwegyé from right rear. At 1¼ miles cross the Hpwihôk chaung. At 4½ miles a swamp, now nearly dry and easily passable, measures 12 yards + 400 yards; said to be more than knee-deep in the rains. At 6½ miles road to left to Hôma, to right to Moyu. At 6¾ miles there is a short cut to the right front, which joins the rain road again at Thayetkôn, but impassable for loaded mules owing to a swamp close to Thayetkôn. At 7½ miles village of Manyán (or Manya) on right bank of Naunghu chaung, 12 houses and 1 sayát in middle of village. Room to camp round the village. At 9¼ miles village of Thayetkôn, 8 houses. At 10 miles cross a backwater of the Naunghu chaung, 4 feet 6 inches deep, 10 yards wide, mule bridge. At 10¼ miles cross the same backwater again ankle-deep, easy, and enter Mankin, 16 houses, on right of Naunghu chaung, rest-house for 50 men; camping ground in paddy-fields.

ALTERNATIVE II.

FROM SÁWADI, STAGE 1, TO MANKIN, STAGE 2, *viâ* SINKÁN.

BY LIEUT. DAVIES, DECEMBER 1891.

G.O.C Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Sinkán** ... Moyu, Mayen, Yé-é, Bôngwin and Sinkán chaungs.	10	2	10	2	General direction west. A fair mule road, but at present much overgrown with kaing grass, and several steep nullahs, to cross which might make it impassable till later in a wetter year. The road follows the telegraph line and left bank of the Irrawaddy the whole way. At 1 mile cross Moyu chaung from the left, 15 to 20 yards wide, steep banks 10 or 12 feet high. Crossed by wooden foot-bridge and easy knee-deep ford 150 yards above the

FROM BHAMO TO SI-U - *continued.*

ALTERNATIVE II—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Sinkán**—*cont.*			bridge. At 1¼ miles village of Moyu on left bank of Moyu chaung at its junction with the Irrawaddy; 16 houses; small kyaung. At 4 miles village of Kaungtôn, 18 houses and kyaung; not stockaded. Surrounded by a backwater of the Irrawaddy (dry in low water season) which is crossed on entering and on leaving the village; before entering village steep banks, but passable for mules. On leaving the village crossed by wooden mule bridge, 6 spans of 3 yards each, 8 feet broad. At 4¼ miles Burmese village of Peinegôn, 10 houses. At 5¼ miles cross Mayen chaung from the left 5 yards wide, steep banks. At 6 miles village of Myalé, 15 houses. From here a road to the left to Kachin village of Pingyein. At 6¾ miles cross the Yé-é chaung from the left 15 yards wide, steep banks, 1 yard width of water, 6 inches deep. At 9¼ miles cross the Bôngwin chaung from left, 1 yard wide 6 inches deep, easily crossed. At 10¼ miles cross the Sinkán chaung from left, 30 yards, rapid current, waist-deep, crossed by boat, swimming the mules over and enter Sinkán. Police fort 50 yards square. The part of Sinkán at the mouth of the ford is called Chaungwa, Sinkán proper being further south. Chaungwa contains 25 houses and Sinkán 20 houses. Room for camp round the fort.
		2. Mankin ... Kyauk-ku, Kyauk-pôt, Nawtáng, Minking, Sinkán, Naunghu and three smaller chaungs.	M. 15	F. 0	M. 25 F. 2	General direction south-south-east till the Sinkán chaung is crossed; thence east to Mankin, a difficult road for mules, badly overgrown with jungle, and several nullahs near Sinkán so muddy that the mules had to be unloaded to cross them; this was partly due to 6 hours' rain the day before. Mules started at 9 A.M. and arrived at 6 P.M. At ¼ mile crossed the Kyauk-ku chaung from right, 8 yards wide, 6 inches width of water, wooden mule bridge 4 feet wide. At ½ mile village of Kyauk-pôt, six houses. Just beyond it cross Kyauk-pôt chaung from right, 3 yards wide, easy ford. At 1¾ miles cross Nawtáng chaung from right, 3 yards wide; deep mud, mules had to be unloaded. Then cross three more muddy chaungs and enter Kachin village of Ilinsein, five houses, from the right, muddy and difficult for mules, on left bank of Sinkán chaung. At 5¾ miles cross Minking chaung from right, 5 yards wide, 6 inches deep, easily crossed. At 6 miles village of Kyauktôn on left bank of Sinkán chaung, six houses. At 9¾ miles crossed the Sinkán chaung from the left to the right bank, where the path to the ford turns off to the left, the main road goes on to Wégyi. The chaung is crossed at a ford called Naumun with no village near it from the right, 35 yards wide, nearly waist-deep, sandy bottom, gentle current, easy approaches, landing 60 yards above the entrance to the ford. At 13¼ miles village of Kángyi, 20 houses, on left bank of Naunghu chaung. At 15 miles cross the Naunghu chaung from the right, 20 yards wide, good mule bridge and enter Mankin, 10 houses, rest-house for 50 men; camping grounds in paddy-field.

FROM BHAMO TO SI-U—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE III.

FROM SÁWADI, STAGE 1, TO SIKAW, STAGE 3, *viâ* SINKÁN.

BY LIEUT. DAVIES, JANUARY 1892.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Sinkán** ...	**10**	**2**	10	2	*See* Alternative II, Stage 1.
		2. Nanthé ...	**13**	**0**	23	2	General direction south-south-east. Fair mule road, but somewhat overgrown with jungle, and some muddy nullahs to cross. Along the Sinkán-Mankin route for 9¼ miles till the Mankin road turns east to the Nammun ford. At 10¼ miles cross a muddy ditch from the right, 3 yards wide, muddy; might be difficult in a wetter year. At 11½ miles cross another ditch, 5 yards wide, muddy; might be difficult for mules. At 13 miles Nanthé, 10 houses (two inhabited), empty kyaung on left bank of Sinkán chaung. Large camping grounds. From Nanthé is a road to the west to Nahangyi, a deserted village.
		3. Sikaw ... ... Nanthé, Pabo, Sinkán and Namma chaungs.	**15**	**0**	38	2	General direction south-east to Naungyin; thence south to Sikaw. Fair mule road to Wógyi, but somewhat overgrown; some muddy ditches to cross; thence good mule road to Sikaw. At ¼ mile cross the Nanthé chaung from the right, 2 yards wide, ankle-deep, easy sandy ford. At 1 mile deserted village of Kyaunglain on Sinkán chaung. At 1½ miles road turns to the east another road going straight on to Ngathin, a Kachin village. At 2¼ miles cross the Pabo chaung from the right, 5 yards wide, ankle-deep, muddy; easy now, but might be difficult. At 2¾ miles cross a ditch from the right, 2 yards wide, muddy. At 3½ miles deserted village of Hna-u on Sinkán chaung. At 4¾ miles at the deserted village of Naungyin cross the Sinkán chaung from the right, 25 yards wide, knee-deep, easy sandy ford, and follow up its right bank in the water for 500 yards. At 5¼ miles deserted village of Mankôn on Sinkán chaung. At 5½ miles cross Namma chaung from the left, 5 yards wide, stagnant, muddy. Is crossed at present by a plank laid on the mud strong enough to bear mules. At 6 miles village of Wógyi, 12 houses, Military police post, on Sinkán chaung, good camping ground in paddy-fields. At 5¾ miles meet the Mankin-Sikaw road. *See* Main-route, Stage 3 above.

ALTERNATIVE IV.

FROM MALIN, *see* STAGE 3, TO SI-U, STAGE 4, *viâ* KANNI.

BY D. W. RAE, ESQ., BURMA POLICE, JANUARY 1892.

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Sumshin camp.** Namlaw chaung.	**6**	**0**	6	0	Road follows the Sinkán stream till Kônka is reached, turns to the right from here, crosses a paddy plain and enters some dense bamboo and other small jungle, which had to be cut for the greater portion of the road, especially near the crossings of the Namlaw stream; at short intervals it also passes through some very good young teak forests. Time taken over this march 6 hours.

FROM BHAMO TO SI-U—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE IV—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**2. Walu** ... ... Malinmi and Sama streams.	4	0	10	0	7-45 A.M. Left Sumshin camp for Walu. The road as far as Thin Tu village is fairly good, after this it passes through dense bamboo jungle and ascends gradually to Atetwalu, impossible to encamp here owing to water being scarce; camp at Auk Walu, which is only ¼ mile from the upper village and down-hill. Camping ground small, but fairly level; water-supply ample and is about 300 yards down-hill from camp.
		3. Nyaungôn ... Sama, Lawkai and Sinkán streams.	4	0	14	0	Road after leaving camp descends into the Sama stream, crosses some undulating country and drops into the Namlaw stream near Nyaungôn. The road is a well-defined foot-path and is free from jungle overhead. Water-supply ample; direction travelled south-east.
		4. Sikaw ...	8	0	22	0	Road takes a south-east direction and passes close to Kônmaik village, then goes due east to the deserted village of Nawkôn, crosses the Lawkai stream hard by, and continues due east through open forest to Sikaw (Stage 3 of main-route above).
		5. Kanni ... ... Lapai Namsán.	7	4	29	4	Road is very good all the way; it is portion of the trade route and passes through the villages of Sakhángalé, Sakhángyi, Nyaungbintha, and Mansin. The Lapai stream is crossed between Sakhángalé and Sakhángyi, and about 2 miles further on crosses the Namsán stream and 1½ miles further the Sinkán stream, on the right bank of which Kanni is situated. There is also a rather nasty ditch about 2¼ miles from Sikaw; there is a small plank bridge across, but only sufficient to allow pedestrians across. At the present time pack animals are able to get down the hollow without difficulty, but in the rains probably impassable. The ditch is about 8 feet broad and might be spanned by a good bridge.
		6. Si-u ... ... Sinkán, Namkao, Namkha, Namthin, Nampôn, Namtao and Si-u streams.	11	0	40	4	The road cuts across portion of Kanni paddy-fields and drops into Sinkán stream, short distance from camp: follows a south-easterly course for about 2 miles and then crosses the Namkao and Namkha streams, after which it goes due south for about 5 or 6 miles and again south-east till Si-u is reached.

FROM BHAMO TO SI-U—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE IV—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, &c.	**6. Si-u**—*cont.*			The Namthin, Nampôn, Namtao, and Si-u streams are also crossed; they are all very small and have about 6 inches of water. *Note.*—There is apparently no reason for making such short marches in the first three stages and probably the whole distance might easily be covered in four marches.

BRANCH I.

FROM SÁWADI, STAGE 1, TO HÁNTET.

BY LIEUT. DAVIES, DECEMBER 1891.

			M. F.	M. F.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Hántet** ... ... Ngápedôn, Thányinsi, Nanthékao, Moyu and Nampé chaungs.	8 0	8 0	General direction south-south-east to Sithôn, then south-east to Hántet. Good mule road all the way, but said to be impassable in the rains. The road used in the rains follows the Mánsi road part of the way and joins the present route at Manthé. Road passes near paddy-fields at first, then through kaing grass, and teak jungle to Shwégyaung. At 1¼ miles cross Ngápedôn chaung flowing from left, 12 yards wide, water stagnant. Mule bridge, 5 feet wide, made of wood and grass, supported by short posts and earth on top. At 2 miles Thányinsi chaung from left, 5 yards wide, water stagnant; bridge as before. Two hundred yards further on Nanthékao chaung from left, 10 yards wide; bridge as before. At 3¼ and 3¾ miles roads to left front (south) to Mánsi. At 4 miles village of Shwégyaung on the Moyu chaung, 13 houses, 80 yards square, bamboo stockade. Cross Moyu chaung from left, 20 to 25 yards wide, sandy bottom. No bridge, good ford just over knee-deep, easy approaches to ford. Two boats by which to cross in the rains. Banks steep except at ford, gentle current at this time of year. Hence the road turns to the left and follows the left bank of the Moyu chaung to Hántet, skirting paddy-fields nearly continuously all the way. At 4¾ miles village of Thitsôn, 200 × 100 yards, bamboo stockade, 25 houses, one kyaung, two zayáts, three or four boats, and a few buffaloes. At 5¾ miles village of Manmakauk, bamboo stockade, 30 houses, three or four boats and some buffaloes. At 6½ miles cross Nampé chaung from right, 15 yards wide, runs into Moyu chaung close to road. Wooden foot-bridge 2 feet 6 inches broad. Ford 30 yards above knee-deep, good approaches, sandy bottom, gentle stream. At 6¾ miles village of Gwégyi on left bank of Moyu chaung and Manthé opposite it on right bank. Connected by bridge, 17 spans of 4 yards each, strong posts, but roadway only of bamboo hurdles. Ford at the bridge knee-deep. Manthé contains 35 houses and kyaung. Gwégyi 20 houses and kyaung. Both with bamboo stockade. At 7½ miles road to right front to Hôpôn. Hántet has 45 houses and large kyaung. Foot-bridge and knee-deep ford across Moyu chaung.

FROM BHAMO TO SI-U—*continued.*

BRANCH II.

FROM SÁWADI, STAGE 1, TO MÁNSI.

BY LIEUT. DAVIES, JANUARY 1892.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Mánsi** ... ... Mankham, Khôtám and Kyaungán chaungs.	**10 0**	10 0	General direction south-east by east, good mule road through tree jungle past the old police fort at Sáwadi, 300 yards from the village. At 2¾ miles road to the right to Manthé and Hántet. At 6½ miles bullock camp of of Pangkha 150 × 50 yards. A pool of water there earlier in the season; no water now. At 7½ miles cross Mankham chaung from the left, 3 yards wide, dry, no mud. At 7¾ miles cross a small chaung from left, 1 yard, stagnant water, easy. At 8¼ miles Khôtám chaung from left, 2 yards wide, stagnant, easy. Here a road to the left front to Mánsi; this road is used in the rains, the present one then being impassable. A road from the right rear from Kôndein and Hántet. Hence the road follows up the right bank of the Moyu chaung, though not always close to it. At 8½ miles cross the Kyaungán chaung from left, 2 yards wide, dry; crossed by mule bridge. Here is the Kyaungán bullock camp on right bank of Moyu chaung, 50 × 30 yards. At 9½ reach the Mánsi paddy plain, ¼ mile long by 600 yards broad. Through paddy-fields to Mánsi, 13 houses on right bank of Moyu chaung, large camping ground. *See* Route No. 12.

BRANCH III.

FROM MANKIN, STAGE 2, TO KHAPPAN.

BY LIEUT. DAVIES, DECEMBER 1891.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Khappan** ... Manna and Naunghu chaungs.	**7 4** or **9 4**	7 4 / 9 4	There are two routes (1) *vid* Kyaungzôn, (2) *vid* Manya. (1) is the shortest and best, but is at present so overgrown with jungle that mules could not get along it unless it was cleared. *Route* (1).—General direction south for 3 miles, thence east. Along the Sikaw road (*see* Route No. 19, Stage 3 above) for 3 miles till past the Manna chaung, then turn to the right through kaing grass. At 4½ miles deserted village of Kyaungzôn, then cross the Manna chaung steep descent to ford which is ample deep. At 5¾ miles cross the Manna chaung again, ford easy and only ample deep. At 7 miles down an open valley 600 yards broad to Khappan, five houses (only one inhabited) on left bank of Manna chaung, here 5 yards wide and ankle-deep. The rest-house, where the troops used to be, has been burnt down. *Route* (2).—General direction east to Manya, thence south. Along Hántet road to Manya (or Manyán) at 3 miles (*see* Alternative No. 1, Stage 3); thence good mule road. At 4½ miles road turns to the right to the ford, a road going straight on to Hôma. At 4½ miles cross the Naunghu chaung from the left, 20 yards wide, 2 feet 4 inches deep, sandy bottom,

FROM BHAMO TO SI-U—*continued.*

BRANCH III—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commr., Northern Division, &c.	**1. Khappan**—*cont.*			steep banks, which ought to be ramped to allow loaded mules to cross. This could be done with tools in half an hour. At 5½ miles cross small chaung with a woodcutter's hut called Wábo on its further bank. At 7½ miles cross the Manna chaung, a bullock camp on its further bank. At 7¾ miles cross a muddy ditch from right, 5 yards wide; easy now, but might be difficult in a wetter year. At 8 miles Route No. (1) joins from the right.

BRANCH IV.

FROM SIKAW, STAGE 3, TO AUKAINGKAUNG.

BY LIEUT. DAVIES, JANUARY 1892.

			M.	F.	M.	F.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Aukaingkaung.** Lapé and Nanlit chaungs.	**12**	**0**	12	0	General direction south to Sakhángyi, thence east to Aukaingkaung. Good mule road to Khamôt; thence fair mule road somewhat overgrown with jungle. Along the Si-u road (*see* Route No. 19, Stage 4) to Sakhángyi at 2¼ miles. At 6¾ miles pass the Kachin village of Tántabin, ½ mile to the left of the road, nine houses on left of Lapé chaung. From here to Nanlit at 8 miles road not traversed, but the natives say it is easy for mules. Nanlit, six houses, on left bank of Lapé chaung. Cross Lapé chaung at Nanlit 10 yards wide, 2½ deep, easy ford. At 8½ miles Kachin village of Makyaingkatawng, three houses, at the junction of the Nanlit and Lapé chaungs. At 9½ miles Kachin village of Khamôt, eight houses, on right bank of Nanlit chaung, 3 yards wide, ankle-deep. At 10½ miles road to right to Loi Lom and Loi Kham; then cross the Nanlit chaung three times within 300 yards: first from left, then from right, then from left; 3 yards wide, ankle-deep, easy fords. Hence a steepish ascent with occasional level bits to Aukaingkaung, Kachin village, five houses; the road goes on to Loi Lom and Loi Kham. Only well water here; no stream.

BRANCH V.

FROM SIKAW, STAGE 3, TO KHAPPAN.

BY LIEUT. DAVIES, DECEMBER 1891.

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Khappan** ... Myogu or Usu chaung.	**15**	**6**	15	6	General direction north for 8 miles, thence east good mule road. Along the Mankin road (*see* Route No. 19, Stage 3) for 8 miles till the turning to Wégyi, then turn to the right. At 11½ miles cross the Myogu or Usu chaung from the right, 4 yards wide, ankle-deep, easy ford. At 13½ miles a road to the right to Usu ¼ mile off, six houses and small sayát on left bank of Myogu or Usu chaung. Khappan contains only five inhabited houses, on right bank of Manna

FROM BHAMO TO SI-U—*continued.*

BRANCH V—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District, &c.	Commissioner, Northern Division, &c.	**1. Khappan**—*cont.*			chaung, 5 yards wide and ankle-deep. The rest-house formerly occupied by troops has been burnt down. In the early part of 1891 a road was cleared from Khappan to Sciktn. At present it is said to be much overgrown with jungle, but ordered to be cleared again. By this route the distance from Sikaw to Khappan would be about 13 or 13½ miles.

BRANCH VI.

FROM SIKAW, STAGE 3, TO NANAIK.

BY LIEUT. DAVIES, JANUARY 1892.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Nanaik** ... ... Nanaik chaung.	**10 0**	10 0	From Sikaw there are two roads to Nanaik, one is a good mule road, but the other is only a foot-path impassable for mules. The description of the routes is as follows:— *Route* (1).—General direction south to Kyaubintha; thence south-east to Nanaik. Good mule road. For 7 miles along Si-u road (*see* main-route, Stage 4 above); thence to the south-east crossing a plain. At 9 miles cross the Nanaik chaung from the left, 6 yards wide, ankle-deep, easy ford. At 10 miles the Shan village of Nanaik on left of Nanaik chaung, 11 houses. At 1½ miles south-east is the Kachin village of the same name, 10 houses.
		1. Nanaik	**10 4**	10 4	*Route* (2).—From Sikaw to Nankhauktaik (*see* Branch Route No. VII below); thence by foot-path for 2 miles across small spur of the hills. Path too narrow and overgrown for mules, and some steep and muddy nullahs to cross. This foot-path might be easily made practicable for mules by making rough bridges over the chaungs and cutting the path broader in places.

BRANCH VII.

FROM SIKAW, STAGE 3, TO NANKHAUKTAIK.

BY LIEUT. DAVIES, JANUARY 1892.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Nankhauktaik.** Namsán chaung.	**8 2**	8 2	General direction south to Sikangyi, thence east to Tantabin, thence south to Nankhauktaik. Good mule road. As far as where the road passes Tantabin at 6¾ miles along the Aukaingkaung road (*see* Branch Route No. IV). At 7¼ miles road to left to Pakyé, Yama, and Namkham 300 feet yards; along this road another road branches off from it to the left to Nanlit). At 7¾ miles cross the Namsán chaung, first from left, then from right, then from left. Six yards wide, ankle-deep, easy fords, and enter Kachin village of Nankhauktaik, seven houses. Here a road to the left to Namalu, Nampolán, and Lwé Saing. Cross the Namsán chaung again twice. At 8¼ miles the Shan village of Nankhauktaik on left bank of Namsán chaung, seven houses.

FROM BHAMO TO SI-U—*continued.*

BRANCH VIII.

FROM SIKAW, STAGE 3, TO SIENG *viâ* PÉSWÉ.

BY LIEUT. DAVIES, DECEMBER 1891.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Péswé** ... ... Namsán and Sinkán chaungs.	**9**	**2**	9	2	General direction south-west beyond Kanni, thence west; good mule road. Along the Si-u road as far as Khágyin (4½ miles) (*see* Main-route, Stage 4 above). At 5 miles village of Kyunbintha, 14 houses; kyaung, one zayát in middle of village. At the other end of the village cross the Namsán chaung. From left 7 yards wide, ankle-deep, foot-bridge and easy ford. At 6 miles cross the Sinkán chaung. From left 18 yards wide, easy knee-deep ford, and enter Kanni, 30 houses; kyaung, zayát, in middle of village. Thence through paddy and open ground till 7½ miles where the village of Gwégyi is left ½ mile off on the left. Thence through jungle to Péswé, 13 houses, and small kyaung, on left bank of the Mana chaung, which is nearly stagnant, 10 yards wide, steep banks. From Péswé there are roads (1) to Nampahôt and Mainseingtaung to the west; (2) to Yenbo a little further south; (3) to Pingyaing and Mâbein to the south-west; (4) to Loi Maw and Loi Hpauk to the north-west.
		2. Sieng ... ... Sinkán, Sepu, Namkán, Nanyán, Namhun and Môhlaing chaungs.	**13**	**4**	22	6	Sieng is now deserted and the Bhamo-Môméik road does not pass through it, but turns off south-west, 3 miles short of it, to Sipein. General direction west for 3 miles to the junction of the Sikaw-Si-u road, thence south, good mule road except the last 3 miles which is much overgrown by jungle, though passable for mules. At ½ mile road to left front to Kanni and Sikaw. At 1½ miles village of Gwégyi, eight houses, on left bank of Sinkán chaung, from the right, channel 20 yards wide, water 10 yards wide, knee-deep, easy ford, which is crossed beyond the village. At 1¾ miles cross the Sepu chaung from right, 5 yards wide, hair knee-deep, easy ford. At 2¼ miles pass through an open plain, 1 mile long, ½ mile wide. At the other side of this, road from Kyunbintha-Sikaw from the left. At 4½ miles through another grass plain, 2 miles long by ¾ mile broad. At 5 miles road to Si-u to the left. At 6¼ miles village of Namkán, 13 houses, and one zayát in middle of village on right bank of Namkán chaung from left, 5 yards wide, easy ankle-deep ford, and foot-bridge which is crossed before entering village. Before crossing the chaung a road to the left to Si-u. At 6½ miles another road to the left to Si-u. At 6¾ miles through a plain ¾ mile long. At other end of the plain road to left to Si-u and Sitha, and to right to deserted village of Mankyaing, 8¼ miles cross Nanyán chaung from left, 3 yards wide, 6 inches deep, easy ford. Hence across plain for 1½ miles. At 10 miles road from left from Si-u. At 10½ miles deserted village of Nahaw. At 10¾ miles cross Namhun chaung from left, 3 yards wide, dry, muddy, but easy now. Here road to right to Sipein and Môméik, the main Bhamo-Môméik road. Hence skirt a large plain on the right for 1½ miles, thence through jungle to Sieng, a deserted village on left of Môhlaing chaung from left, 5 yards wide, ankle-deep, easy ford, which is crossed there.

FROM BHAMO TO SI-U—*continued.*

BRANCH IX.

FROM SI-U, STAGE 4, TO NAMKÁN.

BY LIEUT. DAVIES, DECEMBER 1891.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Namkán** ... Namkán chaung.	3	6	3	6	There are two roads, almost exactly the same distance and equally good. General direction north-west; good mule roads. *Route* (1).—Along Sikaw road for 2¼ miles (*see* Main-route, Stage 4 above). At 3¼ miles road to the right of Nankha. At 3¾ miles join the Péswé Sieng road (Branch No. VII), 200 yards short of Namkán. Cross the Namkán chaung from left, 5 yards wide, easy ankle-deep ford and foot-bridge, and enter village, 13 houses and one zayát in middle of village. *Route* (2).—Further south than (1); through paddy for 1½ miles. At 2 miles cross Namkán chaung from left, 7 yards wide, easy ankle-deep ford. Beyond this a road to the left to Sieng and Sipein; thence through jungle to the south end of Namkán village.

BRANCH X.

FROM SI-U, STAGE 4, TO NANAIK.

BY LIEUT. DAVIES, JANUARY 1892.

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Nanaik** ... Nanaik chaung.	11	0	11	0	General direction north for 8 miles thence east; good mule road. Along the Si-u-Sikaw road for 8 miles (*see* Main-route, Stage 4 above). At 3¼ miles road to right to Nankha, which lies 1½ miles off the road; ½ mile along this road is a marsh 10 yards wide, passable now, but might be difficult in a wetter year. Nankha contains seven Shan and two Kachin houses and kyaung, on left bank of Nankha chaung, 3 yards wide, almost stagnant. At 8½ miles two roads within 100 yards of each other join in from Khágyin and Sikaw. At 10 miles cross the Nanaik chaung from left, 6 yards wide, easy ankle-deep ford; thence through bamboo jungle to Nanaik, 11 houses. On left of Nanaik chaung 1½ miles south-east is the Kachin village of Nanaik, 10 houses.

BRANCH XI.

FROM SI-U, STAGE 4, TO SIENG.

BY LIEUT. DAVIES, DECEMBER 1891.

G.O.C. Mandalay Dist., &c.	Commr., Northern Dist., &c.	**1. Sieng** ... ... Si-u, Sitha, Namkán, Nanyán and Môhlaing chaungs.	6	2	6	2	General direction south-south-west to Nanyán; thence west to Sieng. Fair mule road, but the jungle wants clearing in places beyond Sitha, the road from there to Sieng being very little used, as Sieng is deserted and the Môméik road does not now pass through it. Cross the Si-u chaung

FROM BHAMO TO SI-U—*continued.*

BRANCH XI—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Sieng**—*cont.*			first from left, then from right, 7 yards wide, easy ankle deep ford, twice. At ½ mile road to right to Sipein and Mômeik. At 1 mile cross Sitha chaung from left, 2 yards wide, easy ford and foot-bridge, 6 inches deep; thence through paddy to Sitha at 1¼ miles, 10 houses. Beyond the village cross the Namkán chaung, from the left, 5 yards wide, ankle-deep, easy ford. At 2¾ miles cross the Nanyán chaung crossed seven times, first from left, channel 4 to 7 yards wide, water 1 to 3 yards wide, easy fords, 6 inches deep. Continue up the stream crossing it seven times, to Nanyán, Kachin village, three houses, at 4¾ miles; ¼ mile before reaching the village a road to the left to Hinkhat, a Kachin village; 100 yards beyond Nanyán, road to left to Mana, Loi Hpai, Pônkin. At 5¾ miles cross the Môhlaing chaung, and continue down it, crossing it seven times in the next ½ mile, all easy fords, only ankle-deep, to Sieng, a deserted village on the left bank.

No. 20.

From BHAMO to SAMA (see Route No. 17, Stage 3).

BY D. L. RICHARDSON, ESQ., CIVIL OFFICER WITH EASTERN KACHIN COLUMN, APRIL AND MAY 1891.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Nampansán sakhán.** Namsari and Nampansán chaungs.	11 0	11 0	The road leads out by the Theindawgyipaya road along the military police lines and past Fort C. It then takes an easterly route, first through open country and crosses a stream bridged by the Public Works Department. It then goes through open *eng* forest; road good and level all the way to Kabani (5 miles). On leaving Kabani the road goes over a bridge crossing the Namsari and then leads south-easterly through a plain over taungya sites. Ground very damp and must be impracticable during the rains. After going 1½ miles or so a streamlet of Namsari is crossed and there is a slight ascent of 50 feet, the road leading again through fairly level ground through open *eng* forest and Nampansán sakhán is reached. The stream from which the sakhán derives its name passes through the camp. It is 6 inches to 18 inches deep at the ford. Fish can be obtained lower down the stream; camp very good. Water and grass plentiful. There is also a road from Môhauk to the sakhán. The road is fairly good, but would be impracticable during the rains, as there are streams and marshes on the way. The road also is rather covered with overhanging bamboo jungle.
		2. Sama ... ... Theinlun chaung.	10 0	21 0	On leaving camp the road is very good and level and fairly open, running through big tree jungle till the foot of Wábaung hill is reached. At first the ascent is slight and gets steeper by degrees till a height of 2,800 feet is ascended and Wábaung is reached at 4 miles. The nature of jungle passed through is chiefly bamboo; road fairly good except one or two bits on nearing the village. Wábaung is a Marán village of 21 houses, and Kyetyin or Kyetyáng, 15 houses adjoins.

FROM BHAMO TO SUMA (SEE ROUTE No. 17, STAGE 3)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay Dist. and O.C. Bhamo.	Commr., Northern Divn., &c.	**2. Sama**—*cont.*			Good camping ground; grass sufficient; water scarce. The road on leaving Kyetyin is rather steep and bad, but it improves gradually and goes along the saddle of the hill and through fairly open country, chiefly *taungya* sites, and Sama, a Marán village of 18 houses, is reached at 10 miles. The road along the ridge is the caravan route and goes along to Meungwai and Chiri (*see* Route No. 17, Stages 2 and 3).

No. 21.

From BHAMO to TÁLAWGYI viâ MYOTHIT, MANMAW, &c.

BY CAPT. G. H. H. COUCHMAN, D.S.O., SOMERSETSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY, JANUARY 1893.

			M.	F.	M.	F.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Malula**	**13**	**4**	13	4	For details *see* Route No. 11, Stages 1 and 2 and Alternative IV of same route.
		2. Myothit ...	**10**	**2**	23	6	
		3. Tálí	**7**	**4**	31	2	
		4. Tálí Uma ...	**6**	**2**	37	4	
		5. Lagat	**5**	**2**	42	6	For details *see* Route No. 7, Stages 5 to 7.
		6. Warra	**12**	**4**	55	2	
		7. Manmaw ...	**11**	**2**	66	4	
		8. Kaichi chaung. Pakha, Kaichi, and two smaller streams.	**8**	**4**	75	0	General direction of march north-east. The road passes along the right bank of the Môlé chaung in an easterly direction through kaing grass and occasional clearings and is much overgrown; after 1½ miles it crosses a small muddy stream 6 feet broad with muddy approaches which has been temporarily bridged. It would form an obstacle unbridged. Shortly after this the road turns north-east and enters some paddy-fields in which there are two Kachin houses and some granaries. At 1¾ miles it enters small tree and rumnah grass jungle, and is very good going; there are some small teak trees about here. At 2½ miles there is a road on the right from the Chinese-Shan village of Meungseng. Road open and good. At 2¾ miles a road goes to the north-west to Ningtáp. At 3¾ miles cross a stream which has now three beds, each respectively 1 foot, 4 feet and 8 feet broad, and which is no obstacle. At 4½ miles is a shorter and smaller road to Kaichi. At 4¾ miles cross the Pakha Ka, 18 feet wide, with stony bottom and which has an easy crossing. From here the road ascends steeply for about 2,000 feet to Kaiya, passing through old taungyas and bamboo and kaing grass jungle with small trees, till at the top it passes into some taungyas now under cultivation. Here it is joined by the road mentioned above, and after 200 yards reaches Kaiya (7½ miles). There is a branch road to Ningtáp from Kaiya. From here the road ascends and descends gently and finally passes through tree jungle into some taungyas which form a good camp. One stream is crossed close to camp. Water, wood and bamboo plentiful. This road is very good, but rather steep, and there are occasional stony pieces in the ascent. Camp just below Kaichi at 8½ miles.

FROM BHAMO TO TÁLAWGYI *viâ* MYOTHIT, MANMAW, &c.—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**9. Namsángyáng.** Namsángyáng and two smaller streams.	7 4	82 4	The road now ascends easily into Kachi, crossing a small stream. It then passes village and descends, very steep in parts and slippery on account of the red clay the path is cut in. Jungle trees on the plain. Two streams 2½ feet deep are crossed, the stream nearest Namsángyáng being the chaung of that name 12 [illegible] broad; sandy bottom; no [illegible] approaches good. [illegible] extensive paddy-plain between the chaung and village. Namsángyáng is a Chinese-Shan village and consists of six houses; supplies, [illegible] and good fodder; water good from chaung. Time of march 3 hours.
		10. Kantacyáng... Saláp and several smaller streams.	10 4	93 ·0	The track leaves Namsángyáng in north-westerly direction; country flat; thick kaing grass for 1½ miles, then slight ascent to the village of Tumpáng 2½ miles; small village; 16 houses; north-north-east from Namsángyáng. The path continues in gradual ascent from the paddy land near Tumpáng through thick jungle to Drong 4 miles, where there is a drop to a small stream 1 mile north. The track ascends easy slope to Ningpwon 6½ miles; large village of 20 houses; no paddy; a few cattle. From Ningpwon the track turns north-north-west descending into valley along which it winds to Kantacyáng 10½ miles after passing through Yán Lôn Kao at 8½ miles, crossing and recrossing the Saláp Ka. The path from Namsángyáng is good and the gradients easy, but the crossings of streams are bad. All the streams have firm, sandy, and stony bottoms, but clay banks 2 to 3 feet in height, which soon work into quagmires from traffic.
		11. Namsáng ... Saláp, Lômwai and several smaller streams.	11 4	104 4	General direction north-west. Leaving Kantacyáng village the road crosses the Saláp Ka, 6 feet broad, stiff clay soil on either approach, and passes through bamboo and tree jungle, gradually ascending at first and then steeply into Kuma village (1 mile). Two small muddy and unimportant streams, 3 feet and 1 foot broad, are crossed. From here the road ascends rather steeply into Kuma-Uma village (2 miles) through bamboo and tree jungle. From here the road descends gradually for ½ mile to a small and nearly dry stream, 2 feet broad. To here it is through bamboo and tree jungle, but after this it is a little overgrown with bamboo and coarse grass. It passes along a ridge with occasional small ascents and descents into Nkongkong village (4 miles). Camping ground in village. Fodder plentiful. Water from a spring and not very plentiful. This is about 300 feet above Kantacyáng. The road is good throughout, but

FROM BHAMO TO TÁLAWGYI *viâ* MYOTHIT, MANMAW, &c.—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.C.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**11. Namsáng**—*cont.*			on account of the clayey soil, would be very slippery in wet weather. There is a road from Ninglaw, which joins the above just before Kuma-Uma. From Nkongkong the road descends gradually and smoothly about 300 feet to a level plain covered with dense bamboo and small tree jungle. Three small streams with muddy bottoms (9 feet broad 1½ feet deep, 6 feet broad 1 foot deep, and 3 feet broad and 6 inches deep) are crossed. They are no obstacles. The Pumwai Ka (properly Lômwai Ka) is crossed at 7 miles. This has steep banks of clay and sand of at least 25 feet in height. It is now 10 yards broad and about 2 feet deep, with muddy bottom and at present not a bad obstacle, but in the rains there would be a great deal of water and it would be impassable without rafts or boats. From here the road ascends gradually with occasional descends to the village of Siyáng (9 miles), road good, but there are two steep ascents. Jungle, small trees, bamboo, and cane. One small muddy stream is crossed, which is now nearly dry. From here the road ascends through tree jungle, at first gradually and then very steeply over hard and stony ground to some taungyas. There is a road to the left to the village of Htingnu which is visible from here about ½ mile distant. It then ascends rather steeply to the village of Wunya (11 miles), passing along the top of the ridge. From here to Namsáng the road is fairly level through tree jungle and is good going. From the Lammai Ka the ascent is one of about 1,500 feet. This road though overgrown and rough in parts could be easily repaired. The Lammai Ka is quite 50 yards broad from bank top to bank top, and would require a very good bridge. Namsáng at 11½ miles camp in village. Fodder plentiful. Water from two places, a well on the north of the village and a spring on the south. Water good and sufficient for transport if dammed up. This march was in a westerly direction from Nkongkong.
		12. Tálawgyi ... Irrawaddy.	M. 12 / F. 0	M. 116 / F. 4	General direction north-west. The road is now very good through tree jungle and nearly level with occasional ascents and descents to the village of Kraokra, 2 miles. Thence it descends through small tree, grass, and bamboo jungle, at first gently and then very steeply. This part is very stony and steep, but is not much of an obstacle. It is a descent of about 1,500 feet and 2 miles in length. At the bottom an almost dry stream is crossed, and also a muddy stream (dry), and the road passes through dense undergrowth on to the plain, which here is covered with kaing grass. About a quarter mile into the plain is a boggy bit of ground 150 yards long, but it is not much of an obstacle. From here the road crosses the plain (which is very little cultivated) through grass jungle and a few patches of tree jungle into Tálawgyi, the last part being through small tree jungle. Distance 12 miles. The road is used by carts, and the traces of carts were seen right up to the bog at the foot of the hills; all this is good going. Tálawgyi is on the Irrawaddy. Water from the river good. Bamboo fodder. Camp north of village. There is a police post here and launches run up to here.

FROM BHAMO TO TÁLAWGYI *vid* MYOTHIT, MANMAW, &c.—*continued.*

BRANCH I.

FROM KAIYA, *see* STAGE 8, TO NAMSÁNGYÁNG, STAGE 9, *vid* LAISA AND KHWI-KHAW.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay [illegible] and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Kadôn** ... Môlé chaung (Namli Ka) and numerous smaller streams.	10 0	10 0	*N.B.*—Kaiya being only 8½ miles from Namsángyáng by the direct route, this route which is a circular "*daur*" can be more appropriately called a branch than an alternative route. General direction south. The road descends steeply through tree jungle into some taungyas, crossing two small streams each 3 feet broad, the latter having steep approaches. It then further descends till at ¾ mile it crosses a rocky stream, 6 feet broad with 1 foot of water. From here there is a branch road southwest to Manmaw. It then ascends steeply for ¼ mile to where there is a single Kachin house belonging to Kaiya. It then crosses a small stream 3 feet broad and goes through kaing grass, over alternate ascents and descents along a hillside, and over three small streams with very little water. It is much overgrown here. At 2¼ miles it joins a good track from Ninglum through tree and bamboo jungle and gradually ascends to Lakra (or Legra) (1) 3¾ miles; from here there is a road west to Manmaw. The road then goes easterly and descends steeply into Lakra (2) 4 miles, crossing a small stream which rises from a bamboo. It then descends steeply by a broad track to Lakra (3). All this road from the junction with the Ninglum road is very good and has no obstacles. The last part is much worn by bullock traffic. Fodder, grass and bamboos plentiful. The road now descends at first gradually and then very steeply indeed first through tree jungle, then tree jungle and bamboos, and then grass and bamboos into a paddy plain on the right bank of the Môlé chaung nearly due north of Pumpien. At first it is 6 to 9 feet broad and very good and smooth, but lower it is narrower and very steep and tortuous with loose soil and stones. Just before the plain is reached there are branch roads to Manmaw and Pumpien. The road then turns east along some paddy and grass land and keeping up the right bank of the Môlé chaung after 200 yards, a small pebbly stream is crossed which is 5 yards broad, and has good water, and 200 yards further on a bad bit of bog, 20 yards broad and over the mules' tracks; this would require a lot of filling in with kaing grass. The road then ascends about 50 feet and goes through teak, grass, bamboo, and other tree jungle along the right bank of the Môlé. At 7 miles there is a crossing which leads to Pumpien. The river is here 40 yards broad, a little over knee-deep, pebbly bottom, and current of 1½ miles an hour. It has beautiful, clear water. Two small streams are crossed, and then a larger one 7 yards broad 1 foot deep, with pebbly bottom. The road now ascends very steeply to Kadôn, leaving the Molé chaung and passing through grass, bamboo, and tree jungle. It is in good order, but very steep indeed. Just before the village is a branch road south to Pumpien. Camp in the village (lately burnt); grass and bamboos; water from a small spring close by. Animals have to be watered at a stream to the east and about 500 feet down. [illegible] beautiful, clear water. Two small

FROM BHAMO TO TÂLAWGYI *vid* MYOTHIT, MANMAW, &c.—*continued.*

BRANCH I—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**2. Laisa** ... Laisa, Kyungni and several smaller streams.	7 0	17 0	From Kadôn the road descends steeply for 1 mile and crosses 2 streams each 12 feet broad and 1 foot deep with good water and one small stream. Road good and through mixed bamboo, kaing grass, and tree jungle. It now ascends steeply into some taungyas where there is a very good camping ground and then descends through grass and plantain trees to the Laisa Ka, passing three small streams. Laisa Ka, 25 yards broad 2 feet deep, with large stones and good water. It joins the Môlé chaung about 200 yards to the south. This is but a small obstacle. From here the road is very good and ascends through old overgrown taungyas for 300 feet and then goes fairly level with occasional small ascents and descents till at 4 miles reach the Kyungni Ka, 10 yards broad and rocky bottom. From here the road ascends very steeply and by sigzags to Laisa. The road is good: jungle, bamboos and grass with a few trees. Just at the top is a branch road to 'Nkum. Camp in the village. Water from small spring east of camp.
		3. Khwi-khaw (Kaban). Small streams.	9 0	26 0	General direction north-east. Leaving Laisa road descends out of the village for 200 yards. It then ascends through tree jungle into taungyas and thence along a spur to Wachôn 1½ miles. This part is sigzag and very steep indeed, having occasional stony bits and places where the soil is loose under foot. From here the road is very good and nearly level through tree jungle to Wachôn (Kaban) 2¾ miles. The road still continues through tree jungle and one small taungya for half a mile when it ascends steeply along a hillside by sigzags and with occasional cuttings into small tree jungle. At 4 miles there is a road to the left (north) to Nawkhum which is visible on the opposite spur. The road now passes up along a very narrow spur which is barely wide enough to allow two loaded mules to pass. The sides of this spur are nearly sheer and quite impassable. The path here is very narrow. At 6 miles the road ascends steeply over a grass hill by sigzags and is very stony; grass 6 to 8 feet high. At 7½ miles it begins to descend, and there is a road to Khwi-khaw (Kasi). At 8 miles cross a stream 9 feet broad with stony bottom and rough stony approaches. Good water. It now ascends steeply and passes just below Khwi-khaw (Kasi) village along a narrow path cut in tree jungle. It then descends steeply by sigzags over a stony and loose-soiled bit of ground to a stream 15 feet broad with stony bottom and good water, and thence ascends steeply to Khwi-khaw (Kaban), crossing two very small streams. There is no serious obstacle on this march at all, but it is over a steep rise of about 3,500 feet. About 4 hours' march, and for baggage animals about 6 hours. Camp in village. Very good site; water as above; bamboos and grass plentiful.

FROM BHAMO TO TÁLAWGYI *viâ* MYOTHIT, MANMAW, &c.—*continued.*

BRANCH I—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**4. Camp in Namsáng taungyas.** Namsáng Ka.	5	0	31	0	General direction north-north-west: From Khwi-khaw (Kaban) the road ascends very steeply (after passing through a small belt of trees) through grass up 1,400 feet. There are some very bad bits of road here which are steep and sunken into cuttings which are very stony and full of roots and loose soil and pebbles. This road is not much used and would require a great deal of repair which, however, would not take long. At 1¾ miles a road goes to the left to Nawkhum (*see* Branch II below). The road then goes along the side of a hill through small tree jungle over stones along a narrow ledge to the highest point, which is 100 feet immediately below, and to the west of Kuntong hill. It then descends very steeply with one or two steep ascents for 2¾ miles down to the Namsáng Ka, passing small, dry, stony nullah about 3 feet broad. The whole of this is very steep, stony and bad, with loose soil and pebbles, and blocked by roots and fallen trees. The first part is through small tree jungle and the latter through grass. The descent is over 2,200 feet. Namsáng Ka, 12 feet broad; stony bed with good water and about 1 foot deep; crossed by a rough bridge of two poles. General direction north-north-west. The road then ascends into some taungyas which form a good camp; grass plentiful.*
		5. Chingnakong Möngsi. Two boggy streams.	6	0	37	0	The road now ascends very steeply, but in good condition through taungyas into Náhpaw, 1½ miles. A good road forward from here. Náhpaw camp in the village. Water from a stream 200 yards north and below the village. Height of village above sea level 5,000 feet. Fodder plentiful; water not plentiful. From here there is a good broad road descending gradually through tree jungle to Htingsa, 2 miles, passing through Wáhtángkong and 'Nkongkatawng at ¼ mile and 1 mile respectively. After leaving Náhpaw the road is very good and well kept, and descends fairly steeply for 1,500 feet with occasional level bits for about 3¼ miles mostly through grass jungle with few trees, but not too steep for mounted infantry to ride down. At 3¼ miles there is a road to the west (left) to Ninglum, and the road now enters into taungyas and then ascends fairly steeply for 300 feet through small tree jungle, crossing two small boggy streams, which are a small obstacle but not much, till it reaches a fine broad track, and then a ¼ of a mile further on reaches the village of Chingnakong Möngsi on the top of the open of that name (Möngsi); grass and fodder plentiful; water from a spring; good but not very plentiful. Camp in village.

* This, though so short a distance, took the north-east column (91-92) 4 hours to march. The transport did not arrive till some 4 hours later, several mules having fallen over the steep khuds on the descent. It would require a great deal of repair and is the worst hill road I have ever seen.—G.H.H.C.

FROM BHAMO TO TÁLAWGYI *viâ* MYOTHIT, MANMAW, &c.—*continued.*

BRANCH I—*continued.*

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**6. Namsángyáng.** Three small streams, one larger stream.	M. F. 7 4	M. F. 44 4	The road to Namsángyáng is fairly good, but very steep indeed; jungle similar to that between Náhpaw and Chingnakong. It is, however, in good order. First ascend a little and then descend steeply passing the village of Wurawkong which is on the west face of the hill at 3 miles. From here the road descends very steeply indeed through tree jungle into the plains, but it is in good order; soil, red clay. Cross two or three small streams and one larger one ¾ mile beyond Wuraw which is 1½ feet deep and 4 or 5 yards broad; stony bottom and no obstacle. Namsángyáng camp is a very good one indeed in paddy-fields, but is low-lying. Forage and water plentiful. There are two good camping grounds there. There are about 12 houses. Inhabitants, Chinese-Shans, very well to do. Fowls and paddy obtainable. Three miles east-north-east from here is another village of about six houses, also Chinese-Shan, where they make bamboo baskets.

BRANCH II.

FROM KHWI-KHAW (KABAN) (BRANCH I, STAGE 3) TO NAWKHUM.

BY LIEUT. RUSTON, DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT, JANUARY 1892.

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Nawkhum** ...	8 0	8 0	General direction north-west. The road ascends through tree jungle and is good and smooth. It then is a bit stony and at the top (1,000 feet above camp) it goes down sigzag and good and over an easy descent. Then a small level stretch of 50 yards through grass. It then descends by a gentle slope through tree jungle and is much blocked by fallen trees. It then becomes level and is covered with tree roots and loose soil. It then goes along the bed of a very stony nullah and after 100 yards crosses it. Then up and down, being narrow, soft and stony, down a steep slope; loose soil. It then, after 20 yards level going, descends again as before very steeply and is more stony. It then crosses a nullah (stony) with very little water. It then ascends very steeply over moist, stony, and loose soil gradually getting less steep, after which it is sigzag through a cutting through dead tree jungle and tree jungle. Then level through bamboo jungle (overgrown). The road now descends through kaing grass and tree jungle, steep khud on the left, then on to open and down a slight descent through young bamboo jungle. Road good after ½ mile down a sigzag, stony descent for 100 yards, then level through tree and bamboo jungle. The road then descends through a rocky cutting. This road is very bad indeed, but not quite so bad as the latter part of Branch I above. From 6 miles Nawkhum was visible across a deep valley and quite 2½ miles away, the road being very circuitous to it, and in its present condition more than can be managed in one day.

FROM BHAMO TO TÁLAWGYI *viâ* MYOTHIT, MANMAW, &c.—*continued.*

BRANCH III.

FROM NÁHPAW (BRANCH I, STAGE 5) TO NAWKHUM-PUMKATAWNG.

BY CAPT. COUCHMAN, JANUARY 1892.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
			M. F.	M. F.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Nawkhum-Pumkatawng.** Namsáng and three smaller streams.	...	...	General direction south-south-west. Road descends towards Namsáng taungya camp (*see* Branch I, Stage 5 above). After ½ mile the road turns westerly and descends over taungyas to the Namsáng Ka. The last descent is very steep and quite impassable for transport. The stream is 30 feet broad, full of large boulders, and with water 1½ feet deep. This also is impassable for transport. It then ascends steeply for 500 feet through old taungyas covered with grass 6 to 8 feet high. It is then fairly level, but overgrown for ¾ mile, when it descends very steeply along the side of a soft soiled hill to two streams, each about 5 feet broad; stony; and good water. The first is impassable for transport, as it has a steep descent and very bad rocky bed with big boulders. It then crosses some poppy cultivation ascending for 100 feet, descending again to a stream 5 feet broad and stony bed. From here the road ascends very steeply indeed and quite straight up about 400 feet into Marao village (5 miles) through grass and small tree jungle. This bit is impassable. The road from Khwi-khaw joins on here for transport. From here to Nawkhum-Pumkatawng is 1 mile over good road with easy ascents and descents. Time for infantry 3 hours. This is a very bad road, and would require much repair and alteration. The soil is soft and easily workable.

BRANCH IV.

FROM CHINGNUKONG MÖNGSI (BRANCH I, STAGE 5) there are three short branch routes TO NAMSÁNGYÁNG, NINGLUM AND KANTAOYÁNG, *viâ* NINGPWOT AND NINGRONG, as follows:—

BY LIEUT. CAMPBELL, 18TH MADRAS INFANTRY, JANUARY 1892.

(1) TO NAMSÁNGYÁNG.

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Namsángyáng.** Nambáng Ka and two other small streams.	7 0	7 0	The road from Chingnukong Möngsi leads down a very steep descent for 3 miles to Nambáng Ka, 1½ feet deep and 15 feet broad; stony bottom; no obstacle for mule transport. The track is fairly good, 6 feet in breadth, but stony and full of boulders in parts; soil is dark-coloured; hard clay with sand. Half a mile before reaching the Nambáng Ka is the village of Htingsa, about eight houses; a small brook east of this village; no paddy; six head of cattle (buffalo). From the Nambáng Ka the track ascends very abruptly for ½ mile to the village of Nambáng; 25 houses; about 300 inhabitants (3½ miles); soil red, clay, hard, dry and sandy; a few cuttings along track jungle thick. From Nambáng the track descends very steeply to within a mile of Namsángyáng; soil, yellowish clay; stony in parts. The last mile before Namsángyáng is through kaing grass. One small stream ½ mile from Namsángyáng; 6 feet broad 1 foot deep; stony and sandy bottom. Two large clearings; stretches of paddy land south of the village. Namsángyáng

FROM BHAMO TO TÁLAWGYI *viâ* MYOTHIT, MANMAW, &c.—*continued.*

BRANCH IV—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District, &c.	Commissioner, Northern Divn., &c.	**1. Namsángyáng** —*cont.*			enclosed with stockade; 20 houses. Tiger, panther, sambhur and pig in surrounding jungle north-east and west. To the south, flat country with tall kaing grass and thick scrub jungle.
			(2) To NINGLUM.		
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commr., Northern Division, and Deputy Commr., Bhamo.	**Ninglum** ...	M. F. 1 2	M. F. 1 2	General direction south-south-west. The road passes back along Branch Route No. 1, Stage 5, for about 500 yards when it ascends to the village of Lashi at ¼ a mile. From here it descends passing a Kachin grave on the right and a branch road to Náhpaw on the left into Ninglum at 1¼ miles. Road good through tree jungle and along a ridge. There is a road southward from Ninglum towards Nawkhum.
			(3) To KANTAOYÁNG.		
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Ningrong-Uma** Pasi Ka.	8 0	8 0	The road goes north for ¾ mile along the top of a ridge, and is very good indeed, passing an old taungya which would make a good camp, and then into tree jungle. At ¾ mile there is a road to the right to Sama. It now turns north-west and at 1¼ miles descends into Ukoi village, eight houses. It still further descends, but there is no bad bit in all of it, though it is a little stony at times. It now ascends a little steeply and passes along a hillside and then gradually ascends into Ningpwot at 3 miles. Just before this there are two branch roads to the west to Namsángyáng. All this road is very good. From Ningpwot there is a well-cut road to Hpáneng and an overgrown grassy one to Warra, which is visible from about ¼ mile beyond the village and appears to be a mile distant, first descending steeply, then rising into Warra village. There is a good view of the country towards Mali. Just outside Ningpwot there is a road to the left to Hpáneng. The road leaves this and ascends steeply for about 60 yards into some tree jungle, and is level for about 300 yards when it begins to descend first through grass jungle where it is rather overgrown, then through taungyas and finally through tree jungle again. There are one or two fairly steep descents, but not too great for transport. Road good throughout to Ningrong Ningnum (new) through which it passes (5 miles). Just before reaching the village there is a road east to Kumsai. From here the road is very good, gradually descending the whole way through tree jungle with occasional small ascents along a spur. At 7 miles a road goes east to Wuláng village which is only a ¼ mile off. Two streams, one crossed just after leaving Ningrong Ningnum, namely, a small one 3 feet broad and good water, and the Pasi Ka 9 feet broad; stony bottom and good water, the latter having rather steep approaches but no obstacle. Camp in Ningrong-Uma village, rather confined. Water scarce from a small spring 200 feet below on east side; fodder plentiful; distance 8 miles; easy march. No difficulties except in first mile or so after leaving Ningpwot and even there the descents are nothing very bad.

FROM BHAMO TO TÁLAWGYI *viâ* MYOTHIT, MANMAW, &c.—*continued.*

BRANCH IV—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**2. Kantaoyáng** ... Lemu, Wutsa, Pasi, Hôna, and one other stream.	6 0	14 0	General direction north-west. The road is very good for the first mile gradually descending and passing through tree jungle and then through old overgrown taungyas. It then descends very steeply indeed for ¾ mile and is rough and stony and rather difficult for transport. At 1½ miles is a road to the right (north) to Kukam. The path is narrow over this last steep bit. It then continues by small descents and occasional ascents through grass, bamboo, and small tree jungle to the Lemu Ka (3½ miles and 1,200 feet below Ningrong); 8 to 10 yards broad, 6 inches deep; stony bottom and no obstacle. It continues through bamboo jungle, crossing and recrossing the Wutsa Ka in the next ½ mile. Jungle bamboos. Wutsa Ka 10 to 12 yards broad 6 inches deep; stony bottom. From here it descends gradually by occasional ascents and descents to Kantaoyáng plain through grass, bamboo, and small tree jungle, crossing the Pasi Ka; 4 yards broad and 1 foot deep, and the Hôna Ka, 9 feet broad and 2 feet deep, muddy bottom, and also a small stream in the plain. Road good; camping ground enough for a brigade. Fodder and water good and plentiful. This is an easy march. Camp at 6 miles.

There is another route FROM NINGPWOT TO KANTAOYÁNG, passing through HPÁNENG and SHILLAP, as follows:—

BY LIEUT. RUSTON, DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT, FEBRUARY 1892.

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**Kantaoyáng** ... Three streams.	8 0	8 0	Road very good and level for ½ mile; it then descends and is rather stony. It then rises up to Hpáneng, through which it passes at 2 miles. It then descends continuously down to a narrow paddy plain. It then goes level along it for ½ mile. It then crosses two boggy streams, and rises over a taungya through tree jungle with small ascents and descents to another stream, and then rises steeply to Sulâp (see Stage 10 above) close to Kantaoyáng. This is a very good road throughout and has no obstacles at all. Time of march from Ningpwot to Kantaoyáng 6 hours for transport.

BRANCH V.

FROM KANTAOYÁNG (STAGE 10) TO KÁZU.

BY LIEUT. CAMPBELL, 15TH MADRAS INFANTRY, FEBRUARY 1892.

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Beinbin** ... Salâp Ka, two small streams, and the Mali Ka.	9 4	9 4	General direction north cross the Salâp Ka and then over short and steep ascents and descents through thick bamboo and tree jungle over red clay soil to Kuma (2½ miles). From here the jungle is very thick, and two small stony streams are crossed. The path is very narrow and like the above, only not so steep. Pass village of Ninglaw (stockaded) at 4½ miles, which is surrounded by bamboo jungle. From here the road passes high up above the left bank of the Mali Ka, through bamboo

FROM BHAMO TO TÁLAWGYI *viâ* MYOTHIT, MANMAW, &c.—*continued.*

BRANCH V—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commr., Northern Divn., and Deputy Commr., Bhamo.	**1. Beinbin**—*cont.*	and tree jungle, and down a gradual descent to the village of Beinbin, which is reached at 9½ miles after crossing the Mali Ka; 80 yards broad; ford 2 to 3 feet deep; sandy bottom; good crossing and left bank kaing grass. The latter part of the road is broader and good going. Beinbin is a Chinese-Shan village in paddy-fields and has a stockade round it.		
		2. Kázu	M. F. 8 0	M. F. 17 4	*See* Route No. 100.

No. 22.

From BHAMO to TÔNHÔN viâ KYUSAING (KYUSAI) and KAPRAW.

BY E. P. CLONEY, ESQ., EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, BHAMO, MAY 1890.

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Moyu**	9 4	9 4	*See* Route No. 15, Bhamo to Ngwansai *viâ* Tônhôn, Stages 1 and 2, which is the direct route to Tônhôn and thence to Namkham or Mômeik.
		2. Mankin ...	9 4	19 0	
		3. Laika sakhán ... Naunghu chaung (tributary of Sinkán chaung), Laika chaung.	12 0	31 0	Leaving Mankin road runs in a generally easterly direction, parallel to the Naunghu chaung, and through taungya sites. At about 1 mile pass Thayetgôn, five houses, to the left of the road; thence follows the right bank of the stream, sometimes actually on it, never far from it. Road very boggy, even after only one or two showers, and quite impassable for pack animals in the rainy season. At about 3¼ miles Manya (Shan-Burmese), nine or 10 houses, on right bank of stream. From here there is a direct road to Sáwadi, said to be longer than that *viâ* Mankin, but it cannot possibly be so. Road runs still east and very slightly north-east through tree jungle; shady, but very muddy in places. About 9¼ miles path branches to the right, leading to Maingkaung, two Kachin houses, about 1½ miles distant. At 12 miles reach Laika sakhán; the last couple of miles through tree jungle, bamboo, and kaing here and there. This is a regular camping ground for caravans on the right bank of the Laika chaung and at foot of hills. From here there is direct path to Bhamo *viâ* Mathi.
		4. Kyusaing (Palaung, Kyusai; elevation 2,350 feet). Laika and Kawán chaungs.	10 0	41 0	Cross Laika chaung; descent to stream over rough rocky ground. At about 1½ miles cross small stream (Kawán chaung), and at 1½ miles Kashut (Kachin); two houses. From here the road gets on to higher ground, and on the east and west running a little south and south-east are the Hôma and Táli hills. The Naunghu chaung is again met with

FROM BHAMO TO TÔNHÔN *viâ* KYUSAING (KYUSAI) AND KAPRAW—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**4. Kyusaing (Palaung, Kyusai; elevation 2,350 feet)**—*cont.*			and the path follows its banks and crosses it at about 6 miles; crossing bad and slippery after any rain. Road through fairly level ground in the valley, not yet on hills. At about 8½ miles there is a Kachin village about ½ mile to the right of the road, called Mankyagatawng, whence there is a road (the only one) to Tâli and Pônkaw. At about 9½ miles commence the ascent of some low hills; path rather steep. At 10 miles Palaung village of Kyusaing (or Kyusai), 16 houses; small pôngyi kyaung and sayát. Roads in and about village nicely made and, judging from the jack and tamarind trees growing around it, it must have been established here for 12 or 15 years. Good camping ground to the south of the village for a force of 200 rifles with transport animals and followers Plenty of grass and water. On the ranges running north and south, situated to the west of Kyusaing, are the Kachin villages of Tâli, Pônkaw, and Lathein. On the long range of hills north and south of Kyusaing (Palaung) are the villages of Hôpôn, Huma, Kyusaing (Kachin), and Kapraw. One spur running south-west leads to Tônhôn, &c., the other running south-east or east leads into Namkham and Maingmau (Mông mao). In the valley are Kyusaing (Palaung) and Singteingatawng and south of this on a high spur Lungpwân.
		5. Kapraw (elevation 3,625 feet). Naunghu chaung.	M. F. 5 2	M. F. 46 2	From Kyusaing (Palaung) to Kyusaing (Kachin) there are two routes,—the caravan route which runs round the low hill on which the former village is situated and passes through Singteingatawng, and the direct route which keeps more to the north. The former is a fairly good path, descending southwards and winding about. At about ¾ mile cross the Naunghu by foot-bridge, but ponies can get round, then ascend, and meet the other road near Singteingatawng, 1¾ miles, Kachin village of 10 houses (elevation 2,550 feet). From here the road runs east up-hill nearly all the way; very fair path, but slippery after rains. At 4¼ miles reach Kyusaing (Kachin), the direct route from Kyusaing (Palaung) joining in just below the village is reached. Village consists of six houses (two deserted); jungle all round; elevation 3,470 feet. The direct route reduces the distance to 2½ miles, but is not good for pack animals. It at first descends slightly, then ascends nearly all the rest of the way, joining the longer route as described above. Pômsâng (Kara) and Magyigôn on the range north-east can be seen from the path below Kyusaing (Kachin). From Kyusaing (Kachin) path runs south to Kapraw; 5¼ miles, Kachin village of 10 houses. The greater part of stages 3 and 4 are very bad marching in wet weather; streams up to and over the pack animals' saddles and the path terribly muddy. Just beyond Kapraw the routes to Tônhôn and Mông mao or Namkham separate, the former passing through Pânglwi, Pinkyeingyi, Pinkyeingalé, Pangtân, Lwékam, and Papângyi, the latter through Hinpôk (or Kinpôk), Namsa, Lwépang, Kakân, Manswé, Manhwi, Manhôm, and Manwaing.
		6. Pinkyein chaung. Pinkyein chaung.	5 0	51 2	Passing Panglwi 30 houses at 4 miles. The Pinkyein chaung has water in March for a large number of transport animals.

FROM BHAMÔ TO TÔNHÔN *viâ* KYUSAING (KYUSAI) AND KAPRAW—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay Dist. and O.C. Bhamo.	Commr., Northern Division, and Deputy Commr., Bhamo.	**7. Katán chaung.** Katán chaung.	8	4	59	6	Pass Pinkyeingulé at ½ a mile and touch Pinkyein chaung again at ½ mile. Makawpum 20 houses at 2 miles and Pángtán 30 houses at 8 miles. Plenty of water in Katán chaung.
		8. Nanpu chaung. Sikat and Nanpu chaungs.	10	0	69	6	At ¼ mile Lwékán 10 houses (Lapai Kachin), Mankyát (Lakun) at 2 miles. At 3 miles Sikat stream, very little water after March until rainy season. At 3½ miles Papán and at 10 miles Nanpu chaung.
		9. Tônhôn ...	10	4	80	2	*See* Stage 6 of Route No. 15.

No. 23.

From BHAMO to WÉGYI viâ SINKIN, &c.

BY LIEUT. GODFREY MORRIS, INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, EASTERN COLUMN, JANUARY 1892.

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Sinkin** ... ... Tapin river low in the Irrawaddy ¾ of a mile below Shwékina, current swift, depth about 6 feet, breadth 350 feet, navigable for large country boats to Myothit.	5	0	5	0	General direction north-west. By boat, or mule track over low ground, along the left bank of the Irrawaddy, crossing the Tapin river by the Shwékyina gold pagoda in country boats at 3¼ miles. Very fair mule track. Shwékyina, a Shan village of 60 houses, situated on the left bank of the Tapin river a ¼ of a mile down towards the Irrawaddy. On a few small hills are the Shwékyina pagodas, consisting of one large central gilded pagoda and over 100 smaller stone ones. This gold pagoda is a good landmark and can be seen from most parts of the hills to the north, marking the junction of the Tapin and Irrawaddy. Road leads on through swampy ground to Sinkin, 5 miles The village is divided into Upper and Lower Sinkin, Upper Sinkin consists of 28 houses; a Shan village; 140 inhabitants. Lower Sinkin, 105 houses; 500 inhabitants; very clean and well kept. There is a good water-supply and good shelter for considerable force. *Note.*—As far as Thapánbin (Stage 2,) this is the same road as is described in Route No. 18.
		2. Thapánbin ... Môlé chaung flows south-west joining the Irrawaddy ½ mile below Ngapiedaw ford.	5	4	10	4	By boat or mule track, leaving Sinkin in a north-west direction, leads over the spurs of small hills for 3 miles; would become very difficult after any rain. The tract between the road and the Irrawaddy is very swampy and cultivated in places. There are the remnants of a few bamboo bridges, but they are practically useless. At 3 miles on the left bank of the Môlé chaung, 80 yards wide, chest deep, no bridge. Country boats can go 2 miles beyond Thainthaw. Current sluggish at crossing. A Shan stockaded village of 50 houses and 200 inhabitants. Plenty of water and 1 mile square of open ground. At 5½ miles Thapánbin stockaded; 52 houses; 300 inhabitants; eggs and vegetables, good water-supply, camping plenty of ground for 100 men at most.

FROM BHAMO TO WÉGYI *vid* SINKIN, &c.—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**3. Kaulein** ... A small stream at foot of Kaulein hill almost dry; runs into Irrawaddy ½ mile below Thapánbin.	8	6	19	2	The track skirts the bank of the Irrawaddy for 2 miles, then turns north-east up the valley at a gentle slope for 3¼ miles. Here the foot of Kaulein hill is reached crossing the small stream mentioned. The track then becomes steep and difficult (ankle 30°) for 1½ miles, and from there fairly good to Kaulein, a small scattered Kachin village on the east slope of the hill 2,340 feet high. Water scarce; no good camping ground and very dirty.
		4. Shé-u	6	4	25	6	Mule track in north-east direction, fairly good; gradual ascent. Teinpaung (2 miles) on east slope just below the crest of the hill; a Kachin village of 30 houses, 65 inhabitants; water good, but a long way off. Cleaner than the ordinary Kachin village. Bhamo plainly visible. Would be a good signalling post. A small jungle path passable only by coolies, leads down to Irrawaddy north of Thapánbin. The air is very fine. Track leaves Teinpaung in north direction; steep and narrow at 3 miles. Lowpôn. A few Kachin houses scattered on the side of the hill; 45 inhabitants; no good camping ground; houses badly built and water very scarce. It is better to halt at the last village. Track north-west direction; gradual descent for 2 miles good. The last 1½ miles to Shé-u are steep and difficult. Shé-u (6½ miles) Kachin village, six houses; bad halting place; water scarce; no open ground on west slope of the hill. There is an alternative route for coolies *vid* Kaunán.
		5. Lipôn ... ... Nampaung and two smaller streams.	8	0	33	6	Track leaves Shé-u in a northerly direction for the first 2 miles; is rather steep for mules. It then descends and crosses two small streams, both tributaries of the Nampaung chaung. At about 6 miles from Shé-u, at the foot of the hill upon which Lipôn is situated, the Nampaung chaung is crossed; 14 feet broad 1 foot deep, no current to speak of at this time of year; road here turns north and ascends at a general slope of 35° for 2 miles. Lipôn at 8 miles is a Kachin village of 22 houses and 60 inhabitants, situated on the crest of the hill and a good signalling station for Mannaung on the Tapin, and Seinpaung. This village would make the best halting place of any visited, though water is rather difficult to get.

FROM BHAMO TO WÉGYI *viâ* SINKIN, &c.—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**6. Pamna** ... Káchaing chaung.	9 4	43 2	Road runs from Lipôn in northerly direction; very difficult and narrow; much overgrown with bamboo and grass. Teinkaw (1) at 2 miles a Kachin village, five houses, 24 inhabitants, bad halting place built on a slope; water scarce, open ground none. For the next 3 miles the road continues in the same direction, then turns west. For the next 3 miles the road continues in same direction, then turns west and is very steep, crossing the Káchaing stream, 10 yards broad 1 foot deep, flows north and ultimately into Molé chaung, then ascends for 2 miles to Kánrong (8 miles), small Kachin village of 10 houses, inhabited by Maku tribe, 63 inhabitants, near the top of the hill, would serve as a local signalling post. Water scarce. General direction from here south-west. Path fair over the crest of the hill at 9½ miles. Pamna, Kachin village of the Maku tribe, 19 houses, 100 inhabitants, and fair camping ground with good water from a spring, 100 feet down the hill. A track just passable by mules runs west to Irrawaddy river about 5½ miles. The headman of this village is also headman of five subordinate neighbouring ones, namely, Kánrong, Kumpánpôn, Shwépu, Wakaai, and Htáyán.
		7. Lwé ... ... Namhé chaung.	8 0	51 2	General direction north, fairly level to Warásaing (3 miles) jungle not quite so thick as during last stage. Warásaing, Kachin village, with a bamboo stockade, five houses, 20 inhabitants. Water very scarce; subordinate to Lwésaing. Path runs north-west till it reaches the Namhé chaung, 10 feet broad 6 inches deep, flows south into Irrawaddy, then turns south-west and ascends the hill; ascent and descent very steep and jungle very thick. There is an alternative route running west, which is 2 miles shorter, but steeper and impassable by laden mules in its present state. Munkatawng at 7 miles, small Kachin village, seven houses, 20 inhabitants, subordinate to Lwésaing. Water scarce, 1 mile distant. Path still runs north-west, fairly good. Lwésaing at 8 miles, Kachin village, 10 houses, 40 inhabitants; water good, but scarce, ½ mile down the valley. The village is situated in a crescent-shaped valley on a small spur and is scattered. Looking in south-westerly direction towards the Irrawaddy there is a high point from which the Lenoipum hill is visible; this point 1 mile south-west of this village would be a good signalling post.
		8. Kengkong ... Nampin chaung.	5 0	56 2	Path leaves Lwésaing in a westerly direction running along the crest of a spur for 2 miles; this part is good. It then turns north, descending the valley of the Nampin chaung, 20 feet broad 1 foot deep at this season and becomes very steep. Kengkong at 5 miles, a Kachin village, 42 inhabitants,

FROM BHAMO TO WÉGYI *viâ* SINKIN, &c.—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**8. Kengkong**—*cont.*					14 houses. Water very scarce. The headman also rules Namsein, a small village of four houses and 16 inhabitants, south-west about 2 miles. The track to Namsein is very bad, it leads on to Nanhé on the Irrawaddy.
		9. Teinkaw (2) ... Punlaung chaung.	9	4	65	6	The track leaves Kenkong in a northerly direction leading along a spur for 6 miles; this part is good going. It then turns east, crosses the Punlaung chaung, 5 yards broad 8 feet deep, and is very steep to the top of the hill for 2 miles; it then turns south-east skirting the hill to Teinkaw (2), 9½ miles, a Kachin village of eight houses, situated on the east slope of the range, is a good open place, but water is far away.
		10. Manpin ... Tsein Tsa chaung, 20 feet broad 2 feet deep, runs into Nansán chaung.	10	0	75	6	General direction north-east, road fairly level, but rocky and damp, through thick bamboo jungle. Teintin at 4½ miles, a small Shan village, four houses, well situated, but some way from water. From here direction east, fairly level road, a gentle slope to the plain. At 10 miles Manpin, a Shan village, 22 houses, 60 inhabitants, good camping ground with plenty of water. Care should be taken in camping in these Kachin villages, as small-pox is often prevalent.
		11. Punkán ... Tsein Tsa chaung.	5	4	81	2	From Manpin general direction west until 1 mile beyond Punkán; this portion is fairly level. It then turns south-west along the stream called Pánlaung chaung. This portion is very bad, and would be utterly impassable after the slightest rain. Punkán at 5½ miles is a small Kachin village, three or four houses, scattered on a small hill and four more at the base. There is plenty of water, but no good camping ground.
		12. Manségalé ... Pánlaung chaung, 30 feet broad 2 feet deep, flows into Irrawaddy.	6	0	87	2	Manségalé, Kachin village, three houses, one of which is being built for the headman on the summit of the hill, lower down four scattered huts. Water is a long way off about ½ mile. This village is a bad halting place.
		13. Wégyi ... Sumpsai chaung, 20 feet broad 1 foot deep, flows into Irrawaddy.	6	4	93	6	Road leaves Manségalé in south-west direction and runs along a cliff for 2 miles, then crossing a small range gently descends to Wégyi.

No. 24.

From KÁMAING to LONTÔN (Indawgyi Lake).

By Lieut. BURTON, 4th Sikhs (attached Mogaung Levy), May 1890.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Camp on Indaw chaung.** Indaw chaung, breadth 30 yards, depth 5 feet, current 2 miles.	12	0	12	0	The shorter route from Môgaung to Lôntôn is up the valley of the Namyin-chaung (Mohnyin river), *vide* Route No. 65. Marched 4 A. M., halted 11 A.M. Good path south-west to Sákaw, 7 miles on *left* bank of Indaw chaung, but would be impassable in rains, being entirely through plain of kaing grass. River has to be crossed 6½ miles from Kámaing and is never fordable. Troops should send boats from Kámaing to cross river. From Sákaw path runs south-west for 2 miles, then south through thick jungle over low hills till halting place is reached on bank of Indaw chaung 12 miles from Kámaing. From Sákaw onwards the path keeps on left bank of Indaw chaung. Sákaw is a Marip Kachin village. Sawbwa Lotchinawng, an influential chief, resides here.
		2. Camp ... ... Several small water-courses and streams *en route*, all left bank tributaries of Indaw chaung.	10	0	22	0	5 A.M. to 11·45 A.M. Road very bad. Runs along eastern lower slopes of a range of hills over spurs which are very trying for baggage animals. Dense jungle all the way. Passed Paula (Kachins) at 3rd mile; water from several small streams *en route*; camping ground on large plain 2 miles from Indaw chaung on bank of small streams; water good. Shan village of Hôka ½ mile off. Inhabited by Shans, Burmans, and a few Kachins.
		3. Camp ... ... Several small streams, left bank tributaries of Indaw chaung.	8	0	30	0	5 A.M. to 11-30 A.M. Road good for 2 miles, then very bad crossing Manwé hill, about 1,200 feet high. Transport ponies only got up with difficulty. Halted on edge of plain at foot of hill by small stream. Indaw chaung about 3 miles off.
		4. Camp on Nantein chaung.	10	0	40	0	3-30 A.M. to 8-45 A.M. Road fairly good, first 5 miles over low ground, one swamp which would be bad in rains. Next 4 miles over low hills and last mile through valley cultivated by villagers of Makawlwé (?). Halted by Nantein chaung, which runs into Indaw chaung near Lawsun.
		5. Camp by village of Kônmamôn (20 houses). One small stream and Nansanti chaung.	12	0	52	0	3-30 A. M. to 10 A.M. Road good in dry weather. Path runs for 5 miles south-east through low-lying plain, which would become a swamp in rains, then crosses a small spur of Shwédaungyi hill south-west and skirts north-west corner of Indawgyi lake for 3 miles. Path for last 2 miles good through light jungle. Halting place at Kônmamôn, 20 houses.

FROM KÁMAING TO LÔNTÔN (INDAWGYI LAKE)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Divn., and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**6. Lôntôn** ... Nawángwé chaung and one other stream.	11	0	63	0	4 A. M. to 10 A. M. Road good. First 2 miles on shore of lake. Thence bearing away westward across large plains it passes the villages of Nankát and Nanpadéchaunghya, the two first deserted owing to raids of Kachins (Sana Sawbwa) two months previously. Road after passing Nanpadéchaunghya returns through plains to Lôntôn (24 houses) on bank of Indawgyi lake, distance 11 miles.

There is another route FROM SÁKAW (*see* Stage 1 above) TO LÔNTÔN. It seems in every respect inferior to that above described and would probably never be used in preference except for the purpose of visiting the villages lying along or near it. The stages are:—

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commr., Northern Divn., and Deputy Commr., Bhamo.	**1. Kákaw.**	11	0	11	0	Kákaw, small Latawng Kachin village.
		2. Po Sánkong ...	13	0	24	0	
		3. Lawsun ...	9	0	33	0	Lawsun (Shan), 32 houses.
		4. Nansôngta chaung.	8	0	41	0	
		5. Lôntôn ...	11	0	52	0	Military post, &c.

In the 3rd stage the following Latawng Kachin villages are passed:—Mangwé (10 houses); Sakito (15); Kaiyông Kyôngyi (5); Lataw (7); Phonu (12); Lataung(?) (8); and in the 4th stage, Mapin (25) and Panla (35), both Shan.

Troops moving FROM KÁMAING TO LÔNTÔN *or vice versâ* by boat, can proceed as follows:—

BY LIEUT. W. V. MOUL, CHESHIRE REGIMENT, FEBRUARY 1888.

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	...missioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Camp near Sákaw.**	10	0	10	0	By boat. The boats used were the big covered-in boats called *talé*, (smaller size *laung*; dug-out, *pengaw*) by the natives; they have a crew of five, of whom four pole and one steers. These boats should not be laden with more than 7,000 lbs. or 25 men and 2,000 lbs; not more than 12 men could sleep on board. Ropes should be provided for each boat to haul them over the rapids above Sákaw and care should be taken to ascertain that each boat is supplied with spare poles to avoid delay. There are no good camping grounds along the river side and camp usually has to be pitched in dense kaing grass. In the wet weather (from June onwards) hardly a dry spot can be found affording space sufficient even for 30 men to cook, except at the rapids above Sákaw and on the Shwédaung hill at the entrance to the lake. The month of the Nanya

FROM KÁMAING TO LÔNTÔN (INDAWGYI LAKE)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Camp near Sákaw**—*cont.*	chaung, down which most of the jade comes, is passed on the left bank. The river winds through a level plain covered with kaing grass. Sákaw is a Kachin village about a mile from the river on the west. Small supplies obtainable.				
		2. Camp	6	0	16	0	The only rapids on the river are passed about 2 miles above Sákaw. They are about 400 yards long, but are not difficult. River winds through low hills covered with forest.
		3. Camp on Nanso chaung.	10	0	26	0	Through level plain covered with kaing grass. On the left the Ithi or Issi hills about 2 miles distant, on the right a range of hills, on which Kachin villages and "taungyas" can be seen. At 19½ miles from Kámaing a road goes off on the left bank to Lepun, a Kachin village. This road also goes to Lake Indawgyi, distant 2 days. On the right bank a road goes off to Môhnyin across the hills.
		4. Camp near Nantein chaung.	12	0	38	0	The whole way through plain covered with kaing grass. There is an excellent place for a camp here about 600 yards above the Nantein chaung on the left bank. A road goes from here to Lawsun, Kachin village. Small supplies obtainable.
		5. Camp Kônmamôn, Lake Endawgyi.	11	4	49	4	River becomes very deep and sluggish through low swampy ground covered with kaing grass. At the entrance to the lake there is a low barren range of hills called the Shwédaung which runs down to the left bank of the river. Kônmamôn is a small village on the west shore of the lake about 2 miles from the entrance. Good camping ground. Small supplies obtainable. The return journey from Kônmamôn to Kámaing was accomplished in three days. The working hours on the boats were from 6-30 A. M. to 5 P. M. with an hour's halt at 10 o'clock to allow the boats to close up and to enable the boatmen to have their food. Launches of the "Pathfinder" class can get up from Kámaing to Kônmamôn in two to two and-a-half days, and about the same time on the return journey when the river is in full flood. The delay caused by the stronger current on the up-journey being equalised on the return journey by the numerous "stickings" at turning the sharp corners.

From KATHA to MÁNSI (KAYINGÔN).

By Major J. H. SEWELL, Norfolk Regiment, Assistant Adjutant-General, Mandalay District, January 1892.

Authorities. Military	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Katha.	1. Lébwé	8	0	8	0	I. If going easy with carts.
		2. Nahákaung ...	8	0	16	0	
		3. Mawteik ...	15	0	31	0	
		4. Kywégawgyi or Pehinga (14).	11	0	42	0	
		5. Bamauk ...	5	0	47	0	
		6. Pimbôn ...	16	0	63	0	
		7. Mánsi	13	0	76	0	
		1. Nahákaung ...	16	0	16	0	II. If going steady with mules or hard with carts.
		2. Mawteik ...	15	0	31	0	
		3. Bamauk ...	16	0	47	0	
		4. Pimbôn ...	16	0	63	0	
		5. Mánsi	13	0	76	0	
		1. Indaw	19	0	19	0	III. Going hard.
		2. Kywégawgyi...	23	0	42	0	
		3. Pehinga ...	14	0	56	0	
		4. Mánsi	20	0	76	0	

From Katha to Mánsi, a distance of 76 miles, there is an easy cart track throughout, with the steep parts run to a gradient of 1 in 20, and the low ground causewayed in earth. In the northern part between Bamauk and Mánsi all nullahs and streams are ramped and bridged. Between Bamauk and Mawteik the Méza river at Kywégawgyi and a chaung at Mawteik are ramped, but not bridged. The former is 50 yards wide with a depth (now) from 40 to 2 feet of water, with high banks. The latter is 40 yards broad and 1 foot deep, with low banks. At Nantha, the chaung, which is 40 yards wide with high banks, has been dammed for irrigation. The road runs below the dam, the banks being ramped in and out.

There are good Public Works Department bungalows at Mawteik, Kywégawgyi, Bamauk, and Mánsi and fair at Kya-in. There is a fair house inside the stockade at Pimbôn. Zayáts are fair at Indaw, Nantha, Manka, Sagadaung, and Sakhán. There are small rest camp-houses at Pehinga, Kya-in and Seyadaung. Between Nantha and Indaw the temporary bridges or culverts are in a bad condition, and three boggy places exist on the road where it runs along the east side of the Indaw lake. A bridge is in process of construction over the Indaw chaung, where the road crosses it 1 mile north of Indaw village. From Indaw to Katha the road follows and crosses the line now under construction, and nothing has been done to the road in the way of cutting or bridging. It is a somewhat rough, but easy cart track, and crosses the Indaw stream seven times, and a stream which runs into the Irrawaddy 1 mile south of Katha, some four times. Both are insignificant and would probably be at no time unfordable.

From Mánsi there are doubtless routes on into the Chindwin, but no reconnoitred route has been recorded so far, though a route from native information gives one of 7 marches to Maingkaing on the Uru river, the stages being from Kya-in 1. Hwésôtgyi (10 miles); 2. Payintaung (9); 3. Magyigôn (7); 4. Kyanksé (12); 5. Sindaing (18); 6. [illegible] (9); 7. Maingkaing (10).

No. 25.

FROM KATHA TO MÁNSI (KAYINGÔN)—*continued.*

The following is a more detailed account of the same route :—

BY LIEUT. TANCRED, R.A., ATTACHÉ, INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, MAY 1890.

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.				Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.		Total.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Katha.	**1. Petsut** ...	10	0	10	0	Direction north-west. The track is a good cart road through scrub and forest jungle. At 2½ miles a stream is crossed three times, always passable for carts. At 6 miles the village of Langwa, 30 houses, 1 zayát (15 men), and a large pôngyi kyaung; water from stream east of village; stockaded. Cultivated ground round the village. At 6¼ miles village Pyinmalut, 10 houses, stockaded; water from stream. At 7½ miles village Lébwé, 10 houses, stockaded; water from stream. At 10 miles village Petsut, situated in the pass, 15 houses, stockaded; soap-stone quarries; taungya cultivation.
		2. Indaw ... ... Indaw stream.	9	0	10	0	Direction south-west by west. Cart road continues through thick bamboo jungle crossing the Indaw stream continually. At 2 miles the Mawlu road branches off to the north-west, a good cart road. At 6 miles the village of Nahakaung, 10 houses, police post, accommodation, one large barrack for 60 men, 1 officer's quarter, good water, cultivation south-west of village. Cart road continues through bamboo jungle crossing the stream several times. At 7 miles road to Mawlu branches off to the north-west, a good cart road. At about 7¼ miles village Si haung, 15 houses, 1 kyaung. At about 7¾ miles village Kyindapya, 15 houses, 1 zayát. There is a good camping ground before reaching this village. At 9 miles village Indaw, 40 houses, 3 zayáts, 1 pôngyi kyaung (300 men); water from stream and wells.
		3. Mawteik (Kyaungbauk). Indawgyi lake, Ledán chaung.	15	0	31	0	Cart road continues through paddy-fields and bamboo jungle. At 1½ miles the Indaw lake is reached. The road here turns northward skirting the lake for 2 miles; this part is one continuous marsh in the rains. At 5 miles the road turns to the westward and passes through *eng* jungle for 2 miles, then through open ground, very marshy in rains. At 8¾ miles, the Ledán chaung is crossed, 30 feet wide 2 feet deep. During the rains it is not fordable even for elephants. The road continues through grass and thick jungle to Mawteik at 15 miles. This part is also much flooded in the rainy season. During the rains the route *viâ* Mánlé is used in preference. Mawteik is situated on left bank of the Mésa; 40 houses, military police post of 50 men; paddy plentiful; 200 coolies obtainable. The following small villages are passed:—Nankin, Thekégyin, Ing-u, and Nantha.
		4. Kywégaw ... Mésa river, Namé chaung.	11	0	42	0	From here routes lead to Mánlé and Mawlu, distant 8 and 19 miles respectively. Good cart tracks except in rains. Direction at first north-west, then north. The road is jungle path. Carts can go no further than Mawteik. The Namé chaung (not fordable in rains) is crossed and path follows the

FROM KATHA TO MÁNSI (KAYINGÔN)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Katha.						left bank (east bank) of Méza through tree jungle. At about 1¼ miles pass Kyundaung and ½ a mile further Nansin. At about 8 miles site of old village of Baingbin and about 1 mile further Pathé. At 10 miles the road crosses the Méza to Kywégaw. Kywégaw is a village in Wuntho.
		5. Bamauk ...	**5**	**0**	47	0	Good road through jungle to Singán at 2¾ miles (¼ mile off the road, about 30 houses). Shortly after cross rocky bit of hill and descend into paddy cultivation around Bamauk, which is situated in the open and consisted of about 60 houses before it was shelled and partially destroyed in the early part of 1891.
		6. Pimbôn ...	**16**	**0**	63	0	Easy cart track. At 9 miles village of Pehinga, 20 houses, 1 kyaung, and 16 Pimbôn where there is a stockaded post.
		7. Mánsi ...	**13**	**0**	76	0	Road as before. Jungle very thick.

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM BAMAUK (STAGE 5) TO KAYINGÔN (MÁNSI CIRCLE) *viâ* SIAKÔN AND TOMBÔN.

BY CAPT. W. HUSSEY-WALSH, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, MARCH 1891.

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Katha.	**1. Siakôn** ... ... Méza chaung and several smaller streams.	**14**	**0**	...		For the first two miles the road goes in a north-east by north direction; perfectly level through thin forest jungles. At the second mile a stream is crossed about 20 feet wide and 8 inches deep, flowing in an easterly direction; no perceptible current. Three-quarters of a mile further on in the same direction another smaller stream is crossed flowing in the same direction. About 100 yards after crossing this stream there is a small zayát or hut; the track takes north-east direction for a mile or so, then almost due north for about 2 miles more through teak forest with thin undergrowth; road very good. About 1 mile beyond this there is another very small stream. The track then leads through bamboo jungle and continues for several miles, 2 to 3, in a north-east by north direction through jungle and through a few open places. There were several tracks we passed which led to the villages of Kyungôn and O Kínu; the direction again became north through teak forest; 1½ miles led to a small stream of the same description as the other ones. About 2 miles from this stream we came across two tracks, one on the right from Pandaw and 100 yards beyond one from Môtsi on the left; about 1 mile beyond we crossed the Méza chaung flowing from a west-north-west direction, about 40 yards wide 1 foot deep; current about 3 miles an hour. On the left bank of the stream is the village of Siakôn; 13 houses; stockaded with a large kyaung capable of accommodating 100 men.

FROM KATHA TO MÁNSI (KAYINGÔN)—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Katha.	**2. Tombôn** ... Kalát chaung.	15 4	29 4	Leaving Siakôn the road takes a north-west direction for the first 1½ miles skirting the Kalát chaung, then crosses and recrosses that stream constantly. We left the village of Kamdángya on the left-hand side; eight houses but only two occupied. A mile beyond is the village of Zidawgai, deserted; 10 houses; stockaded; paddy-fields on the right, jungle and stream on the left. The road now continues in a north-north-west direction for about 5½ miles constantly recrossing the Kalát chaung as also along the bed of the stream. Most of these 5 miles the track may be said to have ceased entirely. At about 8 miles from Siakôn the road ascends a hill, very steep for the first 150 feet, then gradual for the next 400 to 500 feet through dense jungle; the final 300 to 400 feet towards the top of the hill the road was very bad, stony, and rocky. The descent of this hill was very steep at first, then gradual and finally easy, when we reached a stockade. From the foot of this hill, on the other side to the stockade, the distance is about 6 miles. One and-a-half miles beyond, direction west-north-west, we came to the village of Tombôn; stockaded; 10 houses.
		3. Kayingôn ... Nansayit chaung and another small stream.	12 0	41 4	From Tombôn to Kayingôn the track starts in a north-west direction through paddy-fields along the valley of the Nansayit chaung. The village of Nansayit is passed in the left about ¾ of a mile from Tombôn; partly stockaded; 10 houses. About 1½ miles, direction west-north-west, is the village of Tándánpaya; nine houses; the road is undulating, then crosses a hill about 200 feet high and continues undulating; road good through jungle for the next 2 miles where there is a stream. The track enters paddy-fields, and for the first 1½ miles direction west, for the next 1½ miles north-north-west still through paddy-fields; on leaving these fields the track continues for a couple of miles in a westerly direction. We entered the large village of Mankwin, leaving the village of Nwagôn on the right about ½ a mile off. Mankwin has 13 large houses besides many small ones and huts; large pôngyi kyaung capable of accommodating 100 men; many pagodas; a flourishing being looking village. Two miles beyond, in a westerly direction, through thin jungle, road good, is the village of Kayingôn (Mánsi Circle).

ALTERNATIVE II.

FROM PEHINGA (*see* STAGE 6) TO KAYINGÔN.

BY LIEUT. W. J. STERLING, ASSISTANT COMMANDANT, KATHA POLICE, 3RD MARCH 1891.

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commr., Northern Divn., and Dy. Commr., Katha.	**1. Mánbin** ...	7 0	...	Road round to west over hills, teak forest and bamboo, joining main road at Kyauktôntôn where there is no village. The village of Mánbin is about 2 miles to the west of the road and 7 miles from Pehinga. Number of houses nine.

ALTERNATIVE II.

FROM KATHA TO MÁNSI (KAYINGÔN)—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE II—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Katha.	**2. Leni**	7	0	14	0	Leni, small village on the west of the road 7 miles from Mánbin.
		3. Nanthaung ...	11	0	25	0	At 2 miles Thayetgôn and Pinkôn two villages about 100 yards apart; good accommodation for 100 men in kyaung; good water from stream; paddy cultivation; would do very well for a post if necessary to place one there; the road from Pehinga to Pinkôn is good, being fairly level, but in the rains would be bad, owing to the number of chaungs to be crossed. Number of houses 45. Road good and level. Kya-in at 8 miles has about 16 houses; plenty of water from tank in vicinity. At 11 miles Nanthaung, 20 houses; good pôngyi kyaung; accommodation for 60 men; water plentiful; good place for a post.
		4. Kayingôn ...	6	0	31	0	Twenty-five houses; water good; good place for a post; paddy cultivation. At Saungnoketu, 2 miles from Kayingôn, was situated the Wuntho Sawbwa's father's camp, unsuitable for a post, being in the hills; water scarce; no cultivation of any sort.

BRANCH I.

FROM KYWÉGAW (STAGE 4) TO KALÁT.

BY LIEUT. TANCRED, R.A., ATTACHÉ, INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, MAY 1890.

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Katha.	**1. Kaingyi** ...	7	0	7	0	Recross the Méza chaung and take path to left up course of stream. At 7 miles the village of Kaingyi. A military police post of 100 men; good water from well; Méza river 100 yards away. The following small villages are passed: Kyundaw, Nansin, Thôka, and the deserted villages of Baingbin and Kyetléthit. The track crosses many nullahs, some very steep, and is said to be impassable for animals in the rains.
		2. Kalát	10	4	17	4	Direction north. The road crosses the Méza and follows right bank for 5½ miles, crossing several nullahs (bridged for men). The Méza is there recrossed and the road continues along the left bank to Mantôn at 9 miles. Mantôn is a small village with pôngyi kyaung (40 men). The following villages are passed: Tôulai, Pinlun, Kyaungôn, Ôngbin, Sangyawin (eight houses), and Pándaw. The first four are on right (west) bank of river and are deserted. Sangyawin

FROM KATHA TO MÁNSI (KAYINGÔN)—*continued.*

BRANCH I—*continued.*

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Katha.	**2. Kalát**—*cont.*			is on left (east) bank, Pándaw is on right (west) bank and is in Wuntho. From Ôngbin (5 miles) a road goes westward to Nauktaw at foot of Kalát hill and Mánsi in Wuntho. This road is a good track. From Mantôn a road goes eastwards to Mawlu, crossing the Namíchaung and meeting the main road between Mawlu and Môhnyin at Pinlôn. At 1 mile from Mantôn it ascends a steep hill and then descends; after which there are no more hills of any size. From Mantôn a road goes through Kalát, 1¼ miles further north or south-east of Méza and thence westward to Mánsi, crossing the hills north of Kalát hill. The villagers state that this is a good track and that the distance from Mantôn to Mánsi is about 20 miles. The path up the Mézu valley after Mantôn continues on the left (east) bank through paddy-fields to Naungmé at 10 miles. There are two small villages, both called Naungmé. The path then crosses Méza to Kalát ½ mile further on. After this there is no path on left bank, but the path on right bank continues up the stream.

No. 26.

From KATHA to MÔGAUNG viâ MÔHNYIN.

I. B. COMPILATION, 1888.

G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Katha.	**1. Petsut**	10 0	10 0	*See* Route No. 25, Katha to Mánsi, Stage 1.
		2. Pinwé	9 4	19 4	Cart road through thick bamboo jungle frequently crossing the Indaw chaung. At about 3¾ miles pass ends. Here Mánlé road goes to left and south-west; Mawlu road to right; at 6 miles cross Simaw chaung; 8¼ miles Pintin; six houses; 9¼ miles Pinwé seven houses; camp to right of village. Two sayáts; good water. All this road through jungle.
		3. Mawlu	10 0	29 4	Just before Pinwé road divides, main road to east, path formerly used west, both go to Mawlu, latter is about 1¼ miles shorter and passes Pônhôn. Eastern road; 1 mile from Pinwé, is Tônlôn, eight houses; at 9 miles Simaw; 20 houses, stockaded. Shallow stream between it and Mawlu. Mawlu at 10 miles is surrounded by large paddy plain about 3 miles by 5. Strongly stockaded. Police post 150 men. Kyaungs, sayáts, &c., numerous; water plentiful and good. Western road, Pinwé to Myaungbin 1 mile, eight houses; at 7 miles Pônhôn; 14 houses, stockaded. On to Simaw and Mawlu about 1¼ miles.

FROM KATHA TO MÔGAUNG *viâ* MÔHNYIN—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Katha.	**4. Mawhun or Hngetpyawdaw.** Ledán chaung.	13	4	43	0	From Mawlu road crosses paddy-fields to Hénu (1 mile), crosses Hénu chaung and proceeds along fairly level ground to Mauhé and the Manhé chaung (4½ miles), thence to Paket (6 miles), Pontôn (7¼ miles), Mawhé (8¾ miles), crosses to west bank of Ledán chaung (12¼ miles), and then goes on to Mawhun 13½ miles, last part through paddy-fields. Mawhun is situated on the Ledán chaung and contains an unoccupied wooden kyaung capable of holding 100 men at a pinch. The road is passable for carts the whole way.
		5. Môhnyin ... Nanyin chaung.	14	6	57	6	Leaving the kyaung at Mawhun the road crosses the Ledán chaung and runs eastwards across paddy-fields for 1¼ miles to foot of the Lwékandaung hills; at 1½ miles the top of the hill is reached. The ascent is for the most part gradual and easy, but near the top is a steep part. A road passable for carts will shortly be made up the hill. The hill is covered with bamboo jungle. At the top a broad open road is reached which leads on all the way to Môhnyin, and except at one or two points where repairs will shortly be carried out is a good cart road, almost level throughout. A stream is passed at 3¼ miles, and at 4 miles the Nanyin chaung is reached lying in a deep hollow on the right. This stream runs on to Môgaung, at 5 miles Ywathit, a small village with no accommodation, but a very small kyaung. The Nanyin chaung runs at no great distance from the village. The road runs for a mile from the village through an open plain partly under cultivation and enters the jungle again. At 9¼ miles the Nanyin chaung is crossed (to the east bank). The banks need ramping, also those of two steep nullahs, before reaching the Nanyin crossing. In the next ½ mile a small swamp and a steep nullah are crossed; at 10 miles the road forks left hand branch leading into the village of Nyaungaing ¼ mile off; right branch running direct to Môhnyin along high ground and leaving Nyaungaing paddy plain to the left. Nyaungaing is a village of houses containing no accommodation, but a small bamboo kyaung. From Nyaungaing the road runs on to Môhnyin (14¾ miles) and with the exception of one or two places, where ramping is required, is a good level road of similar character to that south of Nyaungaing. On approaching Môhnyin it opens into a plain on the bank of the Nanyin; Môhnyin lies on the west bank. The banks are high and steep, but the river is fordable in dry weather. The village is surrounded by a stockade. The late Sawbwa's "*Haw*" (*i.e.*, palace) is a large bamboo building in good preservation, affording accommodation to about 100 men. It is situated in the middle of the village in a confined space surrounded by a stockade with houses close outside. The village is crowded and full of intricate paths blocked by quagmires. There is a look-out tower at the Haw, which commands a view of the surrounding country. The village contains houses. In former times boats of 300 baskets capacity used to go up the Nanyin from

FROM KATHA TO MOGAUNG *vid* MÔHNYIN—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Katha.	**5. Môhnyin**—*cont.*					Môgaung to Môhnyin for paddy in the rain season. The road from the Lwékandaung hill to Môhnyin and onwards to Môgaung follows the valley of the Nanyin chaung. The hills on the right are called the Gangaw range, and are a continuation of the Pannyo range, or Môda hills, which separate Mawlu from Môda. There is said to be only one road across the Shwédaungyi which leads from Môhnyin to Thayetta on the Kaukkwé chaung, a two days' journey (probably 20 to 30 miles). The range of hills on the left beginning with the Mawhuntaung near Mawhun run northwards to within a short distance of Môgaung. They are called the Namanklé (or Namaklaing) hills and are crossed by the road from Môhnyin (or Môgaung) to Indaw, and by a road south of this from Môhnyin to the Saikmu-letmaing country. The railway line follows more or less the line of this route and there are or will be stations at or near each stage. Nahákaung which lies 3 miles west of stage 1, on the road to Mánsi (*See* Route No. 25. Stage 2) is the junction of the Katha branch with the main line from Wuntho (*vid* Mánlé) to Môgaung.
	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**6. Maingnaung** ...	6	2	64	0	For details of these stages *see* Route No. 67.
		7. Camp near Môpin.	13	2	77	2	
		8. Nansánkwin chaung.	16	2	93	4	
		9. Nampadaung.	13	2	106	6	
		10. Môgaung ...	18	0	124	6	

BRANCH I.

FROM MAWLU (STAGE 3) TO MANTÔN (*vide* ROUTE No. 25, BRANCH I, STAGE 2).

BY DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, KATHA.

G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Katha.	**1. Nammi** ...	11	0	11	0	Road (direction westerly) almost practicable for carts throughout and easily made so. Nammi is situated on the Nammi stream; kyaung and zayát; accommodation for 70 men.
		2. Mantôn ... **Méza chaung.**	10	0	21	0	Crosses a range almost throughout the stage. Passable for pack cattle or coolies; could be made a good pack cattle road, but not a cart road. Mantôn is a village on the Méza and has accommodation in one kyaung and [illegible]

FROM KATHA TO MÔGAUNG *viâ* MÔHNYIN—*continued.*

BRANCH I—*continued.*

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
G.O.C. Mandalay Dist., &c.	Commr., Northern Division, Kathá.	**2. Mantôn**—*cont.*	Another route runs north from Mawlu, to Pinlôn 7 or 8 miles on the road to Môhnyin, thence west to Mantôn, crossing a steep range 1 mile before reaching that place.		

BRANCH II.

FROM MÔHNYIN (STAGE 5) TO HÉDAUNG (INDAWGYI LAKE).

			M. F.	M. F.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Katha.	**1. Nankun** ...	16 0	...	From Môhnyin the road to Indaw runs west and north-west, reaches Bilumyo at 6 miles. Bilumyo is now a place of only houses. It is situated on the north bank of the Nankinha chaung. The road crosses this and, at 8 miles from Môhnyin, reaches the foot of the Namanklé hills. From there it is another 8 miles to the top, a gradual ascent. At the top there is a small Kachin village of nine or 10 houses. The road is good and level from Môhnyin to foot of hills, that up the hills passable for pack animals and ponies.
		2. Camp on Nanyinkán chaung. Nanyinkán chaung.	16 0	32 0	The roads descend the hills for a distance equal to that between Nankun and Môhnyin. It is similar in character to that on the east slope. The country is inhabited by Kachins. Jungle camp on Nanyinkán chaung at foot of hills, there is also an alternative halting place at small Shan hamlet of Nanmôn, 2 miles before reaching Nanyinkán.
	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**3. Hédaung (on the Indawgyi Lake).**	16 0	48 0	The hills are covered with rather thick jungle. From the foot of the hills the road runs for a distance equal to that to Nankun across a *lwin* (plain), muddy in the rains, but dry by February. It is covered with kaing grass, otherwise open. A few small spurs are covered at intervals. The villages of Lôntôn, Lônkyo and Hédaung are close to each other, and on small knolls of rising ground. The roads pass by them successively. Lônkyo and Hédaung are now deserted. They stand a short distance from the shore of the lake, but boats can be obtained at Lôntôn (30 houses), the usual landing place at the west bank of the lake.

No. 27.

From KATHA to SENBO viâ MÔDA and KAUKKWÊ VALLEY.

By Capt. E. S. HASTINGS, M.S.C., 1886–87 and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo, 1887.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Katha.	**1. Minlé** ... ... Stream.	12	0	12	0	First 3 miles along the river bank northwards passing through the villages of Panlôngwé, Kyaukhmaw and Myitthalin. The road now bears away from the river, and at 5 miles pass Bawma, a little to the south of the road. Between 7 and 8 miles pass the villages of Komingyaung, Punguna and Méhé. At 10 miles Naungwé and at 11 miles Naungku. Thence for a mile over low-lying ground and cross a stream to Minlé (Minli on map).
		2. Kyaungbin ... Mézalu chaung.	11	0	23	0	Road through teak forest. Some easy ascents and descents. Cross Mézalu chaung twice just before reaching Kyaungbin.
		3. Môda ... ... Irrawaddy river.	8	0	31	0	Cross the Mézalu again twice directly after leaving Kyaungbin. At 2½ miles Héywa and branch road to Wéko. Môda is a large village on the right bank of the Irrawaddy.
		4. Imma Forest (Camp).	7	0	38	0	Road throughout this and the remaining stages practicable for elephants.
		5. Maung Taw ...	8	0	46	0	
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**6. Máttát** ...	8	0	54	0	Cross the Kaukkwé stream, stage 1 of Route No. 108.
		7. Camp (Nansa stream).	11	0	65	0	At 5 miles pass the village of Ségyi; road good.
		8. Káku-Kachin village.	12	0	77	0	
		9. Camp at Nansaya stream.	8	0	85	0	
		10. Camp at eastern foot of Makan hills.	8	0	93	0	Cross steep hills; difficult march.
		11. Camp at Mankin rice field.	7	0	100	0	
		12. Senbo ...	6	0	106	0	Pass Pinlun village at 3 miles. *Note.*—The above route is from information supplied by men who travelled over it with a party of 72 elephants, the elephants being, according to the Indian scale, very lightly laden. The marches, short as they are, usually occupy six hours, namely, 6 A.M. to 12 noon. There is little or no house accommodation, the villages passed being small. The last two or three stages seem to be the same road as is described in No. 87, Senbu to Makan and Pinsun.

There is a somewhat short route from Katha to Môda describing a smaller arc than that given in stages 1 to 3 above, but being nearer the river bank is liable to be flooded, and could only be used in the very dry season (March and April).

From KATHA to WUNTHO viâ MÁNLÉ.

By Lieut. TANCRED, R.A., May 1890 and others.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay Distr...	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Katha.	**1. Petsut** ...	10	0	10	0	*See* Route No. 25.
		2. Indaw ...	9	0	19	0	
		3. Mánlé, Kyunbintha, Konityws. Môwa and Méza chaungs.	7	0	26	0	Direction south-west-west. Cart road continues for 3 miles through paddy-fields and then crosses the Môwa twice. The road then passes over low hills through In and bamboo jungle, and reaches Mánlé at 7 miles. This road is impassable for carts in the rains. The Môwa is very deep and rapid (60 feet wide), and no rafts or boats are procurable; and there is no bridge for footmen. The foot track viâ Namahôk and Séywa is used during the rains. There is a foot-bridge over the Môwa at Séywa, but ponies have to be swum across. Mánlé consists of two villages ¼ mile apart, situated on the Méza; 250 houses, three pôngyi kyaungs, many zayáts (600 men).
		4. Tátlwin ... Méza chaung.	11	0	37	0	There is a good cart track from here to Mawteik on Route No. 25 up the left bank of the Méza chaung, distance 8 miles. Méza river crossed at 2 miles from Mánlé 1½ feet deep; 3 miles on to Ingun marshy and cultivated ground, 3 miles open jungle to Bainbin, then up hills to Tátlwin. This is on top of Minwun hills; the gradient is easy and the road free from stones; the pass is reported easier than Petsut pass. At Tátlwin there are about 25 houses, kyaung and zayáts.
		5. Mawkán ... Seiktha chaung.	13	2	50	2	Road between Tátlwin and Wuntho runs mostly in a south-south-westerly direction and passes through undulating ground and open forest, formerly a fairly good cart road, but, owing to its having been unused for a long time, rather out of repair, and grown over with trees and creepers in parts. It could, however, be very soon made good enough for cart traffic in the dry season throughout. The road runs south, fairly good for carts, for 2¼ miles up to Payadaw, deserted, with an old broken down double stockade. About five tumble-down houses. Water obtained by digging in beds of small hill streams. Jungle round about not very thick. Road good for cart traffic and very fairly level. At 5¼ miles Kyauk-in. Water obtained as at Payadaw. Village, 10 houses, one kyaung. The road now crosses more open country. At 6¼ miles village of Tántabin, one well, five or six houses, water as above. At 11¼ miles Ka-u. Road skirts low spurs and is fairly good; water obtained as above, open jungle. At 12¼ miles Seiktha; water obtained from the Seiktha chaung, which runs west of village. Large camping ground to south of village. At 13¼ miles Mawkán village, situated on slight rising ground. After leaving Seiktha the Seiktha chaung is crossed, about 40 feet broad and 1 foot deep. Water rapid and very good for drinking purposes. Small stream close to Mawkán. There is a kyaung and zayát here in fairly good order, also a well. Good camping ground.

FROM KATHA TO WUNTHO *vid* MÁNLÉ—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Katha.	**6. Mawnaing** ...	6 6	57 0	At 3½ miles Maka. There is a tank here, about 100 yards long by 50 yards broad. Water low in the dry season year, January to June. Road continues fairly good. Good camping ground and a stream. There is a fairly thick bamboo jungle through which the road passes before it gets into the Mawnaing paddy-fields. This open ground is entered upon about ¾ of a mile before Mawnaing is reached. Village situated in the centre of large paddy-fields with rising ground on north, east and west.
		7. Wuntho ...	12 0	69 0	Five or six wells. Between Mawnaing and Wuntho the road is good (only wanting repairs in a few places) and passes along paddy-fields nearly the whole way. The following villages are passed in the first 4 or 5 miles: Engbin, Khayanzát, Panyu, and Thindaw, and in the next 3 or 4 Gwégyo, Kyaingkaung and Kinywa. At the last-named place there are two wells situated on rising ground. Wuntho is a prettily situated place, in open ground with hills close round and good water from stream running close by. It can be seen about 1 mile before it is reached. There are a great number of kyaungs and zayáts, capable of accommodating a large force. Plenty of cattle and paddy. Wuntho has proved to be extremely unhealthy, as indeed seems the whole of this district.

No. 29.

From KÁKU to KAO-I (on Sánsi Route).

BY CAPT. G. H. H. COUCHMAN, D.S.O., SOMERSETSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY, MARCH 1892.

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Laipong** ... Nantabet chaung (Tabak Ka) and numerous other smaller streams, all fordable.	10 6	10 6	General direction east. Road is level and good for 1½ miles through bamboo and small tree jungle. At ½ mile road to left to Makawng. After 1½ miles road begins to ascend with occasional small descents and then steeply up along a spur. It is again undulating, and at 2½ miles crosses a small rocky stream. Jungle as before, but with high grass. From here it has a slight descent into a taungya, where there is a good place for a camp, there being a good stream here which is crossed (5 yards broad and 1 foot deep). The road now for about ¼ mile follows the bed of a boggy stream, but this is no obstacle. It then ascends steeply up for 200 yards and then goes down and crosses a stream 6 feet wide and 6 inches deep. From here it ascends steeply along a spur till it meets the cross roads on the top from Shantin to Pakong (on left), and then descends steeply and tortuously to the Lima Ka, at 6 miles a rocky stream with deep pools, 8 yards broad and 1 foot deep and easy crossing; water good. The last mile is steep, and in some places the road is worn into cuttings and is a little stony. From here the road ascends through high grass along a spur fairly steeply and after ½ mile along the top of the ridge in moderate undulations. At 7 miles there is a road from the left from Pakaw,

FROM KÁZU TO KAO-I (ON SÁNSI ROUTE)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Laipong**—*cont.*			and the road passes along an easy descent, crossing and passing along the bed of a muddy stream for 50 yards, then fairly level to another stream 3 to 6 feet broad 6 inches deep, with good water. It then ascends through grass and small tree jungle for 200 yards, and then descends to a small muddy stream 9 feet broad. It follows along the right bank of this stream and above it for 200 yards and then recrosses it. Another road from Paseng now joins it, and the road passes through high kaing grass into a small paddy plain at about 9 miles; good camp for 300 men; water and forage plentiful. This latter part of the road is a little overgrown, but it has no obstacles. The road then crosses the 'Ndun Ka, 6 yards broad 1 foot deep, good water, and ascends some newly cleared ground rather steeply, and then undulates along the ridge for ½ mile, again ascending rather steeply through tree jungle into Laipong 10¾ miles. Camp on east side of village; water scarce from three small springs, and for animals from a small stream on Nawkhum road. Road all good. A road, steep but passable for pony transport, runs from Laipong to Uka through the village of Nawkum. 20 houses at 3 miles, and crossing the Sega Ka twice, at 1½ and 4½ miles, rocky bed, about 3 feet of water in the middle of March, crossing difficult steep ascents and descents. Total distance from Laipong to Uka 8 miles.
		2. Nacháng ... Numerous hill streams.	M. F. 7 2	M. F. 18 0	From Laipong the general direction is south-east and the road descends steadily along a ridge through tree jungle for ¼ mile, when it becomes steeper, passing through grass to a small muddy stream and thence to the Kazar Ka 15 yards broad 1 foot deep, bed of large stones, good water, and no obstacles. It then goes through kaing grass for 250 yards, crossing a small muddy stream and the Tazar Ka, which joins the Kazar Ka ¼ mile down and is a stream similar to Kazar in all respects. The road then crosses two small boggy streams. The road then ascends first easily and then steeply through grass and small tree jungle into Uka* 13¾ miles, road from Nawkhum joining it from the north at 13¼ miles. The road still continues to ascend from Uka fairly steeply through old over-grown taungyas for ½ mile, when it ascends by easy undulations to Paotaw 15¾ miles, crossing a small stream and also the Kashi and Paotaw streams; both small, rocky streams here with very little water. The last part into Paotaw is fairly steep; from here the road descends at first easily through tree and bamboo jungle into some old taungyas and then steeply down to the Sama Ka, 15 to 20 yards broad 1 foot deep; bottom large stones. The last part to the stream is tortuous, steep, and in some parts has big stones in the path and is very dusty. From the Sama Ka it is a steady ascent into Nachang, through first high grass, then a clump of trees, then taungyas, and finally tree jungle, two small streams being crossed. At 17¼ miles is a road from the north from Ninglum. All this road is good and presents no obstacles. Camp in Nachang village very good; grass fodder here. Water from two small streams and difficult to collect for transport.

* A report of the same route by Lieut. Campbell, 15th Madras Infantry, makes the distance to

No. 29.

FROM KÁZU TO KAO-I (ON SÁNSI ROUTE)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**3. Kao-i** ... Nantabet chaung (Tabak Ka) and numerous hill streams.	10 4	28 4	From here the general direction is east and the road descends to the Tabak Ka (Nantabet chaung) by an easy gradient along the hillside, with one easy ascent of ¼ mile through small tree and high grass jungle and, crossing three small rocky and unimportant streams, approaches easy to Tabak Ka. Bamboo plentiful for bridging purposes, but not many large trees. Over the Tabak is a small temporary bamboo bridge made up in a single day and passable for transport. Its length is 36 yards, which is the present breadth of the stream. The whole bed is 75 yards broad and full of large boulders. The stream at crossing has a gentle current with maximum depth of 4 feet. There are numerous deep pools and in the rains it would be impassable as the water rises from 20 to 25 feet, which would require a bridge very high up above the present bed and at least 100 yards long. From here is a steady ascent through high grass into Lumiáng 3¼ miles, crossing three small, rocky, and unimportant streams. Road good. The road now descends through clumps of large trees and taungyas and crosses a col, then ascending steadily to a small stream, which is apparently used as a halting place by caravans. It still ascends through high grass, and at 2 miles from Lumiáng the road to Wátung branches off up a steep bit of hill to the right. Wátung is ¼ mile distant from the road and has about eight houses. Road now has a steady ascent through high grass and then, after meeting a road from Watung, ascends very steeply for ¼ mile through small tree jungle. This part is rather stony. It then follows along the ridge rising gradually with occasional undulations through tree jungle and, after crossing a small stony stream, rises into the Yawyin village of Siba, 7½ miles. The road then ascends steadily with occasional undulations through high grass and old taungyas and then newly cleared taungyas to the side of Siba Pum, crossing a col which connects the latter with Mata Pum (26½ miles). From here there is a road south to Kaiya visible about a mile down towards the Möngka Ka. After a short ascent the road commences to descend and curves round first in a northerly and then easterly direction across a horse-shoe shaped valley all through grass jungle into Kao-i 10½ miles. Parts of this road are rocky and a little overgrown. Two small boggy streams and one stony one with good water are crossed. Kao-i is above the Möngka Ka, which is the boundary. It is a Yawyin village. All this road is good throughout from Kázu, having no bad obstacle except the Tabak Ka. Most of the ascents and descents are easy. Kao-i is not on the Seden (*sic?*) route, but there is a road north from it which joins it, the Seden route branching off to the left about 1 mile short of Kao-i.

BRANCH I.

FROM NACHÁNG (STAGE 2) TO NINGLUM.

BY LIEUT. RUSTON, DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT, MARCH 1892.

G.O.C. Mandalay Dist. and O.C. Bhamo.	Commr., Northern Divn., and Dy. Commr., Bhamo.	**1. Ninglum** ... Sama Ka and other small streams.	5 0	5 0	General direction north-north-west. Follow back on main road for 15 minutes, then turn to right, continuing down-hill for 5 minutes, cross small stream, then up 5 minutes, then level for 5 minutes winding

FROM KÁZU TO KAO-I (ON SÁNSI ROUTE)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Ninglum**—*cont.*			round spur, cross another small stream gradually up for 5 minutes, and cross another small stream, and then level 5 minutes, cross a fourth small stream, then at 40 minutes cross the Sama Ka, then level for 100 yards, then winding up a steep hill for 20 minutes, then less steep to the top of the hill 10 minutes over to the west side of the range, cross a taungya in a northerly direction, slightly ascending through tree jungle for 200 yards to Ninglum village, 80 minutes. Road generally good and through grass and fern jungle; distance estimated at 5 miles.

BRANCH II.

FROM LUMIÁNG (*see* STAGE 3) TO TINGRONG.

BY LIEUT. C. MAYNARD, DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT, MARCH 1892.

			M. F.	M. F.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Tingrong** ... 'Nlao Ka, Tabak Ka and another small stream.	6 0	6 0	From Lumiáng track descends down an open taungya for 1 mile down to the 'Nlao Ka, 40 yards broad 2½ feet to 4½ feet deep, rocky and swift, but just passable for transport. From river ascend gently ¼ mile, then ½ mile flat and ¼ descent to small stream, 5 yards broad 9 inches deep. Road from river through thick grass, but from this last stream ascends through dense bamboo and dry kaing grass up a slippery track for 1¼ miles to village of Samakhet (3¼ miles). From here, turning westwards, road descends sharply for 1 mile through bamboo jungle to Nantabet chaung (Tabak Ka), this portion of the road being in better condition than the last 3 miles. River 35 yards broad and in shallowest place near the path 4 feet deep. No loaded mule could cross. From the river track ascends steeply for 1¼ miles to Tingrong (15 houses), road in places being rough and rocky. Distance 6 miles. The road is not good for transport. General direction of road north to Samakhet, and then west-south-west to Tingrong.

BRANCH III.

FROM LUMIÁNG (*see* STAGE 3) TO WAROR.

BY CAPT. G. H. H. COUCHMAN, MARCH 1892.

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Waror** ... ... Möngka, Wayup, Simin, Hpáng, Yamaw, Yataw, Waror and several other smaller hill streams.	9 0	9 0	General direction south. The road descends through alternate tree jungle, bamboo jungle, and high grass and crossing four small streams for 1 mile. At first gentle descent and then steeper with occasional level pieces and a few stony places to the Möngka Ka at 1½ miles. This road is very dusty, which would be bad mud in the rains. It then goes level along the right bank of the Möngka Ka for ¼ mile, crossing on to an island over a small arm of the stream 15 yards broad.

FROM KÁZU TO KAO-I (ON SÁNSI ROUTE)—*continued.*

BRANCH III—*continued.*

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Waror**—*cont.*			It then crosses; at the crossing stream is 30 yards broad 3 feet deep, stony bottom, strong current, good water, and easy approaches. Timber and bamboos for bridge-making on either bank. The river would be quite 200 yards broad in the rains and quite impassable, except for a floating bridge attached at each end and probably not for that. The road then ascends into some terraced paddy-fields (good camping ground for 200 men and good fodder), previously crossing a small rocky stream. From here the road ascends easily through grass and small tree jungle and then high grass, crossing the Wayup Ka, 10 yards broad, rocky bed, and now temporarily bridged (bamboo bridge passable for mules), at 2 miles and going into some more terraced paddy-fields. It then descends through small trees to the Simin Ka (similar to Wayup Ka), with stony approaches, and then passes through tree jungle down to some open taungyas. From here there is a road to the right to Pôntu. The road then continues through the taungyas by an easy ascent to Mawun, just below which it recrosses the Simin Ka. Good camp here. Water and fodder good and plentiful. From Mawun general direction east. The road now descends through tree jungle for ¼ mile, when it crosses a small stream and then the Kayup Ka (3½ miles), 4 yards broad and 6 inches deep, and then ascends into some old taungyas, descending at 3¾ miles to the Hpáng Ka, 5 yards broad and 1 foot deep, with good water. From here there is a steady very steep ascent of 1,700 feet to the top of the range through high grass ferns and small trees. In places the road is stony and half-way up is on a very narrow ledge. The whole of it is very dusty and slippery from dead grass and is a little overgrown. At the top it is fairly level for ¼ mile, passing the 'Szi village of Hpao-kong at 5¼ miles, which has only three houses. The road then descends steeply first through high grass and then taungyas to the Yamaw Ka, a rocky stream, 8 yards broad and 1 foot deep (5¾ miles). It then passes over undulating ground, gradually ascending through high grass and crossing two boggy streams, 8 and 6 yards broad with 1 foot of mud and water, but not bad obstacles, to the Yataw Ka, 6 yards broad 6 inches deep, rocky bed, and good water (6¾ miles). It then ascends through open taungyas rather steeply into Kaiya village at 7½ miles. From Hpao-kong the road has occasionally very large stones on it, but is fairly good, though dusty and slippery from dead grass. From here there is a road north to Kao-i and Siba. From Kaiya the road descends steeply for ½ a mile through high grass and larch-like trees, crossing two small streams, down to the Waror Ka, parts of the road being stony and dusty and slippery as before. Waror Ka, 10 yards broad, stony bottom, good water, and easy approaches. It then ascends very steeply through first high grass and then larches and high grass to the top of the spur and then descends easily into some small terraced paddy-fields, ascending through tree jungle and rather stony ground into Waror; camp in the village at 9 miles where there is a regular kind of "village green." Fodder plentiful. Water not plentiful, coming from a spring on the east of the village. From here there is a road east to Mông kata, a Chinese village. All this road is good and has no bad obstacles, but some of the ascents and descents from Mawun are very steep. The road east appears to be good and not very steep.

FROM KÁZU TO KAO-I (ON SÁNSI ROUTE)—*continued.*

BRANCH IV.

FROM MAWUN (*see* BRANCH III) TO UPRA.

BY CAPT. G. H. H. COUCHMAN, MARCH 1892.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Upra** ... ... Hpáng, Hlóng, Shámting, Kaonar, Pumpyit, Shíjit, Moiláng, Kuntai and numerous smaller streams.	12 0	12 0	General direction south. For the firs ½ mile road goes down open taungya in a direction east (*see* Branch Rout No. III) and descends to the Hpáng an Hláng streams, each 5 yards broad foot deep with stony bottom and goo water 1 mile. It then ascends steepl through grass and fern jungle int Nawla 1½ miles. From here the roa turns south-east and follows up the ridge by a gentle ascen with occasional descents and level bits. It is in parts ston and rather narrow. Jungle grass and small trees. Fiv small streams are crossed and Pôntu is reached at 3 mile From Pôntu the road goes south, gradually descending t the Shámting Ka at 5 miles, the boundary between th Maráns and Sadáns. At first the road is broad, but gets mor narrow lower down the spur. One small stream is crosse Part of this road is rather stony. Jungle small trees an grass. Shámting Ka, 10 yards broad 1 foot deep, ston bottom, good water, and easy approaches. The road fro here now passes through taungyas and paddy-fields, wit occasional bits of small tree and grass jungle and undulatin up the right bank of the Kaonar Ka, taking a south-eas direction at 6 miles, which at 8 miles it crosses. All th road is good, but has stony bits on it. Between the cross ings of the Shamting and Kaonar streams the road crosse the Pumpyit Ka, 10 yards broad 6 inches deep, pebbl bottom, and nine small streams, some of which are a littl boggy, but form no obstacles. The road continues alon the left bank of the Kownar Ka (50 yards broad 1½ fe deep, stony bottom, rapid current, good water, and no ob stacle at this time of year; there is a ricketty bamboo bridg over the stream), passing a hot spring and then ascendin a bare lately cleared spur in a southerly direction; at firs steeply and over some stony bits and level at the top, de scending at 11½ miles into some small paddy-fields and the rising for ½ a mile into Upra. The Shíjit Ka, Moiláng K and Kuntai Ka (all small), and six other small streams ar crossed. At 6, 10 and 12½ miles are branch roads to the lef of Pumpyit, at 8½ miles a road right to Tingrakong, and a 6 miles a road right to Khumlao. Road all passable fo transport. Good camp below village. Fodder and wate plentiful.

BRANCH V.

FROM UPRA (*see* BRANCH IV) TO KHUNRU *viâ* MAITONG AND PUMPYIT.

BY LIEUT. J. S. DALLAS, MARCH 1892.

			About 8 0	8 0	
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commr., Northern Divn., and Dy. Commr., Bhamo.	**1. Khunru** ... Kaonar Ka and several smaller streams.			From Upra to Kownar Ka (*see* Branc IV), cannot be more than 3 miles. Th road from there goes almost due nort ascending up a very steep hill. Afte ascending the hill for half an hour th road runs west-north-west along th side of the hill for 10 minutes, when winding round north

FROM KÁZU TO KAO-I (ON SÁNSI ROUTE)—*continued.*

BRANCH V—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Khunru**—*cont.*			wards it enters the village of Maitong (40 minutes). The hill from the river up to within 400 yards is covered with grass from 3 to 4 feet high with only a few trees and shrubs here and there. The village is surrounded by a thick jungle. Three small streams are crossed between the river and the village. Descending from this village the road goes south-east with an easy descent along a spur and crossing two streams on the way after 25 minutes the road suddenly turns north-east for 20 minutes along the top of a spur with only a very slight fall, when the road again turns south-east down the side of the spur and after descending for 10 minutes the road crosses a small stream about 20 feet wide and 2 feet deep running northwards, and then again ascends with a fairly easy gradient in a south-easterly direction to the village of Pumpyit (1 hour and 10 minutes). The road, as far as the last stream passes through grass of about 4 feet high, but after crossing the stream enters a jungle which grows thicker as it meets the village. From this village the road turns south-south-west and after descending for 10 minutes the road crosses a small stream and turning east for about 200 yards along the side of the hill again turns south-south-west and ascends the hill for 5 minutes and enters the village of Khunru. This road is exceptionally good, the gradient being very slight and the road about 6 or 7 feet wide passing through a jungle. The distance from the river Kaonar to the village of Khunru being about 6½ miles. From Khunru to Upra direct, *see* Branch VI-*b*. Distance 3 miles.

BRANCH VI-*a*.

FROM UPRA (*see* BRANCH IV) TO MAI-MAI *viâ* SHALAOKRÁN.

BY CAPT. G. H. H. COUCHMAN, MARCH 1892.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Mai-mai** ... Kunlong, Mönglun, Kaonar and many smaller streams.	10 0	10 0	General direction north-east. Road descends easily and winds through grass and small tree jungle to the Kunlong Ka at 1½ miles, passing steeply into some small paddy-fields, the last part of the hill; seven small streams are also crossed. Kunlong Ka bed, 35 yards broad, has a small island in centre, the two side streams being each about 8 yards broad and 1 foot deep, and neither an obstacle. Road then ascends over a bare hill side a little steeply, then passes through small bare hills fairly level, when it descends easily to the Kaonar Ka, travelling up along the left bank in easy undulations till it reaches the Mönglun Ka at 3½ miles, 15 yards broad 1 foot deep, and gravel bottom, and the ascent on the right bank being rather boggy. Three small streams and a bog 3 yards long but 1½ feet deep in mud and water are also crossed, and above the Mönglun Ka the road is rather stony. From the latter stream the road ascends steeply and stonily through tree jungle for ½ mile, when it is level for ¼ mile and then descends rather steeply through bare burnt hills into some paddy-fields down to the Kaonar Ka 4½ miles, 35 yards broad 2 feet deep, large boulders in bed and a rather difficult crossing, three other small streams are crossed. There are branch roads at 3½ miles left to Khunru, 4½ miles right to

FROM KÁZU TO KAO-I (ON SÁNSI ROUTE)—*continued.*

BRANCH VI-*a*—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Mai-mai**—*cont.*			Lashi-Chingkong and right from Kalyen. The road then goes through paddy-fields and then up a bare hill rather steeply, passing some small springs. At 6 miles is a road right from Lashi-Chingkong, and the road then enters tree and bamboo jungle and ascends easily into Shalaokrán. At 6¾ miles is a road left to Mai-mai. Shalaokrán is at 7 miles. From here follow the road left to Mai-mai in a north-west direction through tree jungle and bamboos and thence into cultivated fields and bare hills undulating, but gradually ascending through alternate fields and high grass and crossing two small streams, one of which has an enormous tree 5 feet in diameter for a foot-bridge up to between two knolls, when the road descends easily and, after crossing a small stream ascends easily into Mai-mai through large tree and bamboo jungle. All this road is good for transport and has no bad obstacles. Distance 10 miles.

There is a shorter route FROM UPRA TO MAI-MAI *viâ* KHUNRU as follows :—

BRANCH VI-*b*.

FROM MAI-MAI (*see* BRANCH VI-*a*) TO UPRA *viâ* KHUNRU.

BY CAPT. G. H. H. COUCHMAN, MARCH 1892.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Upra** ... ... Wólán, Kaonar and numerous smaller streams.	6 0	6 0	General direction south. Road descends easily at first through tree and bamboo jungle, passing through the lower village, from which it enters taungyas and descends more steeply to the Wólán Ka, 7 yards broad 1 foot deep, stony bottom, and crossing another small stream. It then descends easily between small hills covered with burnt grass undulating over them till it gets to some taungyas from which it ascends through tree jungle into Khunru at 3 miles. Eleven small streams are crossed. From here the road descends a spur first easily through tree jungle and then steeply through taungyas to the Kaonar Ka, 50 to 60 yards broad 2 feet deep, pebbly bed, and an easy crossing with rapid current at 3¾ miles. It then passes along paddy-fields and after ½ mile begins to ascend fairly steeply along a spur up to Upra hill through grass and small tree jungle. At the top of the hill (5¼ miles) it goes nearly level into Upra 6 miles. All the road is good and no obstacles. Five small streams are crossed between Kaonar Ka and Upra.

BRANCH VII.

FROM UPRA (*see* BRANCH IV) TO PASAO (PAJAO) AND NGATONG.

BY LIEUT. RUSTON, MARCH 1892.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay Dist. and O.C. Bhamo.	Commr., Northern Divn., and Deputy Commr., Bhamo.	**1. Camp on Pasao Ka.** Kuntai, Paknoi, Pasao and numerous small streams.	10 0	10 0	General direction south-west. Left camp 7-25 A.M. The road descends for ¼ mile then over Kuntai Ka up through tree jungle for 150 yards and taungya at 300 yards, over two small streams then up gently for 4 minutes, then undulating over a small stream and up a short, stony ascent; road

FROM KÁZU TO KAO-I (ON SÁNSI ROUTE)—*continued.*

BRANCH VII—*continued.*

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Camp on Pasao Ka**—*cont.*			bad, stony, and steep, then gentle slope, good. At 7-48 road descends till 7-53 over small stream, then up through small tree jungle for 150 yards, then level for 150 yards, then ascends through bamboo and tree jungle; road here rocky and bad for 50 yards, over a small stream up for 250 yards to Teingra at 8 A.M. (1½ miles), then down through bamboo and tree jungle for 100 yards over small stream, then up for 50 yards and down for 50 yards, over small stream through grass jungle and raspberry canes undulating, then small tree jungle till 8-12 A.M. over a small stream down gradually till 8-18 over small stream, then descends steeply for 50 yards over small stream up steeply for 20 yards over a stream 3 yards broad 6 inches deep, rocky bottom, easy approaches, up then till 8-23 steep, rocky, stony and loose soil, very bad for 20 yards, then less steep and undulating till 8-28 over small stream. Now road ascends gradually till 8-35 over a stream 3 yards broad 6 inches deep; rocky bottom, easy approaches, then up and down gently over small stream, then up steeply till 8-42 over small stream, then level for 100 yards, then up steeply for 100 yards, then gradually up till 8-48 over stream, rocky bed, through bamboo jungle. Halt for 35 minutes till 9-23, then up through taungya over small stream and through small tree jungle till 9-42, then down for 50 yards, then level for 100 yards, then down for 30 yards through cutting, level for 200 yards, then gently down to Lôngprawyán at 9-54 probably about 4 miles. Halt here till 10-48, then down over stream 4 yards broad 6 inches deep, rocky bottom, easy approaches, then level and open for 200 yards over a small stream as before, gravelly bottom, then level for 50 yards, over stream 3 yards broad 1 foot deep, then up gently through small tree jungle, then through a taungya level for 100 yards, then down to two streams 11-5, then up gently through small tree jungle for 150 yards, then level to Yawyin village of Krawyán at 11-13 6 miles, then down over small stream, then undulating small tree jungle till 11-20 over stream 2 yards broad 8 inches deep, marshy approaches, then up over a taungya gently, then down over small stream and up again till 11-35 through small tree jungle, down over small stream and up again then down over small stream up rocky ascent for 100 yards through bamboo jungle, level, then up through winding cutting, steep and rocky for 100 yards, then level for 150 yards, then down gently for 150 yards through lemon grass, at 11-48 over small stream, then up for 50 yards through grass jungle, then down for 50 yards over small stream, up gently over old taungya for ¼ mile, then down gently through bamboo jungle for 30 yards, then generally level through big tree and bamboo jungle till 12-18 over stream, 6 feet broad 8 inches deep, marshy approaches, then through open tree jungle for 150 yards, over stream 12 feet broad 8 inches deep, easy approaches, then up over taungya undulating for 200 yards, through bamboo jungle over two small streams up a steep ascent for 50 yards till 12-30, over Paknoi Ka about 8½ miles, 25 yards broad 1 foot deep, easy approaches, stony bottom, then gently ascends over old taungya into bamboo jungle, and then up and down over a small stream, through a taungya and down to camp at 1 P.M. on Pasao Ka, 15 yards broad 8 inches deep, easy approaches, stony bottom. Distance 10 miles. Here the roads to Pasao and Ngatong divide.

FROM KÁZU TO KAO-I (ON SÁNSI ROUTE)—*continued.*

BRANCH VII—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**2. Passo** ... ... Several small streams.	M. F. 2 2	M. F. 12 2	General direction south. Left camp on Passo Ka 7-30. Road level at first for 100 yards and good, then down over a small stream. It runs generally along left bank of Passo Ka through grass and bamboo jungle. After 300 yards road is undulating crossing two small streams. Then at 7-40 over a stream, 6 yards broad and 1 foot deep, muddy bottom, boggy approaches. Then at 20 yards over small stream and at 50 yards it gently ascends for 100 yards, then level for 100 yards over boggy bit, 2 yards wide, then undulating, but gradually rising over two small streams. The road now ascends for ¼ mile and is stony, after that down for 300 yards through bamboo jungle, road good and undulating, at 7-55 through big tree and bamboo jungle over two boggy pieces 10 and 6 yards broad, then over two small streams and then ascends for 100 yards, then level for 50 yards over a small stream up for 50 yards, then level and good. After 200 yards over boggy stream, 2 yards broad, then up stony ascent for 50 yards, steep, level for 30 yards, then down steep, stony descent for 100 yards over two small streams, then up steep, winding, stony ascent, bad road for 150 yards, then less steep and good; road through open ground for ½ mile to top of hill, then level for 200 yards over a small stream to village of Passo at 8-15, 2½ miles.
		or **2. Ngatong** ... Several small streams.	2 0	12 0	Leaving the camp which was on the right bank of the Passo Ka, the road crosses the river and proceeds in a south-westerly direction, rising gradually for 5 minutes and then turns west rising to a height of about 200 feet above the camp, then descends about 50 feet, and turns gradually northwards for about 200 yards along the side of the hill, then descends with an easy gradient for 5 minutes, almost due north, when the road becomes steep for another 5 minutes and, crossing a small stream, turns north-west and after 150 yards crosses another small stream. The road so far passes through male bamboo and scrub with but few trees which now become more plentiful. The road now continues north-west through thick jungle for 8 minutes, still ascending, and after going 150 yards along a fairly good road it descends in the same direction for 8 minutes. The road is very bad from here, being much cut up and rocky. The road now turns west for 6 minutes and enters the village of Ngatong. Distance by time 50 minutes or about 2 miles.

BRANCH VIII-a.

FROM UPRA (*see* BRANCH IV) TO SEINTONG *viâ* LASHI-CHINGKONG.

BY CAPT. G. H. H. COUCHMAN, MARCH 1892.

G.O.C. Mandalay Dist., and O.C. Bhamo.	Commr., Northern Divn., and Deputy Commr., Bhamo.	**1. Seintong** ... Kumlong, Nlong, Mönglum, Punti and many smaller streams.	11 0	11 0	General direction east. Road passes through village of Upra, descending and passing over two small boggy streams; goes through small tree jungle and new-cleared taungyas to the Kumlong Ka (½ a mile), 4 yards broad,

FROM KÁZU TO KAO-I (ON SÁNSI ROUTE)—*continued.*

BRANCH VIII-*a*—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Seintong**—*cont.*			stony bottom, and good water. From here it is fairly level, passing between small bare hills and then down to the Nlong Ka (1¼ miles), 8 yards broad 2 feet deep, stony bed. It then ascends fairly steeply through grass and small tree jungle and there are occasional stony bits for ½ mile, descending easily to Kalyen (2½ miles) through which a small boggy stream flows. It still continues to descend easily through taungyas and between small hills, stony in places, down to the Mönglum Ka (3½ miles), stony bed, 1½ feet deep, 25 yards broad, with ricketty bamboo foot-bridge. The stones are fairly large in the crossing, but it is not a bad obstacle. Road then ascends by easy gradients to Tungfut (5 miles) over bare, newly cleared hills, there being a little tree jungle on the top. From here the road descends into some paddy-fields which lie in a regular basin, through which runs a small boggy stream. Then easy ascent between small bare hills into tree jungle and into Kachang (6½ miles) in which is a small muddy stream, and then, after crossing Punti Ka, 7 yards wide 1 foot deep (at 7½ miles) and a small stream ascending fairly steeply through tree jungle into Lashi-Chingkong. The road now goes south-east and descends easily through grass for ½ mile to a small stream. It then ascends steeply and stonily for ½ mile through small hills and then easily for ½ mile, the latter over bare hill-tops. It then descends easily through small bare hills, crossing two small streams. At 8½ miles is a branch road right to Kacháng (2 miles), an offshoot of the village mentioned before which is situated in a hollow among the hill-tops, and then descends into some open poppy-fields at about 9 miles after crossing a small stream. From here the road descends fairly steeply to the Mönglum Ka and then ascends very steeply through small tree jungle to the frontier village of Seintong 11 miles. All this road is good and has no bad obstacles. Forage is scarce, as all the country has been burnt to make taungyas, but water is plentiful.

There is an alternative route between Upra and Seintong *viâ* Upai and Tingya which joins the above route at poppy-fields between 2 and 3 miles beyond Kacháng as follows:—

BRANCH VIII-*b*.

FROM POPPY-FIELDS NEAR KACHÁNG (*see* BRANCH VIII-*a*) TO UPRA.

BY CAPT. G. H. H. COUCHMAN, MARCH 1892.

			M. F.	M. F.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Upra** ... ... Mönglum, Shingnum and other small streams.	8 0	8 0	Road goes west and descends through open cultivation and bare hills to the Mönglum Ka at 1 mile, 20 yards broad and 1½ feet deep; stony bottom; then west through paddy-fields, after which ascend a bare hill crossing a small stream. Ascent steep, then level along hillside, then descending steeply and stonily to Shingnum Ka (2½ miles) 10 yards broad 1 foot deep, stony bottom, having previously crossed a small bog, 10 yards broad and 1 foot deep; then up easily a bare hill into Tingya 3½ miles. Descend from here down a stony hill steeply and then easily crossing a small stream [illegible]

FROM KÁZU TO KAO-I (ON SÁNSI ROUTE)—*continued.*

BRANCH VIII-*b*—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Upra**—*cont.*			another stream at 4 miles; rocky bed; 8 yards broad and 1 foot deep; then easy ascent through grass and small tree jungle through undulating hills, crossing three small streams to Upai 5½ miles. The road ascends steeply through village, and then descends at first easily and then steeply through grass and small tree crossing a small stream. It then ascends and crosses a ridge by an easy ascent, descending through paddy-fields and bare hillsides to the Kunlang Ka and then up a bare hill to Upra. All road good. Distance 8 miles.

BRANCH IX.

FROM UPRA TO TINGRAKONG *viâ* KUMLAO, WURRAKRÁNG AND SHIRAWKONG.

BY LIEUT. J. S. DALLAS, 23RD MARCH 1892.

			M. F.	M. F.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Tingrakong** ... Kaonar Ka and ten other streams, mostly small.	About 12 0	12 0	From Upra to Kaonar Ka about 3 miles, *see* Branches IV and V. The road turns due west from the river along paddy beds and after 20 minutes crosses a large stream, about 18 yards wide and from 2 to 3 feet deep, running north into the Kaonar Ka; there is a swamp on both sides of this river. Ten minutes further on the road begins an easy ascent, turning north-west for 15 minutes. Leaving the paddy beds the road enters a jungle with thick undergrowth, but not very thick with trees; the road now turns west for 10 minutes, when trees became scarcer, the road now descends for about 50 feet and crossing a stream, about 10 yards wide and 2 feet deep running north-east, again rises northwards for 10 minutes and, winding round the base of a large knoll eastwards, enters a cutting in solid rocks about 150 yards long and 3 feet wide, the rocks on either side being about 18 or 20 feet high, with thick jungle. Passing through this cutting the road passes over a stream of about 8 feet wide which supplies the village of Kumlao with water (1 hour 25 minutes). From this village the road ascends for quarter of an hour up a steep knoll, almost due west, and then turns south down a very steep and difficult gradient, the road also being bad and very rocky. After descending for 20 minutes the road crosses a stream running west, and then turns south-west for 10 minutes, and crossing another small stream passes through some paddy-fields, and after continuing south-west for another 10 minutes turns south ascending the hill for 15 minutes into the village of Wurrawkráng (2 hours 35 minutes). With the exception of the paddy-fields the road is entirely through a thick jungle. From this village the road runs almost due east to Shirawkong. For the first 25 minutes the road ascends through the jungle and winding round for about 200 yards round the brow of the hill descends for 30 minutes, crossing a small stream about half way down and a larger one at this point. The road now ascends still eastward for 10 minutes into the village of Shirawkong, 3 hours 40 minutes. From here the road ascends with a very steep gradient along a base of a hill for 10 minutes, when the road crosses a stream 20 yards wide and 3 feet deep, running north (crossed before on way

No. 29.

FROM KÁZU TO KAO-I (ON SÁNSI ROUTE)—*continued.*

BRANCH IX—*continued.*

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
G.O.C. Mandalay Dist. and O.C. Bhamo.	Commr., Northern Division, and Deputy Commr., Bhamo.	**1. Tingrakong**—*cont.*			to Kumlao). Still continuing south-east the road ascends for half an hour up a steep side of the hill and, turning south-south-east for 10 minutes crosses a small stream and descends for 15 minutes in the same direction, crosses another small stream and ascends for 20 minutes south-east into the village of Tingrakong. The road after crossing the large stream is through jungle. Total 5 hours 5 minutes or about 9 miles from Kaonar Ka, 13 miles from Upra.

No. 30.

From KÁZU to SADÔN (FORT HARRISON), (Myitkyina Sub-Division).

BY CAPT. G. H. H. COUCHMAN, D.S.O. SOMERSETSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY, FEBRUARY 1902.

			M. F.	M. F.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Makawng Camp.** 'Nkum Ka, Pumwai Ka and many smaller streams.	10 4	10 4	General direction north-east. Up to the village of Loilaw the road passes through bamboo and tree jungle and one taungya for 5 miles, then through kaing grass for a mile and the remainder through paddy-fields. At ½ mile from Kázu there is a road left to 'Laiphong. All the road is good throughout, but through the latter part the tree jungle is rather narrow and a little overgrown; 19 dry nullahs, two streams, and four bogs are crossed besides the Pumwai Ka twice. The dry nullahs and streams are none of them obstacles nor are the bogs, except one about 2 miles short of the second crossing of the Pumwai. This is 25 yards broad and 1½ feet deep in mud and water. The Pumwai is 10 yards broad (8 at second crossing), with gravel bottom, 2 feet deep, and easy approaches. The second crossing has a sort of plank bridge composed of a felled tree with planed top and also a bamboo bridge. From here to Sampai is a long ¼ mile, total 8 miles. The Pumwai is crossed as again (as before but only 4 yards broad). Road across paddy plain; two dry nullahs are crossed. From here the road is good and broad through a belt of kaing grass and bamboos on to some paddy plains, crossing muddy stream of 9 feet broad and 1 foot deep which is no obstacle, and also a dry nullah, and Kachaung is reached at 9½ miles. The road now crosses the 'Nkum Ka, 7 yards broad 1 foot deep, good water and easy approaches, through a little bamboo jungle into paddy-fields for ½ a mile and then into grass, and at 10½ miles reach the Makawng paddy-fields; camp good; grass and water very plentiful, the latter from two streams one on each side of the plain. Makawng village is at the northern end of the plain ½ a mile off. From Makawng camp, Stage 1, there are alternative routes to Kanjiyong, Stage 2, and Wabong, Stage 3, *vide* Alternatives I and II. Good grazing here and room for 2,000 men.
		2. Kanjiyong ... Pumwai, Manwai, Shikum, Lamien and several smaller streams.	13 0	23 4	From here the road continues along the paddy-fields still going in a north-east direction, and then enters kaing grass and crosses a small stream twice, and then the Pumwai Ka, which is 12 yards

FROM KÁZU TO SADÔN (FORT HARRISON), (MYITKYINA SUB-DIVISION)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**2. Kanjiyong**—*cont.*			broad 6 inches deep, and stony bottom, with easy crossing. From here the road ascends very steeply for 1,200 feet over slippery, red clay through kaing grass and fern and small tree jungle on to the top of the ridge on which is the Kachin village of 'Nzingkong (3½ miles). About ½ a mile from the top it is joined by a good broad road from the left (from ?); and from here to the village is an easy ascent along the ridge through tree jungle. The road passes through the village and then descends easily for ½ mile and is good and broad. At 4½ miles there is a road left to Lajing which is visible from here about 300 yards below. A road here branches off to the right and the track now becomes very steep and narrow, descending through dense grass and bamboo along a spur, and it is much overgrown with slippery, red clay soil and occasional stony bits. It descends 1,100 feet down to the Manwai Ka (15 yards broad 2 feet deep, stony bottom, and good water), having just before crossed a small, stony stream, 2 feet broad (no obstacle). From here the road ascends steeply for 300 feet on to the top of the small ridge, jungle as before, till at 3½ miles from Lajing it meets a good road from the left (from ?) and goes fairly level into Kanzé village (7½ miles) passing through tree and bamboo jungle. From here it descends and after ½ mile the good road goes to the right and the track becomes overgrown and bad again through high grass along a hillside, and is very steep down to the Shikum Ka, 9 feet broad 6 inches deep, and good water. Fodder: grass plentiful here. It now descends along the valley easily down to the Lamien Ka, having previously crossed a small unimportant stream. The road crosses the Lamien Ka twice going across an island; about 250 yards broad. The first crossing is 20 yards broad 1 foot deep, with rocky bed, and is no obstacle; the second crossing is 15 yards broad 2½ feet deep, with rapid stream and huge boulders, and is difficult crossing for transport. There is a very good water here. After crossing a small stream the road ascends easily through taungyas for ½ mile and it is here very good. It then enters tree and bamboo jungle and descends gently for ½ mile into high grass, crossing five small streams. It here joins good broad open road from the left (from ?) and then enters a small paddy plain belonging to the Chinese-Shan village of Kanjiyong, and in which are two small streams. Good water here and grass and room for 500 men to camp. Distance 13 miles.
		3. Wabong ... 'Ntong Ka.	M. 3 / F. 4	M. 27 / F. 0	From here the road is good through grass and small tree jungle, except at the crossing of the 'Ntong Ka to which there is a steep and slippery descent of 30 yards. The stream is 12 yards broad and 6 inches deep and no obstacle in itself. The course is rough, tortuous and stony. The road then is good, undulating along old overgrown taungyas, after which it ascends very steeply indeed to the village of Wabong Uma (2½ miles), passing through high grass and clump of trees at the top. From here the road ascends still more steeply and is rough and stony in places through tree jungle into Wabong. This makes a fair camp; bamboo fodder; camp in village. Water from two springs below and to the east of the village.

FROM KÁZU TO SADÔN (FORT HARRISON), (MYITKYINA SUB-DIVISION)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**4. Pôkwán** ... 'Nwán, Mangna, Segwai and other smaller streams.	6 0	33 0	From here the road still continues north-east and descends steeply through grass and bamboo jungle with small trees, and through some old taungyas to 'Nwán Ka, crossing two small unimportant streams. From here the road ascends very steeply indeed through taungyas passing two nearly dry streams into tree jungle and then on to the top of the ridge on which is Lapum village (3 miles) through which it passes. It then descends through tree jungle into grass through which the road is very steep and slippery and narrow down to the Mangna Ka, 10 yards broad 1 foot deep and stony bottom. From here the road goes into paddy-fields which are too damp for a camp and then after crossing two small streams ascends steeply up through high, feathery grass, and small tree jungle up to the village of Pôkwán at 6 miles. Camping ground. Water from springs and scarce bamboo fodder.
		5. Sadôn Post (Fort Harrison). Namli Ka.	11 2	44 2	From here the road still continues in a north-east direction and descends from the village down a steep and slippery piece down to the Segwai Ka, 3 feet deep 20 yards broad and rocky bed; 200 yards further on it crosses a small rocky stream. The first is rather a bad obstacle for transport. From here the road ascends steeply through grass and bamboos for 1½ miles and then is level into 'Mbukong village through tree jungle. It ascends through the village and passes through high grass between two hills into bamboo and small tree jungle, descending very steeply indeed over open taungyas to the Namli Ka, which is 40 yards broad 3 feet deep, with very rapid stream. This is a very difficult crossing indeed. There are two bamboo suspension bridges here, but neither are fit for mules. The stream bed is full of big boulders. From here the road ascends steeply for 1 mile through grass into some tree jungle, beyond which is Sadôn village, a very large Kachin village. The post, which is now named Fort Harrison,* is ½ a mile further up on the top of the hill. The last three marches are very hard ones on account of the steep hills and numerous broad and rapid torrents to be crossed. It would be much improved by cutting the overgrown portions. It would probably be impassable in the rains unless well bridged.

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM KANJIYONG (STAGE 2) TO MAKAWNG (STAGE 1) *vid* LOISAW.

BY LIEUT. MAYNARD, DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT, MARCH 1892.

G.O.C. Mandalay Dist. and O.C. Bhamo.	Commr., Northern Divn., and Deputy Commr., Bhamo.	**1. Loisaw** ... Pungyi, Endaw, Upai, Myen and Namien streams.	15 0	15 0	General direction west-north-west. Road ascends gently out of paddy-fields for ¾ mile, then descends ¼ mile to Pungyi Ka, 6 yards broad and 1½ feet deep. Is flat for next ½ mile, then cross Endaw Ka (similar to Pungyi Ka), and then ascends for 1 mile through bamboo jungle and ½ mile through kaing grass and then still ascending reaches Waradut at 3½ miles. Road throughout very good.

* After Captain T. Harrison, D.S.O., R.E., who defended the post successfully against very overwhelming numbers of the Kachyins in February 1892.

FROM KÁZU TO SADÔN (FORT HARRISON), (MYITKYINA SUB-DIVISION)—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Loisaw**—*cont.*					The road now descends for ¾ mile over large open taungyas and then enters tree jungle still descending for ¼ mile, the next 1¼ miles being undulating through bamboo jungle, the next ¼ mile being a gentle slope down and then a drop of ½ mile through thick dark jungle, with bamboos interlacing overhead, to the Upai Ka bed, 15 yards broad; 1 foot of water, 10 yards broad; rocky bed. Road all along good and much used by transport animals. Road then ascends up hill through jungle as before, then ¼ mile down through taungyas to the plain to the Myen Ka, 25 yards broad, 1½ feet deep; jungle thinner. Road for the next mile crosses several small hills and then for ½ mile ascends gently, then 1 mile steep ascent to Mai-li-katawng, 9½ miles, 13 houses. From here the road is level for ¼ mile, and then descends for ½ mile, the last part being rough and stony, to the Namien Ka, 6 yards broad, 1 foot deep, and then level for 1 mile, then through a cleared track, 60 yards broad, for ¼ mile into paddy-fields with large open tree jungle on right of road into Loisaw 15 miles. All road very good. Camp in paddy-fields. Water from Namien forage good and plentiful.
		2. Makawng ... Pumwai Ka and three small streams.	14	4	29	4	General direction south-east. Back along road in last stage as far as Mai-li-katawng 5½ miles, the road descends ¾ mile, first through bamboo jungle and then taungyas down to a small stream, then ascending to Maisenkong (six houses) at 7½ miles, some parts of the road being very steep, but in good order. From Maisenkong the road is level for ½ mile, then descends gently through kaing grass for 1 mile to small stream, after which it ascends for ¼ mile and is then level for ½ mile to Kunkao village (10 houses); at 10¼ miles road good all along. Road from here rises suddenly for 300 yards, and then a long easy descent for nearly 2 miles; road good through bamboo and kaing grass, after which it is level for a short distance and then rises gently for 1 mile to Kumtáng (13 miles), this part of the road not being so good for transport as it is overgrown with bamboos and kaing grass. Kumtáng, six houses. From here the road descends rapidly for ¾ mile through kaing grass and bamboos down to a small stream, then up a steep knoll and then down again ½ mile to another stream (Pumwai Ka) and on to the Makawng paddy-fields reached at 14½ miles.

ALTERNATIVE II.

FROM WABONG (STAGE 3) TO MAKAWNG (SHAN), (STAGE 1).

BY CAPT. G. H. H. COUCHMAN, D.S.O., MARCH 1892.

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Pônkán** ... Namien Ka and small streams.	9	0	9	0	General direction south. The road ascends along the spur with occasional descents up fairly easy through small tree and bamboo jungle to the village of Lashí (1½ miles), just before which it crosses a small muddy stream and

to the Makawng paddy-fields reached at 14½ miles.

FROM KÁZU TO SADÔN (FORT HARRISON), (MYITKYINA SUB-DIVISION)—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE II—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Pônkán**—*cont.*			is good for transport throughout. After passing through the village it ascends still more steeply into some taungyas and afterwards is fairly level through high grass. At 2½ miles a road branches off to the left and east to the Yawyin village of Numlao ('Nlao) which is said to be two-day journey distant. The road now goes south-west through bamboos and grass on a hill side, with one rather steep descent and ascent, and is here very narrow. At 2½ miles it meets a branch road from the east from Numlao, and then descends very steeply and over loose stones and soil through high grass for a mile when it enters tree and bamboo jungle, after ½ a mile of which it reaches Ningtáp village (4 miles). Fodder plentiful here and water from several small streams. Camp in village. All this road is easy for transport. From here the road goes nearly due south and then descends through tree jungle and bamboos and high grass down to the Namien Ka at 6 miles, passing a large Kachin house belonging to Ningtáp at 4½ miles. Road good and an easy descent except the last ½ mile, which is very steep, and the descent into the stream a little stony. Namien Ka is 20 yards broad; a rocky torrent with large boulders, 1½ feet deep at crossing, which is no obstacle, with deep pools here and there. Road ascends very steeply for ¼ mile, the first 10 yards being stony, through high grass, and then easier ascent with occasional small descents along a spur crossing a small muddy stream at 7 miles, and then through old taungyas and then up very steeply for ¾ mile into Pônkán, 9 miles. Good camp in village here. Grass and water plentiful.
		2. Makawng ... Pumwé Ka and several small streams.	M. 10 F. 4	M. 19 F. 4	From here the road still continues south and rises steadily, first through bamboo and tree jungle, and then small tree and grass, still up the ridge, till at 1½ miles it descends a little out of some old taungyas and then goes up a slight ascent to the top of the range. It then follows the top of the range in a westerly direction through high grass, descending at first steeply and then more easily to 3 miles when, after meeting a road from the right from Makôk, it turns south-west passing a small spring at 3½ miles and thence into Shirikong village 3½ miles. From here the road is comparatively level, descending a little through tree jungle into Foknoi 4½ miles. From here the road turns north-west and follows the ridge down to Makawng (Kachin) 7 miles, descending all the way, with the exception of a few easy ascents. Jungle alternately, trees, bamboos, and grass. In places the the road is cut into a hillside, and is here often very narrow. Half-a-mile before one reaches Makawng the road joins one from Makôk, which is visible ½ mile before about ¾ mile to right of the road, and then is good and broad down to Makawng (Kachin) 10½ miles. Camp ¼ mile beyond village. Water and fodder good and plentiful, the former from a stream 5 feet wide. All this road is good and easy for transport, though from the dry grass and leaves it is very slippery for men, but not animals, to walk on. Time from Ningtáp to Makawng, 4½ hours for troops and 6 hours

FROM KÁZU TO SADÔN (FORT HARRISON), (MYITKYINA SUB-DIVISION)—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE II—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay Dist., and O.C. Bhamo.	Commr., Northern Divn., and Dy. Commr., Bhamo.	**2. Makawng**—*cont.*			for transport. From here the road goes west descending a well made and kept track through alternate grass and tree jungle and a few taungyas. It crosses four small streams and the Pumwé Ka at 19 miles; a rocky stream 1 foot deep and 10 yards broad. The approaches to this are steep, but not difficult otherwise and the crossing easy. After a steep ascent of about 200 yards the road descends fairly steeply to Makawng (Shan). At 8½ miles a road enters this one from Tingra from the right or north. All this latter portion is good-going. Distance estimated by time.

FROM NINGTÁP (*vide* Stage 1 of this Branch Route) there is a road TO SÁNSI, six stages as follow :—

			M. F.	M. F.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Tainpwot** ...	...	...	An old village; no houses; fair road.
		2. Nan Lao ...	...	...	Yawyin village; 50 houses; road good; water plentiful.
		3. Séden	...	...	Yawyin village; 100 houses; on the plain; fair road.
		4. Kponkaw ...	...	...	Szi village; 15 houses on a hill; road good.
		5. Htwan Hpaw.	...	...	Shan and Chinese village on plain; 80 houses; road good.
		6. Sánsi	...	...	About 400 houses; brick walls 7 cubits high, 2 cubits thick. Soldiers here last year. No cannon; has a fair every five days.

BRANCH I.

FROM 'MBUKONG (*vide* STAGE 5) TO PUMKATAWNG.

BY CAPT. G. H. H. COUCHMAN, D.S.O., MARCH 1892.

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Pumkatawng**... Kwimaw Ka and small stream.	2 4	2 4	General direction south-south-east. Road descends easily down to the Kwimaw Ka through grass and ferns and over one small stream and is in good order. Distance ¾ mile. There are some small terraced paddy-fields to the left at the bottom. The crossing of the stream is bad, there being a steep and stony drop into it, whilst the stream has large boulders and a strong current. It is 15 or 20 yards broad and has a small temporary bamboo bridge over it. Water good and 1 foot deep. The road now goes for 250 yards through some more paddy-fields and then crosses a small stream. From here it ascends steeply with two short bits nearly level to Pyángpraw (1½ miles), passing through grass and small tree jungle. There are only two small houses here. The road now ascends very steeply into Pumkatawng (2½ miles), the last part being not so very steep. Jungle as before. Road good. There is a branch road west from here to Pakwán (Seninkong). Fodder and grass plentiful all along this route. There is a very small stream running through the village of Pumkatawng which has only eight

No. 31.

From KÁZU to WAINGMAW.

By Lieut. J. F. DALLAS, April 1892.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Namlum Ka** ... Nampumwé, Namlum and another stream.	12 4	12 4	General direction north-north-west. From Kázu the road goes west for a short distance through tree jungle, then passing through a cotton field enters a bamboo jungle crossing the Nampumwé Ka about ¾ of a mile from Kázu, and following the course of the Nantabet chaung for 3¼ miles turns north-west and crossing a small stream enters tree jungle and continues in a northward direction for 1¼ miles and then enters an open plain and turning west skirts the jungle for 500 yards and again enters the jungle for a mile, then turning north-west winds along the open plain for 3 miles when the Maipanktum well is reached (about 9 miles), the water of which is good and appears to be plentiful, but there is no signs of water between this and the river in either direction. From the well the road turns north 1½ miles and then north-west to the Namlum Ka 2 miles further on. Total distance 12½ miles.
		2. Waingmaw ... A large stream.	8 6	21 2	The road now follows the course of the river for ¼ mile eastward and then crossing it turns almost due north for 4½ miles, then turning north-north-west enters the village of Thágaya at 7¼ miles. From here the road again turns north and crossing a large stream enters the village of Waingmaw about 1½ miles further on. The road, the whole way from Kázu, is good and level, there being only one slight incline about 6 miles from Kázu. The Namlum Ka is almost dry in April and what water there is is dirty, and consequently the whole distance may have to be done in one march, which is possible, though of course a long march.

No. 32.

From KYAUKMYAUNG (Irrawaddy) to KABWET (Irrawaddy).

By Lieut. HUGHES, 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry, March 1888.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Shwébo.	**1. Ma-u** ...	12 0	12 0	General direction north, for the most part along the bank of the Irrawaddy. Fair cart road in dry season. Pass Sitha at 6 miles. Accommodation for 50 men.
		2. Kabwet ...	8 4	20 4	Road on is very rough and difficult for carts even in dry season *viâ* Tônbin and Kyibun. Between Tônbin and Kyibun there is a creek impassable for carts, which have to make a long detour inland. Kabwet is on the river, just north of the point where it takes a large bend eastward to Thingadaw. It used to be a large trading village. Roads lead from here through the jungle to Tántabin, and to Kinu (on the Shwébo-Tántabin road). There is good anchorage for steamers throughout the year, and the trade is consequently expected to increase.

From KYAUKMYAUNG (Irrawaddy) to THAMBAUK and MAUKADAW (Chindwin) viâ SHWÉBO and YÉ-U.

By Lieut. T. F. B. RENNY TAILYOUR, R.E., and others, 1887 and 1888.

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Shwébo.		M. F.	M. F.	
		1. Ombôk ...	**7 4**	7 4	A road from Kyaukmyaung to Yé-u viâ Shwébo is being made by the Public Works Department. All bridges have been completed except that over the Mu river. The piles average 1 foot in diameter, the roadway is about 10 feet broad, and they are strong enough to bear guns and heavy wagons. Where the road passes through jungle the jungle has been cleared to a breadth of 40 yards, and it is raised wherever it passes through paddy or low ground. Breadth of roadway 15 to 18 feet, breadth between ditches 18 yards. Streams and nullahs are all dry during the dry season, with exception of the Mu river. The moat at Shwébo contains water throughout the year, the road crossing on a bund. Kyaukmyaung has 200 houses extending 500 yards along the river bank. Good water can be obtained from the midstream of the Irrawaddy. Accommodation can be obtained for 200 men in the stockade north of the village on the river bank. There is good anchorage at the stockade for two steamers. Further accommodation could be obtained for 200 men in a kyaung ½ mile north of the stockade. One zayát at the south end of the village would hold 30 men. At Naungaing, about a mile further down the bank, there are three zayáts that would hold 40 men. All the Flotilla Company's steamers passing up or down the river call here, and there is a daily ferry steamer to and from Mandalay. The general direction of the road to Shwébo is west, rising gradually as far as Ombôk through jungle for 6¼ miles, the first 2 miles thick and impenetrable, afterwards penetrable with smaller trees; the soil is sandy and in some places hard. At 1½ miles cross bridge over stream (dry in February). At 4 miles pass former site of village named Odwin, where there is a tank (dry in February). Here there is plenty of sandstone rock available for road-mending. At 6¼ miles paddy cultivation is reached. At 7¼ miles the village of Ombôk with 50 houses. The police post is just east of the village, on the south side of the road, enclosed by parapet and stockade about 40 yards square. Good water can be obtained in the rains from a stream ¼ mile south-east of the village. There are three wells with good water, one being inside the police post. Accommodation in Public Works Department bungalow and sheds just north of the road for 40 men. Kyaung opposite (40 men) and one zayát (10 men). No accommodation at police post for more than 28 police now occupying it. (From Ombôk there is a road south to Helèngyi, 11 miles, practicable for carts at all seasons). Also a road north to Tama, 10 miles, and on northwards to Baw, which was formerly much used by dacoits.

No. 33.

FROM KYAUKMYAUNG (IRRAWADDY) TO THAMBAUK AND MAUKADAW (CHINDWIN) *viâ* SHWÉBO AND YÉ-U—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Shwébo.	**2. Shwébo** ... Mugalé river, 20 yards broad, dry in dry season.	8	4	16	0	Road continues rising slightly through paddy ¼ mile, then through thin jungle for 2 miles to Táong, from Táong to Shwébo over flat country, paddy cultivation, except a little thin jungle 2½ 3 miles. Táong has 50 houses. Cross bridge over a small nullah just beyond. At 5 miles cross bridge over a small nullah and ¼ mile further pass the village of Minyaung, north of the road; 10 houses. At 6½ miles pass Pagôgôn, north of road; 20 houses. At 8 miles cross Mugalé river. At 8½ miles reach Shwébo stockade. In the stockade about 1,200 men could be accommodated and 250 horses. About 500 more in kyaungs in the city. Good water is abundant from wells at all times of the year. The most north of the stockade is always full of water and there are several good wells inside the stockade. The Shwébo cantonment lies to the right (north) of the road, on high ground, between the 7th and 8th milestones.
		3. Nyaungbintha. Nullah; no water in dry season, clay bottom, bank about 12 feet high.	12	4	28	4	Leave Shwébo stockade by the north gate and proceed westward. The road crosses the eastern moat and skirts the north side of the inner city wall; at ¾ mile it turns north-west through paddy-fields; at 1½ miles the western moat is crossed. The road continues in a north-westerly direction through paddy and here and there scrub jungle, passing Zigôn at 4½ miles, a village of 30 houses on the west side of the road. At 7½ miles reach Phayán; 60 houses and surrounded by a thorn fence. About 100 yards south is a tank enclosed by a bund and palings with water (March). No accommodation. After Phayán the road crosses a bridge 10 yards long over a nullah dry in March. At 8½ miles bridge over nullah 18 yards long. Thick jungle along the banks of this nullah. From here the road passes through paddy to 10 miles, where light jungle begins. This jungle gradually becomes thicker till at 11 miles a deep nullah is crossed by a bridge 20 yards long. From here to Nyaungbintha the road is through paddy. Nyaungbintha has 140 houses enclosed by a dead thorn fence, situated 100 yards east of the road, surrounded by paddy-fields. The police post is about ½ mile south of the village, occupied by 25 police; might accommodate 40 in all. Two kyaungs (one north, the other south) would accommodate 100 men; one zayát and kyaung (north) 10 men. A well is being dug in the police post. There is good water to be got from one well between the road and the village (March); three tanks dry (March). From Nyaungbintha there is a road north-east to Lépanhla; good for carts in dry season; 2½ daings.
		4. Yé-u ... ... Large nullah; no water in dry season; banks about 10 feet high; clay bottom. Mu River.	13	4	42	0	Leaving Nyaungbintha the road passes through forest of young In trees over sandy soil and has been only raised 1 foot for 1½ miles. This portion is much cut up. Road on through penetrable jungle. At 3½ miles a bridge, 30 yards long, over a deep nullah which runs at the bottom of some low-lying ground. This bridge is approached along an embankment, 150 yards long and about 15 feet high where it joins the bridge, so that in heavy

FROM KYAUKMYAUNG (IRRAWADDY) TO THAMBAUK AND MAUKADAW (CHINDWIN) *viâ* SHWÉBO AND YÉ-U—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Shwébo.	**4. Yé-u**—*cont.*					rains there would be a defile 180 yards long at this point. The jungle is cleared about 40 yards on either side. Road on over two small nullahs (bridged) to 4½ miles, where another large nullah is crossed by a bridge 30 yards long. From here to Wumbuyen, at 9½ miles, the road passes through open country (mostly paddy), over two small bridges over nullahs passing Yônzu at 5 miles; Sepé at 6 miles, ¼ mile west of the road; Mutha at 7 miles, ¼ mile west of road. At 8 miles there is a kyaung, 300 yards west of road, for 50 men with good water. A small village. Ywathit (about 1 mile west of this kyaung) and Wumbuyen, two groups of 10 huts in each, 200 yards west of road at 9½ miles. From here till the Mu River is reached the road is for the most part through jungle with dry cultivation here and there. At 10 miles a cart track branches west to Magyidaw about ¾ mile away; at 11½ miles Indian (15 huts) is passed on the east of the road and just beyond a bridge, 8 yards long, over nullah. At 12½ miles the Mu is reached. Depth in March 18 inches. It is fordable for carts from December to May; the remaining months of the year a ferry is used In March the river at the ford is broad with about 150 yards of deep sand on either side. Yé-u is on the right bank of the river; has about 300 houses well laid out with broad streets. The stockades are about 1 mile west of the village. There are three stockades—that east occupied by the police, the next by the cavalry, and that west by the infantry. They would accommodate 800 men. There are in the vicinity of the village eight kyaungs; would accommodate 400 men; nine sayáts to accommodate 150 men There are wells at all the kyaungs and three inside the village.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Yé-u.	**5. Kunôn** ... ... Sawmé chaung.	9	4	51	4	The road passes over paddy-fields with patches of scrub jungle here and there. A number of palm trees are dotted about the country. At 1½ miles Panthéywa (20 houses); can supply seven carts; one fair set of kyaungs (occupied by pôngyis), which would accommodate 75 men. Water from three wells and a large tank. Road as before. At 1½ miles a small tank is passed on the right of the road, which has water in it all the year round for men and animals. At 4 miles Léléntawywa, an old set of kyaungs (occupied) for 100 men. Water from one well. Road as before. At 5½ miles Mei-o, a bad set of kyaungs (occupied) for 50 men. Road as before. At 1½ miles the small dry bed of the Paozu chaung is crossed; at 8 miles Chaungzôn, 40 houses, 10 carts. Water from five wells. Road as before. At 9½ miles reach Kunôn; 92 houses, 20 carts, three good sets of kyaungs (occupied by pôngyis and part of one by military police) for 300 men. Plenty of water from one large tank and from shallow wells in the bed of the Sawmé chaung which runs past Kunôn. There is plenty of paddy and grass. The villagers round here trade a great deal in jaggery.
		6. Uyin ... ... One small stream and Uyin chaung.	9	4	61	0	The road now runs through paddy-fields with a large number of palm trees along the bunds. At 1½ miles reach Nyaungzauk, 12 houses, six carts. Water from shallow wells in dry bed of a small stream running past the village.

FROM KYAUKMYAUNG (IRRAWADDY) TO THAMBAUK AND MAUKADAW (CHINDWIN) *viâ* SHWÉBO AND YÉ-U—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Yé-u.	**6. Uyin**—*cont.*			Road as before. At 2½ miles Pyindaung; 20 houses, six carts, one set of kyaungs (occupied) for 100 men. Water from two wells. Road as before. At 3¾ miles Sigyi, 22 houses, seven carts. Water from five or six wells. Road as before. At 4½ miles Kinmungyôn; 20 houses, 405 carts, one inferior set of kyaungs (occupied) for 50 men. Water from a large tank. Road as before. At 5½ miles Sandaung; a set of thatched kyaungs (occupied) for 50 men. Water from one well. Road as before. At 6¼ miles Shwégu; two fairly good set of kyaungs (occupied) for 300 men. Water from one large tank. There is a direct road from Yé-u to Shwégu kyaungs, said to be only about 14 miles. Road as before. At 7 miles Nakun, six houses. Water from two wells. Road now passes through fairly open scrub jungle. At 9½ miles reach Uyin; 25 houses, eight carts, two good sets of thatched kyaungs (occupied) for 150 men. Plenty of water obtained all the year round from numerous shallow wells in the dry bed of the small Uyin chaung, which runs about ½ mile to the north of the village. Plenty of grass and 20 to 30 baskets of paddy can be supplied at 3 or 4 hours' notice.
		7. Ywangé ... Tawmé and Ywangé chaungs.	M. F. 14 4	M. F. 75 4	Road as before. At 2½ miles the scrub jungle changes into open "*in*" jungle. At 8¾ miles the left bank of the Tawmé chaung is reached. There is a small stream of water running here. The road goes up the bed for ½ mile and up along the left bank of the stream. At 9½ miles the stream is crossed. There is no water running at the crossing, but running water is again found just above here. At 10¾ miles the road recrosses to the left bank. At 11½ miles Kimbin; 10 houses, two carts, one inferior set of deserted kyaungs for 60 men. Water from streams running into the Tawmé chaung, which above Kimbin is called the Ywangé chaung. At 14½ miles reach Ywangé; eight houses, one cart, one good set of thatched kyaungs (occupied) for 75 men. Water from one well and from stream in which water commences to flow here and flows all the year round, but gets very short in the dry season. Plenty of grass, but no paddy can be obtained.
	Commr., Central Divn., and Deputy Commr., Upper Chindwin.	**8. Saga** ... ... Nyaungthabyégyi, Paw and Dobin chaungs.	16 0	91 4	Road now runs through "*in*" and bamboo jungle. At 1½ miles the road strikes away from the right bank of the Ywangé chaung, gets into slightly higher ground, and passes through a very fine open "*in*" forest. At 7½ miles there is a small tank on the left bank of the road; there is always water in this tank, but it is only fit for men to drink during the rains. At the end of the dry season it gets very small and very dirty even for animals to drink. At 9 miles the road descends into the bed of the Nyaungthabyégyi chaung and runs down it. The banks are covered with a fairly thick bamboo and small tree jungle and are very hilly and steep in places. At 9¾ miles water commences to flow down the stream and is to be found running from this point all the way down to the Chindwin throughout the year. At 13 miles the stream is joined by the Paw chaung, and the combination is called the Dobin

FROM KYAUKMYAUNG (IRRAWADDY) TO THAMBAUK AND MAUKADAW (CHINDWIN) *viâ* SHWÉBO AND YÉ-U—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin.	**8. Saga**—*cont.*			chaung. The road continues down the valley of this stream until at 14½ miles it flows into the Thambauk chaung, down whose valley the road then runs. At 16 miles reach Saga, seven huts on right bank, three carts, one very dilapidated kyaung (deserted) for 15 men. Water from the stream. No paddy procurable, but plenty of grass. Road as before.
		9. Thambauk ... Wetpo and Medán chaungs; Chindwin river.	7 0	98 4	At 1½ miles the Wetpo chaung, a little water running in March, joins the Thambauk chaung by the right bank. At 2¾ miles Zidalôk on the right bank; three huts. Water from the stream. Road as before. At 1 mile the dry Medán chaung joins the Thambauk chaung also by the right bank. At 2 miles the road leaves the bed and runs along the right bank of the stream. At 7 miles reaches Thambauk near the left bank of the Chindwin river and about ¼ mile above where the Thambauk chaung flows in; seven houses, one cart, one good set of kyaungs (occupied) for 100 men. Water from one good well and from the river. Plenty of water, but paddy is rather scarce. There appears to be a good landing place here for steamers. From Yé-u to Thambauk the road is for the first few miles over clayey soil, but afterwards it is always more or less sandy and is excellent for baggage animals. Except in the beds of the streams the sand is rather heavy going. The average rate taken each march by the baggage animals was never under 2½ miles an hour and generally 3 miles an hour. There also appears to be a very good cart road. The villagers all along the route state that the road is open and very fairly good all the year round even for carts. There is no cart road beyond here.
		10. Maukadaw ... Sanyingyi, East Myaungyin, West Myaungyin, Thayetaw, Kyauktaga, and Maukadaw chaungs.	11 0	109 4	The road now goes over very hilly ground and through thickish in and other jungle. At 1¼ miles it enters the bed of the Sanyingyi chaung just before it runs into the Chindwin river and goes up its dry bed. At 2¾ miles the road leaves the stream, crosses over a steep ridge, and at 2¾ miles enters and runs down the dry bed of the Sanyingyi chaung (which it leaves at 4½ miles just before the Chindwin river is reached), and passes by the deserted village Sanyingyiywa. The road now passes over hilly ground until at 5½ miles it strikes and crosses the East Myaungyin chaung, which has a small stream running down it. At 5¾ miles Myaungyin on the left bank of the Chindwin river; six houses, one zayat for six men. The road here gets into and then runs up the valley of the West Myaungyin chaung, which here has a small stream running down it. At 1 mile the road leaves the stream and goes over a high and very steep hill only just passable for loaded animals. At 1½ miles further the road enters the bed of the Thayetaw chaung and runs down it. At 8¾ miles a small stream of water starts to flow in the stream, and the road here leaves it and passes over hilly ground, until at 9 miles it gets into and runs down the dry bed of the Kyauktaga chaung which it leaves at 9½ miles. At 9¾ miles Shó on the left bank of

FROM KYAUKMYAUNG (IRRAWADDY) TO THAMBAUK AND MAUKADAW (CHINDWIN) *vid* SHWÊBO AND YÊ-U—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyân District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin.	**10. Maukadaw**—*cont.*			the Chindwin river; seven houses, one bad set of kyaungs (occupied) for 25 men. Road now goes over paddy-fields and across the Maukadaw chaung. At 11 miles reaches Maukadaw on the left bank of the Chindwin river; 60 houses, 20 carts, four sets of kyaungs (occupied) for 500 men. Water from one well and the river. Plenty of paddy and grass. The road from Thambauk to Maukadaw is open all the year round, but is in many places very hilly and rather bad going for loaded animals. The road is not very much used, as the villagers prefer going by the river. There has never been a cart road from Thambauk to Maukadaw, and the country presents considerable difficulty for any cart road being made. The column taken between Yé-u and Maukadaw comprised about 100 men, two elephants, and 175 mules and ponies. Plenty of water and grass was procurable at each stage, but paddy was very scarce at the last three stages. From Maukadaw there is a road up the stream of the same name to Pékyundaw (8½ miles), the sixth stage on the Yé-u-Kindat road *vid* Yamôntaung. *See* Route No. 25, Central Division. *Note from Captain Poynder's Report.*—The route from Yé-u through Uyin and Saga to Thambauk on the Chindwin is direct and quite practicable for carts, and at Thambauk there is sufficient water for light draught steamers throughout the year. The 10 miles from here to Maukadaw embrace a very difficult piece of country with five small ranges of sandstone hills, but, if sufficient money could be allotted to make the track practicable for carts to Maukadaw, this last place would become an important base and the terminus of three good inland trade routes: (1) North-west to Balet and Kindât; (2) North-east to Sénan, a rich portion of Northern Yé-u district and the valley of the Maukadaw chaung; (3) East to Yé-u, much used before dacoity made it dangerous for caravans. This would then become the main road from Yé-u to Kindât (total 148 miles) and, as will be seen from reports, 4 miles shorter than the present cart road through Yamôntaung and Sénan (total 152 miles); also this tract of country being less wild and mountainous than the northern districts, it would be more easily brought under cultivation and protection, and this would doubtless bring back the population.

BRANCH I.

FROM MUTHA (*see* STAGE 4) TO TABAYEN *vid* SINAIN.

			M. F.	M. F.	
G.O.C. Myingyân District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Yé-u.	**1. Tabayen** ... River Mu crossed.	8 0	8 0	Mutha is a large village (1,000 inhabitants) about 500 yards from the river Mu 6½ miles from Yé-u. From Mutha the road runs through elephant grass to the bank of the river, where there is an excellent ford. Depth between December and May about 2½ feet, with a very firm, sandy bottom. West of the Mu the road runs through cultivation, only small belts of jungle being left at all in this part of the country. Tabayenmyo is a village situated within an ancient wall. The wall is now

FROM KYAUKMYAUNG (IRRAWADDY) TO THAMBAUK AND MAUKADAW (CHINDWIN) *viâ* SHWÉBO AND YÊ-U—*continued.*

BRANCH I—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Yé-u.	**1. Tabayen**—*cont.*			little more than an earthen parapet, overgrown in many parts by bushes and breached in many places. The wall is a square of about ¼ mile side. Outside are the remains of a moat in which, however, there is little water, excepting on the southern half of the western side. On the west side of the town and separated from the moat by a bund is an extensive jheel, with a depth of water of 3 to 4 feet. At the north-eastern and south-eastern corners, outside the walls, are pagodas. The road from Tabayenmyo to Sinain branches from the previous road near the village of Leyaka, runs through cultivation to the village of Onetgyi or Beitgyi, then runs along the river bank for about 1,000 yards, when it crosses through the village of Naniya to a point lower down in the river, which it follows for about 1 mile to the ford near Míyawgaung. This ford is about 3 feet deep in January, with a firm bottom; but the left bank is difficult of ascent, and would require to be ramped if wheeled transport were brought across. From the ford the road runs 1 mile through cultivation to the village of Sinain, as already reported on.

No. 34.

From KYAUKMYAUNG to YWATHIT (Route No. 91, Branch I).

BY LIEUT. J. W. B. MEADE, 3RD CAVALRY HYDERABAD CONTINGENT, 1887.

			M.	F.	M.	F.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Shwébo.	**1. Ywathit** ... Water plentiful from Irrawaddy river.	14	0	14	0	Good cart track not far from the bank of the river (Irrawaddy), bad crossing over a creek just outside Kyaukmyaung. At 2 miles, Naungyain, Shwégwé and Shwédaik three villages adjoining one another in the order named, about 30 houses each. Large manufacture of glazed pottery. Good cart track, road more open, and country clearer; at 2½ miles Makan large open space in front of village between it and river; about 40 houses. Good cart track for a short distance, then pathway to the left towards river bank through very high grass jungle. After 2 miles good cart road, again for 3 miles through wood. Then 1½ miles more open country near river bank to Shágé (11 miles) village, about 60 houses; very good kyaung, capable of lodging 150 men. Road very good. Country open and fit for cavalry to move as far as one can see from the river. At 13 miles Yegamo village of about 20 houses, which is practically joined to Ywathit. Ywathit is only 500 yards from Yegamo. There is a large kyaung between the two villages and close to it is the village of Thissengyi consisting chiefly of a number of large kyaungs along the river bank and up the small hills behind. Jungle appears thicker to south of Thissengyi. From here there is a road connecting with Route No. 91, from Sheinmaga to Shwébo.

No. 35.

From KYWETNAPA to KAINGYI (up Myitngé Valley).

By Lieut. TANCRED, R.A., Intelligence Department, Burma, 21st February 1890.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Mandalay.	**1. Gwébin** ...	17	0	17	0	The road follows the north (right) bank of the Myitngé river. It is a narrow jungle path crossing numerous nullahs, but presenting no difficulties to pack animals. At 4 miles path crosses stream easily fordable. There are no inhabited villages near the river, though many old village sites are passed. At 10 miles village and kyaung of Hngetgyiteik completely deserted, but kyaung still stands. At 13 miles the village of Thayetpin on south side of river; houses standing, but no inhabitants. From here there is a steep hill path to Pyintha (*see* Route No. 53) *viâ* Yébin, 10 miles, passable for pony transport. At 17 miles the village of Gwébin with 15 houses and a pôngyi kyaung. This village and the much larger one of Yé immediately opposite on the south (left) bank of the river are the only inhabited villages on the river between Kywetnapa and the Kaingyi. From Yé or Yé-u there is a route to Myogyi, Ywangán, &c., *see* Route No. 3, Eastern Division.
		2. Yégyán ...	10	0	27	0	Road still follows the right bank of Myitngé river. After Gwébin the current of the river becomes much more rapid and all traffic in boats ceases above this point. Up to Gwébin the navigation in boats is easy. At 3 miles the path becomes very difficult for pack animals, as it is overgrown with jungle and steep nullahs are very numerous. Occasional old village sites are passed between Gwébin and Yégyán, but no houses standing. At 10 miles the Yégyán stream runs into the Myitngé from the east, but there are no signs of a village.
		3. Sasaing (Léma chaung).	6	0	33	0	Track as before, nearly obliterated. There are two very steep hills at this stage which run right down to the water's edge, and track goes down on to the rocks at river's edge. It would be almost, if not quite, impossible for pack animals to go along at this stage. At 6 miles the Léma chaung runs into the Myitngé from the north. No villages passed during this stage. Léma village lies about 1 mile up the valley of the Léma chaung and a fairly good hill path leads to it from Yégyán up the left bank of the Myitngé for 6 miles, then cross the river by raft and follow the right bank to the Léma chaung.
		4. Payazeik ...	11	0	44	0	Track as before. The hills run down straight into the river. Numerous nullahs to be crossed; country seemingly entirely deserted.

FROM KYWETNAPA TO KAINGYI (UP MYITNGÉ VALLEY)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Mandalay.	**5. Kaingyi** ...	**15 0**	59 0	Track exceedingly difficult, even coolies take 7½ hours to go 3 miles. At two places the only means of taking a pony along is to swim it up the river. The river here is very winding and rapid. At 15 miles the small village of Kaingyi, four or five houses. For 2 or 3 miles each side of Kaingyi the track is fairly good as the hills recede a little from the river. No ford was observed in this part of the river (*i.e.*, Gwébin to Kaingyi), which appears to be fairly deep. Its general width is about 400 feet. A large stream runs in near Kaingyi from the north, width about 200 feet. From Payazeik, a track runs up to Nalin; very difficult and steep. From Nalin path continues to Maymyo (*see* Route No. 53) a distance of 11 miles, through thick jungle. This part of the road is easily traversed by bullocks. All observations were taken from the north bank of the river, as the river was never crossed. The hills were so steep and close to the river on both sides that no observation of the country could be taken. The path all through was in thick jungle shaded by trees, except when it descended on to the bed of the river. From Kaingyi a good pack track leads to Wetwin on the Mandalay-Theinni road (Route No. 53, Stage 5), two easy marches or one long march with lightly laden cooly transport.

No. 36.

From LÔNTÔN (Indawgyi Lake) to MÁNSI (KAYINGÔN) viâ PAYANI and MANSAIN.

BY LIEUT. C. A. WILDING, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, MARCH 1891.

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Nampanam chaung (1,875 feet).** Small streams.	**12 0**	12 0	General direction west. The road goes across a paddy plain for about 3 miles, it then leads over a small range of hills covered with bamboo jungle, it then descends into plains of bamboo jungle. There are a considerable number of small streams to be crossed, but none of them afford any difficulty. The bamboos were lying in huge clumps across the road and much cutting was required. The road otherwise is very good and plenty of good water is to be obtained all the way along. Camp at Nampanam chaung is good and is the site of an old village. The stream is small, but there is sufficient water for a small force.
		2. Mansong chaung (1,900 feet).	**13 0**	25 0	The first 2 miles of the road are very good. Leading over a small range of hills the road enters a marsh which is nearly a mile across, but fortunately only about 18 inches deep in mud. Just before reaching this marsh the road runs through the site of an old village called Mainpôk. The camp at

FROM LÔNTÔN (INDAWGYI LAKE) TO MÁNSI (KAYINGÔN) *vid* PAYANI AND MANSAIN—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**2. Nansong chaung (1,900 feet)**—*cont.*			Nansong chaung is a fair one at the edge of the stream; the water is very good. The Nansong chaung is a tributary of the Uru river; it flows due north and joins the Uru above Shwédwin. After this marsh the road leads through plains, chiefly long kaing grass, and eventually crosses another small range from which there is a good view of Taungthônlôn, again into the valley where the road leads into another marsh, small but almost impassable; about 300 yards in length. There is a road now cut into the jungle so as to avoid the marsh.
		3. Mansain (1,825 feet).	M. F. 9 0	M. F. 34 0	Two hundred yards below the camp there is a good ford only knee deep and a firm, sandy bottom. After crossing the Nansong chaung the road leads generally in a northerly direction crossing many streams; two large ones with swift currents. The fords across these streams are very difficult, the banks being very steep. In all other respects the road is an excellent one, showing signs of having at one time been very much used. It passes the sites of three deserted villages said to have been destroyed by the Sana Kachins some 20 years ago. About then this part of the country was thickly populated, but the Kachins and the Haw Saing rebellion of 1245 Burmese era (about A.D. 1884) have reduced it to the present state. Mansain has 20 houses and is heavily stockaded, and the jungle round it is clear for 70 yards. It is situated on the banks of the Nansong chaung; the bank on which the village stands is 50 feet high forming a complete natural fort, reaching the camp at 4,000 feet. Thick jungle all the way and no grass or bamboo available for the animals. The last three marches there has been very little or almost no fodder for the animals. At this camp there is none whatever, otherwise the camp is very good, and plenty of water from the Namai chaung, which the natives say is the same as the Mésa chaung flowing into the Irrawaddy at Tigyaing. The road crosses the three southern spurs of Taungthônlôn at right angles which makes it very difficult going for the animals.
		4. Piépyu (2,100 feet). Nankathen chaung.	12 0	46 0	Road from Mansain starts for 1 mile through paddy-fields through which a small stream runs which, owing to its depth, had to be bridged. Three miles further on crosses Nankathen chaung which is 10 yards broad and 2 feet deep with a firm bottom. One mile further on the road joins the Shwédwin and Maingkaing trade route, which is a very good road, and runs on to the Jade Mines and is evidently much used. After two miles more this road is left on the right and the Taungthônlôn road leads through bamboo jungle where much cutting had to be done, and two small, bad nullahs had to be crossed, otherwise the road is good. Two small pieces of marsh had to be crossed which afford no difficulty. Camp on the Piépyu chaung. No hills are crossed on this march. The camp is good and there is plenty of water, but fodder scanty.

FROM LÔNTÔN (INDAWGYI LAKE) TO MÂNSI (KAYINGÔN) *viâ* PAYANI AND MANSAIN—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**5. Pángsen (2,700 feet).** Nankathen chaung.	12	0	58	0	Road good for 3 miles out of camp and then crosses the Nankathen chaung to sites of two old villages, namely, on the right bank Kumlángyi, on the left bank Namthôn. After this the road leads for ¼ mile up stream; very difficult going. This is the cold weather road; the rainy season road leads to the left on the right bank and through thick jungle and meets the other road some 3 miles further on. After leaving this river the road leads up a long ridge of very gradual ascent, in all about 700 feet, right into camp. Camp not good and water very scarce from a very small stream down ridge on each side. Road throughout very good; has evidently been at one time very much used, but not now. No grass or other fodder was obtainable.
		6. Nankhopin chaung (3,550 feet).	5	4	63	4	Road ascends a hill to about 3,550 feet passing close under a peak called Loi Sinkaw, and a little further on another peak, Loi Paisaw, is passed. Road is very good throughout; passes through a camping ground called Panghok with a very small stream. Nankhopin chaung affords a very good camping ground. It takes its name from the stream which flows into the Nansong chaung near Manthein. The road throughout is a very good one and the ascents and descents are nowhere difficult. Almost no fodder available for the animals at this camp. A short march owing to the difficulty of the next one.
	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Katha.	**7. Namai chaung (4,000 feet).**	6	0	69	4	Road is much up and down hill and leads across two or three small streams, it then goes up a very steep ascent, so difficult that many of the mules rolled backwards down the hill. The march consequently a short one. Directly after leaving camp the road ascends to 4,725 feet, then down to a small stream 3,400 feet, then up again to 4,200 feet. No fodder. This Namai chaung appears to be the same stream as is called lower down the Méza chaung. Taungthônlôn lies to the north-east of this camp.
		8. Penling (2,950 feet).	6	0	75	4	The road crosses two or three of the southern spurs of Taungthônlôn, at right angles and goes generally in a westerly direction. The ascents and descents are many and very steep and difficult for transport. After 5 miles arrive at the small village of Penling; seven houses; heavily stockaded. Camp on the tributary of the Namai stream which was about 700 yards beyond the village.
		9. Payani ...	12	0	88	4	Road very good but crosses many spurs, one over 1,200 feet, and very steep and evidently not much used, for in many places cutting had to be done,

FROM LÔNTÔN (INDAWGYI LAKE) TO MÁNSI (KAYINGÔN) *vid* PAYANI AND MANSAIN—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Katha.	**9. Payani**—*cont.*	but on arrival at the top of this ridge road leads into the Payani-Mánsi road which is a splendid one. From here into camp there is no difficulty. The Namai chaung is crossed twice before reaching Payani. This is the same stream as in Stage 7.				
		10. Kôngauk ...	12	0	100	4	*See* No. 57 for full details of these two stages.
		11. Mánsi (Kayingôn).	12	0	112	4	The first three stages of this route are evidently the same as No. 39, in which, however, the distances are made slightly longer.

No. 37.

From LÔNTÔN to MATTAIN.

BY MAJOR T. H. SEWELL, NORFOLK REGIMENT, ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, JANUARY 1892.

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Nam Sai** ...	12	0	12	0	Eight houses; Kachin. Water good. Road fair but hilly.
		2. Neinthin ...	13	0	25	0	Road good and level. Pass Nampo (deserted) at 6 miles. Water distant; good grass. The village deserted is on the bank of Namsáng chaung.
		3. Lamai ...	10	0	35	0	Road is passable for mules. Three Kachin villages on road.
		4. Mattain ...	14	0	49	0	From Lawai there is a road to Maingthain (*see* Alt. No. I, Stage 2, below) *vid* the Eila chaung. Distance 30 miles.

There are three other routes to MATTAIN as under :—

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM LÔNTÔN TO MATTAIN.

BY MAJOR T. H. SEWELL, NORFOLK REGIMENT, ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, JANUARY 1892.

G.O.C. Mandalay Dist. and O.C. Bhamo.	Commr., Northern Div., and Deputy Commr., Bhamo.	**1. Mantônmé** ...	12	0	12	0	Good road with water and grass plentiful.
		2. Maingthain ...	15	0	27	0	Road good except for a swamp.
		3. Kwéleik ...	13	0	40	0	Alternative camp on Wetaung chaung 9½ miles; water and grass plentiful.
		4. Mattain ...	18	0	58	0	

FROM LÔNTÔN TO MATTAIN—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE II.

FROM LÔNTÔN TO MATTAIN.

BY MAJOR T. H. SEWELL, NORFOLK REGIMENT, ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, JANUARY 1892.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay Dist. and O.C. Bhamo.	Commr., Northern Divn., and Deputy Commr., Bhamo.	1. **Nantônmé** ...	12	0	12	0	
		2. **Saingmaing** ...	13	0	25	0	On Namsáng chaung.
		3. **Mansain** ...	8	0	33	0	Twenty houses, 12 miles from Shwédwin.
		4. **Môlé** ...	13	0	46	0	Road good on Namkata chaung.
		5. **Nankopin** ...	14	0	60	0	Water good.
		6. **Pinaing** ...	11	0	71	0	On the Nahlaman chaung; road very stiff.
		7. **Mattain** ...	14	0	85	0	Road better, but stiff.

ALTERNATIVE III.

FROM LÔNTÔN TO MATTAIN.

BY MAJOR T. H. SEWELL, NORFOLK REGIMENT, ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, JANUARY 1892.

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	1. **Nantônmé** ...	12	0	12	0	
		2. **Saingmaing** ...	13	0	25	0	
		3. **Mansain** ...	8	0	33	0	
		4. **Péphen** ...	10	0	43	0	
		5. **Pansong** ...	4	2	54	2	Very hilly.
		6. **Nankopin** ...	5	2	59	4	
		7. **Namai** ...	5	6	65	2	
		8. **Pinaing** ...	4	4	69	6	
		9. **Mattain** ...	14	0	83	6	

No. 38.

From LÔNTÔN to SEIKMU (or SEIKMAW).

BY MAJOR FENTON, DEPUTY ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, FROM NATIVE INFORMATION, MÔGAUNG 1890.

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	1. **Kônmamôn** ...	11	0	11	0	*Note.*—This route should have been, but is not yet superseded by one compiled from later information.—A.F.
		2. **Lawsun** ...	12	0	23	0	*See* Route No. 24, Stage 4, Kámaing to Lônton.
		3. **Mapu** ...	...		...		Mapu is a Kachin village on the right bank of the Nantein chaung (or north-west).
		Nantein chaung.					
		4. **Khaimanaw sakhán.**	...		...		Path runs westwards crossing a high hill to Khaimanaw sakhán, a jungle halting place.

No. 38.

FROM LÔNTÔN TO SEIKMU (OR SEIKMAW)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**5. Sápiya Chaung sakhán.** Sápiya chaung.	M. F. ...	M. F. ...	Path leads first over low hills, then crosses the Kawapum (pum = hill in Kachin), a very high hill.
		6. Seikmu (Seikmaw). Seikmu chaung.	...	...	At Seikmu there are jade pits along the banks of a small stream which runs into the Uyu (Uru) river. It is too small for navigation even by the smallest kind of boats (*peingaw*) at any time of year and jade from these mines is carried either to Haungpa on the Uyu river (one or two marches) or else to Mapu, or thereabouts, on the Nantein chaung, whence it is floated down to Lawsun and on to Kámaing on bamboo rafts. The Nantein chaung is about 15 yards wide at its junction with the Indaw chaung, but even when in flood it is not more than 3½ to 4 feet deep at Lawsun. It holds quantities of big fish, called by natives of India "saur," a fine sort of carp, excellent eating. The natives chase them in the shallow water and cut them down with their das. A charge of dynamite in a well-selected spot is certain to secure a large supply of fish, most acceptable to troops passing through this district, where little is to be got in the way of fresh rations. Of the above stages the first three are full day's marches for loaded coolies, the fourth only 2 or 3 hours. These are evidently the same mines as were visited by Bayfield in 1836–37, and he appears to have followed Route No. 24 up to the Nantein chaung, whence his route branches north up the valley of that stream.

The following is his account of the route:—

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Kámaing** ... Môgaung, Si-eng chaung.	...	...	Road leaves Kámaing and crosses some low irregular forest-covered hills in rear of the village, and then passes along an extensively cultivated rice plain belonging to the villages of Kámaing and Piran, the former being inhabited by Shans and the latter by Lapai Kachyins. This latter is to the left of the road. Two hours from Kámaing it crosses the Si-eng chaung, at the source of which are some unworked salt-springs. It now continues over low bamboo-covered hills, and crosses the Indaw chaung, which is 50 yards broad, knee-deep, and with a strong current. Camp here. Direction of march S. 40 W.
		2. Camp ... Indaw chaung.	8 0	8 0	From here the road goes first over low hills and afterwards along the right side of a narrow hill-bound plain for about an hour, and then over alternate low hills and patches of plain. The camp is in a grassy and here-and-there cultivated plain called Ta-pha, and about 2 miles broad, with Indaw chaung running down the centre.

FROM LÔNTÔN TO SEIKMU (OR SEIKMAW)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**3. Ta-pha** ... Indaw and Namlék chaungs, and Mantein stream.	12 0	20 0	From here the road crosses a hill called Namseik-taung, which is covered with wild plantain jungle and a few teak trees. Elephant tracks numerous. At 1½ hours from camp and at the bottom of the hill is the Namlék chaung, a small stream. It now continues over low bamboo-covered hills with a red soil and serpentine base, and 2½ hours from Namlék chaung it reaches a plain, and here bifurcates, one branch of the road running south to the village of Kyaukseik, and the other north to the mines. Follow the latter, which goes over a plain of high reeds and wild plantain jungle for a few furlongs, when a stream is crossed knee-deep and 30 yards broad. The road now ascends a low range of forest hills and then winds over a succession of low mounds between two ranges of hills called Nan-tein-taung, which are from 200 to 600 feet high.
		4. Camp ... ... Namsanta and Sápiya chaungs.	16 0	36 0	From here it descends to another hill-bound plain about 1½ miles broad, and then after a few minutes strikes into the jungle, where it crosses the Namsanta. Camp here. General directions as far as bifurcation south-west and afterwards north-west. The camp is on the edge of a narrow plain bounded on the west by a high range of mountains called Kawapum and on the east by the Namlék. From the nullah the road goes north-west obliquely across the plain, and then through large open forest to the foot of the mountain. It now ascends and the summit of the pass is reached in 80 minutes. Height above sea-level 2,799 feet. The ascent is by a tortuous, steep, and rugged footpath, through bamboo forest, and from here the great lake of Indawgyi can be seen due south 18 to 20 miles. The road now descends the western side of the mountain and in 40 minutes the Sápiya chaung (soap stream) is reached. Still descending 20 minutes further on is the alkaline spring from which it takes its name. Height above sea-level 1,535 feet.
		5. Jade Mines ... Seikmu chaung.	9 0	45 0	An hour from here over a very tortuous, rocky, and uneven road the serpentine mines are reached. These are in a valley bounded by the Kawapum on the east and on the west by the Kathem-taung. Through the valley runs the Seikmu chaung, which one day's journey from here empties itself into the Uru river.

No. 39.

From LÔNTÔN (Indawgyi Lake) to SHWÊDWIN (Uru River).

BY LIEUT. BURTON, 4TH SIKHS, ATTACHED MÔGAUNG LEVY, MAY 1890.

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commr., Northern Divn., and Dy. Commr., Bhamo.	**1. Camp on site of deserted village.** Two small streams and a stream at halt.	14 0	14 0	Road west-north-west very good. First 4 miles across plain to range of hills running north and south. Then along a valley through this range between low hills till 10th or 11th mile. Jungle entirely bamboo and not dense.

FROM LÔNTÔN (INDAWGYI LAKE) TO SHWÉDWIN (URU RIVER)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Camp on site of deserted village** —*cont.*	At 6 miles small stream. At 9 miles larger stream crossed by a wooden bridge. At 14 miles halt by the Nanpôk stream. Water *en route* and at halting place bad, being full of decaying bamboo leaves.				
		2. Camp ... ... Small stream running through a large swamp and a stream at halting place.	10	0	24	0	Road good west-north-west for 3 miles through bamboo jungle, then a plain 1 mile broad. At 5 miles reach a swamp, 1 foot of water; swamp about ½ mile broad; transport ponies got through without much difficulty, but swamp is probably impassable in rains; from 6th to 8th mile road is along valley between low hills; 8th to 9th mile through a plain; at 10 miles camp by the Nanpôkgsié stream in bamboo jungle; water very bad, full of decaying leaves and almost stagnant. From here the Taungthonlôn peak is in sight 20 to 30 miles to the west well above every other hill anywhere around. It is also visible from here onwards to Shwédwin, whence it bears nearly due south.
		3. Camp on Nansáng (or Nansong) chaung. Nansáng and Nanselaung chaungs.	8	0	32	0	Road good west-north-west 3 miles to swamp, ½ mile broad. Some difficulty in crossing even in driest time of year. Path rendered almost impassable by elephants, which are very numerous. At 4 miles Nansáng chaung; breadth 30 yards, depth 2½ feet (dry weather). From 4 miles path changes direction due north and follows the course of the Nansáng along its left bank. At 5 miles Nanselaung chaung 15 yards by 1½ feet deep; also three small nullahs between this stream and halting place, which is on left bank of Nansáng chaung.
		4. Mansain ... Nanselaung and Nansáng chaungs.	7	0	39	0	Road good north. Crosses Nanselaung chaung twice and minor streams *en route*. At 5th mile crosses Nansáng chaung, 40 yards by 3 feet deep; at 6th mile recrosses to left bank. Road runs all way through thin tree jungle. Halt at Mansain, 18 houses (Shan), on bank of Nansáng chaung. For another account of these four stages *see* stages 1 to 3 inclusive of Route No. 36; the route is evidently the same, but the distances differ somewhat.
		5. Shwédwin ... Uru river.	12	0	51	0	Road good north for first 5 miles parallel with river and crosses four nullahs through tree jungle. For the next 6 miles path crosses an extensive level plain on left bank of the Uru river running west-north-west. The last mile is through thin tree jungle to village of Shwédwin, 20 houses, on Uru river.

Note.—Throughout this march the highest hill crossed is not more than 150 feet high. The streams all run north-west into the Uru river. The country is entirely deserted.

FROM LÔNTÔN (INDAWGYI LAKE) TO SHWÉDWIN (URU RIVER)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**5. Shwédwin**—*cont.*			The above were the stages made in May 1890. A better division of marches would, on account of the badness of the water, be—

	Intermediate.	Total.
	M.	M
1. Same as above	14	14
2. To Nansáng chaung	14	28
3. Nansáng chaung to Mansain	11	39
4. Mansain to Shwédwin	12	51

The following deserted villages are passed :—
1st march, Hépán.
3rd march, Nantônmet.
3rd march, Maingpôk.
4th march, Nannit.
4th march, Mawiti at camping place.
5th march, Hômi.

No. 40.

From MÁBEIN to MÔMEIK viâ MYITZÔN.

I. B. COMPILATION, 1888.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Katha and Ruby Mines.		About		
		1. Malaingôn or Bahé. Shwéli and Nameit rivers.	12 0	12 0	Not reported on at present, but apparently from the map two marches of 10 to 15 miles each. At Myitzôn cross the Shwéli river.
		2. Myitzôn ...	12 0	24 0	
		3. Thayetchaung camp.	8	32 0	From Myitzôn the road runs almost due south along the right bank of the Nameit chaung. First 4 miles through forest good. Thence 2 miles swampy, through elephant grass. At 8 miles Thayet chaung sakhán. No houses, but open ground with mango trees.
		4. Limbángya chaung camp.	11 0	43 0	Thence to Limbángya chaung south-east still following Nameit chaung. First 2 miles through bamboo jungle, then forest again crossing two low spurs. Camping ground here, no houses.
		5. Letkokpin ...	6 0	49 0	From Limbángya sakhán road runs south-east through teak forest, at 6 miles village of Letkokpin 30 houses, water from wells. Here the Nameit is crossed, usually by rafts, but in the driest season it is fordable, being only about 1½ feet deep.

FROM MÂBEIN TO MÔMEIK *viâ* MYITZÔN—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District, &c.	Commissioner, Northern Division, &c.	**6. Môméik** ...	M. F. 5 0	M. F. 54 0	From here through paddy cultivation to Môméik 5 miles, passing through the villages of T'agaungma and Taungvain in the 1st mile. The general direction in the last stage is almost due east.

No. 41.

From MAINKHWAN to ASSAM.

Note.—No account of Mr. Needham's route (1891-92) received up to date of going to press.

A. F.
7-7-93.

No. 42.

From MAINGKHWAN to FORT O'DONNELL (SANKA-JADE MINES) viâ TAIFA, KANTAO and TARO.

BY LIEUT. T. H. E. DAUNCEY, 21ST HUSSARS, FEBRUARY 1892.

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Taifa** ... ... Namkhwan, Summat, and Tanai chaungs.	16 6	16 6	Path leads out of Maingkhwan west-north-west across paddy-fields and thence into kaing grass. At ⅛ mile path bifurcates, route right very narrow and bogy. Two hundred yards further on across boggy nullah. At ¾ mile path enters forest and becomes less boggy, crosses boggy nullah at 2¼ miles, and at 6 miles turns to right and crosses the Namkhwan chaung (15 yards by 1 foot; clear; swift) and then turns to left up a dry water-course for 300 yards, when it leadsup a steep bank into forest. Here path bifurcates—route right. At 6¼ miles reaches 'Ndong on Namkhwan chaung turning half-right through the village. At 6¾ miles through kaing grass again and across a small boggy nullah soon leads into forest and at 9 miles crosses small, steep, boggy nullah. At 9½ miles cross Summat chaung (47 yards by 6 inches; clear; swift) and up very steep bank. Through large village of Lâkyen at 10 miles in a westerly direction and ¼ mile further on across a deep, boggy nullah (foot-bridge). From here the path is very narrow for about a mile and at 11½ miles crosses two very steep nullahs. At 12½ miles touches south bank of large jheel along which it runs for 3 miles. At 12¾ miles crosses a small clear rivulet and at 13½ miles a steep nullah and leads through lemon trees, &c., until reaching the left bank of the Tanai river opposite Taifa at 16¾ miles. The Tanai river is here (150 yards and unfordable; right bank 40 feet high; loose sand). Camping space on left bank for 300 men. Path throughout narrow, but easy. Across the Tanai by boat, 250 yards above the village where the perpendicular right bank is made accessible, though still very steep. Mules started 9-30 A.M.; arrived opposite Taifa at 6-30 P.M. Good camping ground for small column in village.

FROM MAINGKHWAN TO FORT O'DONNELL (SANKA-JADE MINES) *vid* TAIFA KANTAO AND TARO—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**2. Sagôn** ... ... Bang-bra and Tarong chaungs.	8	6	25	4	Path leads out of Taifa north-west down a broad lane of green turf gradually narrowing until at ¼ mile path bifurcates—route left—and at ⅜ mile leads north-west across a couple of paddy-fields for nearly ½ mile when it enters forest; fine broad path. At 1¼ miles through a small clearing and path becomes narrow but easy going and ¼ mile further on leads across the Bangbra chaung, 30 yards by 3 feet; clear, with firm bottom). Now the path broadens again through high forest, reaching the small village of 'Nkankôn at 3¼ miles and turning low down a steep bank and north-north-west along sand and shingle across the dry bed of an arm of the Tarong chaung turns south-west after nearly ½ mile in order to reach the ford over the Tarong chaung 300 yards further on. Cross the Tarong (150 yards by 3 feet; clear; swift; pebble bottom; bed 300 yards broad), and north-west along sand and shingle turning west-south-west after somewhat more than ¼ mile down the left of a creek of the Tarong chaung; dry at places, at others full of water and deep. Across this (dry) at 4¾ miles and along the right edge of it crossing it again (dry) a few hundred yards further on then leads along the left edge of it turning with the bend of the creek to the west-north-west at 5½ miles. At 5¾ miles leads west-south-west into high kaing grass along left bank of creek crossing it (40 yards by 2 feet; firm bottom) at 6¼ miles and leads south-west along river edge for 150 yards when it ascends the bank into high kaing grass running close to creek. Across a corner of the creek 10 yards by 4 feet, steep slippery landing, and on west-north-west still along right bank through high kaing grass emerging at 7¼ miles and crosses creek here in the form of a swift rivulet 4 yards by 3 inches. Now north-west along a dry water course and up along right bank through forest until crossing creek again in form of an arm of water 8 yards by 2 feet just in front of village of Sagôn (15 good-sized houses) at 8¾ miles. Mules started at 11-50 A.M.; arrived at 3-30 P.M.; path good.
		3. Kantao ... Boggy jheel.	6	2	31	6	Path leads out of Sagôn north-north-west and then north-west across a paddy-field; west-south-west across another and into kaing grass. Path narrow and slippery until at 1¼ miles it becomes good and reaches a very boggy jheel (15 yards by 3 feet) at 2 miles, a very difficult crossing necessitating the cutting and laying down of a great quantity of kaing grass. On through alternate high forest and kaing grass; path good. At 3½ miles leads into a cross path—route right—and 100 yards further on west-north-west across a paddy-field debouching on to a broad, well-cleared path, bifurcating at 5 miles—route left. Three hundred yards further on across a large paddy-field for ½ mile thence into kaing grass west-north-west; beautiful path through two more paddy-fields separated by kaing grass and into Kantao (five large houses) on Chindwin river at 6¼ miles. Good camping ground in paddy-fields or on sandy beach of river. Mules started at 8 A.M.; arrived at 11 A.M. (One hour spent in making the jheel passable).

FROM MAINGKHWAN TO FORT O'DONNELL (SANKA-JADE MINES) *viâ* TAIFA, KANTAO AND TARO—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**4. Camp at Maitong-kyut (*i.e.*, mouth of Maitong chaung).** Chindwin river, Takan and Maitong chaungs.	9 0	40 6	Path leads out of Kantao west across the Chindwin river by a ford opposite the village (150 yards by 3½ feet, strong current, dangerous; boats available); and after crossing leads west-north-west along the sandy beach under the left bank. Unlimited camping ground bending round with the river from west-north-west to south-west by south. At 2½ miles from Kantao the path turns left off sandy beach up on to the left bank and leads on along the bank close to the water's edge. At 3½ miles the path leads inland up the right bank of a small, clear stream, the Takan chaung (4 yards by 4 inches, clear, firm bottom), which here flows into the Chindwin, follows it up for 100 yards and then crosses it and leads up a steep bank into high forest. From this point until reaching the Chindwin again at the mouth of a small stream named the Maitong chaung, the general direction is south-west and the path extremely difficult for mule transport and unpleasant for marching as it leads up and down short steep banks continually crossing and leading through shallow, pebbly streams, following up one stream for about 2½ miles and then down the Maitong chaung about 2¾ miles until reaching the Chindwin where there is a tiny bit of dry sand large enough for only a dozen men. For further camping space the thick, damp jungle must be cleared. Mules started from left bank of Chindwin river opposite Kantao at 8-15 A.M; arrived at 4-45 P.M.
		5. Camp at Maru-kyut. Chindwin river and Maru chaung.	2 4	43 2	Path leads off south by east along under left bank of the Chindwin and is extremely boggy. (Our 100 mules took 3½ hours getting over the first ½ mile). The path leads along the river bank at one time near the water's edge at another time up the bank and through high forest, up and down precipitous hills and across boggy nullahs and is all but impassable by mule transport. This last 2 miles took those mules which managed to arrive at all 5 hours, the loads having had to be taken off and carried up several hills and over nullahs. General direction south. Camping space 6 yards broad on dry patches of sand and pebble up the bed and on either side of a rivulet called the Maru chaung. Mules started at 9-40 A.M., some managed to get in by 6-15 P.M.
		6. Camp at Padi-kyut. Chindwin river, Maru and Padi chaungs.	4 0	47 2	Path leads off in a south-easterly direction up the bed of the tiny Maru chaung, turning south-south-west after a couple of hundred yards up the bed of another small stream which here flows into it. On up through this stream (3 yards by 1 foot) for ½ mile between high banks when the path leads to the left up the bank. From here the path runs up and down low hills continually crossing and recrossing small rivulets and is not difficult. At 2 miles path ascends a long hill, very steep at first, and then

FROM MAINGKHWAN TO FORT O'DONNELL (SANKA-JADE MINES) *viâ* TAIFA, KANTAO AND TARO—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**6. Camp at Padi-kyut**—*cont.*					descends and ascends repeatedly. At 2½ miles leads down a difficult descent and leads along the bed of a rivulet for a short distance and then ascends a hill reaching top at 3¼ miles and reaches top of another hill at 3½ miles and arrives at the mouth of the Padi chaung flowing into the Chindwin river at a little over 4 miles. Path good on the whole with the exception of the first ¾ mile through water. Mules started at 11-40 A.M.; arrived at 2 P.M. Good camping space on sand for 100 men and followers.
		7. Taro ... ... Ahauk chaung, Chindwin river.	8	0	55	2	Path leads from the mouth of the Padi chaung south-east by south up on to the top and along the left bank of the Chindwin river through high forest up and down hill; fairly easy path. At 1 mile up a very steep long hill and at 3 and 3¼ miles leads down to the edge of the river from which latter place the ford can be seen about ½ mile down the river. At nearly 4 miles the ford is reached at the mouth of the Ahauk chaung (6 yards by 6 inches; clear; swift; pebbly). Here there is camping space for 50 men. At the ford the Chindwin is 200 yards by 4½ feet; too deep for troops, and boats must be sent for from Taro. After crossing the river, the path runs south west down under the right bank of the river, boggy at places, and leads up on to the top of the bank ¾ mile further on, descending to the water's edge again after ¼ mile. At 5¼ miles from the crossing the path becomes firm and good and continues so until arriving opposite Taro at 8 miles. Across the Chindwin by boat (200 yards by 5 feet) and up the high bank into Taro. Mules started from Padi-kyut at 7-30 A.M., arriving at crossing at 10-30 A.M. Started from crossing at (?) 2-15 P.M.; arriving opposite Taro at 4 P.M. Camping space unlimited on right bank of Chindwin (on sand) opposite Taro. Camping space unlimited in Taro paddy-fields.
		8. Camp at Panep-kyut. Chindwin river and Pan chaung.	10	0	65	2	Path leads out of Taro south-west by west across large paddy-fields for ¼ mile and then turns west into forest; good path. Veering round to south-west at 1 mile it reaches the river bank and leads west by north following the course of the river ¼ mile further on leading down and winding along under the left bank; very fair path and at 5¼ miles crosses the mouth of the Pan chaung (15 yards by 2 feet) and continues easy going until at 7 miles it ascends the bank a bit and here the path commences to be broken, irregular, and very boggy, becoming worse and worse and quite impassable for laden mules unless much time be spent in cutting and laying down a great quantity of kaing grass, &c. At 9¼ miles the path arrives opposite the north point of a large island in the middle of the river and at 9½ miles becomes good going again and reaches a good camping place on a sandy beach at 10 miles. Some 10 mules managed to arrive in camp by 10-30 P.M. The remaining loads had to be carried by the men for the last ¼ mile. Camping space for 500 men.

FROM MAINGKHWAN TO FORT O'DONNELL (SANKA-JADE MINES) *vid* TAIFA, KANTAO AND TARO—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**9. Tagum** ... ... Panep chaung (a rivulet). Tawlé and Tagum chaungs.	5 4	70 6	Path leads off sand bank west by south under the left bank crossing the mouth of a small swift rivulet (Panep chaung) and after ¼ mile leads south-east by south up the bank into the forest; an excellent path. At 3 miles leads across a dry water-course 12 yards broad; general direction south, and at 4¼ miles turns west-north-west across the Tawlé chaung (12 yards by 1 foot; clear and swift). Camping space on sand here for 100 men and further down stream more space. After crossing path leads down under left bank for 100 yards, crosses again and along under right bank south-south-west for 200 yards and crosses again for the third time. After another 100 yards the path crosses the Tagum chaung (40 yards by 2 feet; clear and swift; pebbly bottom; 100 yards broad), which the Tawlé chaung joins here and then leads up under the left bank for 200 yards and crosses again and on up right bank for 300 yards and crosses for the third time following up the river till reaching Tagum at 5½ miles. Mules started at 2-20 P.M.; arrived at 5 P.M. Good camping ground just outside the village for 200 men.
		10. Camp on Taba chaung. Tagum and Taba chaungs.	9 2	80 0	Path leads out of Tagum south-south-east, good path through high forest bifurcating after ¼ mile (route right). Path bifurcates again at 1¼ miles, both paths reaching the Tagum chaung 150 yards further on. The right path is too steep for animals, but the ford here is shallower so is better for the men. At the point where the left path reaches the river the ford is 50 yards by 4 feet. On again through forest, good path, descending a steep hill at 2¼ miles, across a rivulet and up an easy hill crossing another rivulet at 2¾ miles and leading paralleled to the Tagum chaung descending the bank at 4 miles to cross the mouth of a small rivulet, but ascending again immediately by a short, steep ascent. At nearly 5 miles path reaches the Tagum chaung again and crosses it (30 yards by 1 foot) and leads on under left bank, mostly through water for nearly ¼ mile; crosses again and leads along shingle, &c., under river bank, crossing again at 5½ miles and on along sand and shingle and left bank crossing again at 5¾ miles. On again under right bank crossing again at 6 miles, and again 60 yards further on and on up under right bank crossing again at nearly 6½ miles and again 50 yards further on (20 yards by 4½ feet). This last crossing is deep for pack animals and they must be unloaded. After crossing the path turns to the right up under righ bank for 40 yards and then leads up into and through bamboo jungle, good path, crossing the Taba chaung (35 yards by 9 inches, clear and swift) at 9¼ miles. Camping space *nil*, except by clearing the thick undergrowth of the high forest. Mules started at 9 A.M.; arrived at 4-15 P.M., of which time 2¾ hours were spent in effecting the two deep crossings where the loads had to be carried by the men.

FROM MAINGKHWAN TO FORT O'DONNELL (SANKA-JADE MINES) *viâ* TAIFA, KANTAO AND TARO—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**11. Lunkun-kyun (2,800 feet).** Taba chaung.	8 6	88 6	Path leads from the Taba chaung south-east through high forest turning south-south-east at nearly 1 mile across the Taba chaung, again across rivulet at 3¾ miles and the Taba chaung again at a 4¼ miles crossing on to an island, round which the stream divides and leading up the further side of the island for 30 yards, then turns to the left across the other small arm into high forest again up a very steep bank. At 5¾ miles across a small rivulet and 200 yards further on leads up the pebbly bed of a rivulet, south-east, for 200 yards and then commences a long but easy ascent of 1,700 feet up to a small halting place in the Lunkun forest about 3 miles from the bottom of the hill and 8¾ miles from camp on the Taba chaung. No camping space except by clearing the forest. Clear water from a small, swift rivulet. Mules started at 8-50 A.M.; arrived 2-30 P.M. No bamboo or other fodder for the mules.
		12. Camp on Shé-et chaung (a small torrent). Shé-et chaung.	10 0	98 6	Path leads generally south-east crossing three rivulets in the first 200 yards. Path very hilly throughout with a few steep ascents and descents, reaching water again at nearly 8 miles in the form of a couple of small rivulets. At 10 miles reaches the Shé-et chaung, a bigger mountain stream than the others, where there is a small halting place. Only a very limited space, level enough for camping, and this must be cleared, barely accommodating 50 men. No bamboo or other fodder for the mules. Mules started at 9-30 A.M.; arrived at 4-30 P.M.
		13. Kora (3,000 feet). Tagum chaung.	7 0	105 6	Path leads out of camp at Shé-et chaung up a very steep, long hill reaching a short plateau at a little over ¼ mile, then ascends again, but not so steeply, until 1¼ miles. It then leads up, and down low hills, mostly through bamboo forest until reaching Tingraw, two large and four small houses, at 3 miles. Path leads out of Tingraw south-east down a long hill until crossing a rivulet ¼ mile further on then up a short, steep hill and a long an almost level path leading gradually down hill until at 2¾ miles from Tingraw it reaches the Tagum chaung (20 yards by 1½ feet) up the bed of which it leads, mostly through the water for ¼ mile, and then leads up into forest up a steep hill reaching Kora at 7 miles eight houses—two large and six small. Mules started at 9-30 A.M.; arrived at 2 P.M.
		14. Mamsum (3,500 feet). Uru chaung.	8 0	113 6	Path leads out of Kora down the south side of the ravine below it crossing a small rivulet at the bottom then leads on down a steep but easy incline till crossing another rivulet at 1¼ miles and 30 yards further on across the Uru chaung (30 yards by 2 feet; swift; clear; pebbly; elevation 1,500 feet). Path now leads up opposite

FROM MAINGKHWAN TO FORT O'DONNELL (SANKA-JADE MINES) *vid* TAÎFA, KANTAO AND TARO—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**14. Mamsum (3,500 feet)**—*cont.*			side of ravine by a steep, slippery ascent, reaching a plateau at 2½ miles (2,050), gradually ascending again, easy riding-path, reaching 2,640 feet at 3 miles. From here the path leads up and down easy inclines until reaching the village of Pala (two large and nine small houses) at 3¾ miles (2,700 feet). Path leads out of Pala up an easy ascent and up and down easy inclines gradually ascending with one steep ascent of a couple of 100 yards 2½ miles from Pala when it reaches a height of 3,360 feet. Leads on easily up and down and finally along a beautiful path reaching Mamsum at 8 miles, one large and eight small houses. Mules started at 11·30 A.M.; arrived at 3-45 P.M. Good camping space for 200 men. Water at bottom of hill 250 yards distant.
		15. Fort O'Donnell (Sanka). Sanka chaung, 15 yards by 9 inches; clear; swift; pebbly.	M. F. 15 0	M. F. 128 6	Path leads out of Mamsum in a south direction down a short, steep hill across a muddy rivulet and up another short, steep hill with short steep descent and a good level path commences gradually descending until 2¼ miles. At 3 miles a steep hill with gradual descent at the bottom of which is a good clear rivulet and a small clearing used as a halting place. At 3¾ miles a very steep and difficult ascent for baggage animals with very steep descent and another steep climb at 4½ miles (3,500), the highest point during the march, with gradual descent. There are two very steep descents after this, one at 5 miles with a rivulet at the bottom and another at nearly 6 miles. From here until reaching Tawmaw (Jade mines) the route is a perfect riding path. Path leads north-east out of Tawmaw and after ¼ mile turns east by south; level and good the whole way with the exception of about ½ mile of hilly, broken ground covered with large stones at about half way to Sanka. A few hundred yards before reaching this village the path crosses the Sanka chaung twice, and once more before entering the fort which is only separated from the village by this stream. Mules started at 8 A.M.; arrived at 5-45 P.M.

No. 43.

From MAINGKHWAN to 'NTUP'MTSA.

BY LIEUT. T. H. E. DAUNCEY, 21ST HUSSARS, JANUARY 1892.

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Silaw** ... ... Edi and Nampyu chaungs; Tanai river (Chindwin).	16 2	16 2	Maingkhwan to Nangku 7 miles (*see* Route No. 66, Môgaung to Maingkhwan). A good path leads out of Nangku in an east by north-east direction down the left bank of the Nampyu chaung, and at ½ mile passes through the small village of 'Nnam where there is a bamboo bridge for foot-passengers across the river. General direction from here north-north-west for about 4½ miles. At 1 mile the route passes through the village of Khatu and ½ mile further on is inclined to be narrow and boggy till at 1¾ miles it crosses twice a sluggish arm of the river (10 yards by 3 feet) within a couple of hundred

FROM MAINGKHWAN TO 'NTUP'NTSA—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Silaw**—*cont.*			yards. Between these crossings is a stretch of dry sand, useful for camping (400 by 50 yards). After this a splendid path leads off north-west through high bamboo and light forest. At 3¾ miles the path leads across the Nampyu chaung (50 yards by 3 feet) with a bridge for foot-passengers 50 yards down stream. Here there is another fine stretch of dry sand and on the bank above a splendid little spot to encamp 50 men. Now through Ninglep (100 yards from river) and north-north-east along a splendid path through bamboo and light forest, across a boggy stream 1 mile further on, 100 yards from which path meets a cross-path (route right). At 7¾ miles path leads into a broad cross-path (route right) and continues broad and straight until reaching the large village of Silaw situated high up on the left bank of the Tanai river (80 yards by 9 feet) unfordable; 4 dug-outs for ferry boats, mules started 9-30 A.M.; arrived 4-15 P.M.
		2. Makaw ... Tanai River, Lammaun and Tawan chaungs.	8 6	25 0	Across the Tanai river by ferry and started north-west by west along a splendid path at ¼ mile along east edge of a paddy-field north-east. At 1¼ miles direction changes north-west and north-north-west. At 2¼ miles across a deep water nullah (20 yards by 4 feet) bridged for pack animals 100 yards beyond the foot-bridge, path then wheels right and crosses this nullah again, bridged as before and leads north-west to Lammaun chaung, 600 yards further on (40 yards by 4 feet); swift; high banks. Now north-north-west along a narrow path for 2 miles through low bamboo jungle till at 2¼ miles from the Lammaun chaung the path leads north-west along the wedge of a very long narrow stretch of paddy for about ¼ mile and then turns sharp to the left west close to a small shed. Now along a splendid path again. At ¾ mile from the paddy-field the path bifurcates (route left) and 6 minutes later leads through the village of Ningran on the left bank of the Tawan chaung. Descends into the river and turns north-north-east up the bed of the stream for ¾ mile and arrives opposite the village of Makaw. Tawan chaung here 100 yards by 3 feet; bed 300 yards; swift; clear; pebbly bottom. Unlimited camping space on the shingle or sandy bed of the river. Mules started 11-30 A.M.; arrived 3-30 P.M.
		3. 'Ntámaja ... Tawan and Tabat chaungs.	11 2	36 2	Route leads out of Makaw east-north-east into another portion of same village 100 yards on across a small stream, then north-east along a fine broad path of the left bank of the river. At ¾ mile through the village of Aikong. At 1¼ miles, the path turns off right from river through large opium garden at 1¼ miles, through village of Pushi at 2¼ miles, 100 yards from which path bifurcates (route left) at 3 miles through small village of Sana. At 4¼ miles touches the river, turns left and crosses it twice (100 yards by 3 feet) and leads north-east up the pebbly beach under the left bank (unlimited camping ground) for 1¼ miles and here leads across it again—rapids 2 feet deep—and turns north-north-west along the beach under the river bank for ½ an hour (difficult marching over large cobble stones) and then leads up on to river bank. At 8¾ miles across small, sluggish stream, Tabat chaung, into a plantation and

FROM MAINGKHWAN TO 'NTUP'NTSA—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**3. 'Ntámaja**—*cont.*			across a boggy nullah and through a large paddy clearing. At 9½ miles through village of Tounjah and at 10½ miles across the same sluggish stream (8 yards by 2 feet) on to large village of 'Ntámaja on Tabat chaung. Camping ground very limited and damp. Splendid path whole way. Mules started 9-10 A.M.; arrived 2-10 P.M.
		4. 'Ntup'ntsa ... Bang-bang, and Nampraw chaungs.	M. F. 9 0	M. F. 45 2	Path leads off north-west through light forest. At ½ mile north through a paddy-field, debouching at north-east crosses east through three more small paddy-fields and then turns to right north-east along top of a paddy-field and then north by north-west to village of Sénglénng at 1 mile out of Sénglénng north-north-west through bamboo and light forest along a fine broad path. At 600 yards from village path bifurcates (route right) north-north-west across a small paddy-field into high forest. At 2¾ miles across small boggy stream and ½ mile farther on across another small stream (6 yards by 6 inches; sluggish) into village of 'Njaw. Out of village east-north-east. At 4 miles through village of Kadôn north-east out of village, 100 yards from which the path bifurcates (route left). At 6¼ miles the path touches a chaung on the left and 100 yards further on leads along east side of a paddy-field at the end of which the path bifurcates (route left). At 6¾ miles the path crosses the above chaung, Bang-bang chaung (15 yards by 2 feet). At 7 miles through paddy-fields north-east, then through another north-north-east entering forest between a clump of bamboos and a sago palm. At 8¾ miles across a stream, a branch of the Nampraw chaung (10 yards by 6 inches; swift and clear) with bridge for foot-passengers and 9 minutes later across Nampraw chaung (15 yards by 2 feet) over a bund of cobble stones and a couple of hundred yards on to 'Ntup'ntsa on Nampraw chaung (15 yards by 2 feet), bridged for pack mules; splendid path the whole way. Good dry camping ground for 400 men on left bank. Mules started 9-22 A.M.; arrived 1-22 P.M. Distance between camps measured by rope.

BRANCH I.

FROM 'NTUP'NTSA (STAGE 4) TO SARAW (ROUTE No. 44).

BY LIEUT. T. H. E. DAUNCEY, 21st HUSSARS, JANUARY 1892.

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Kum** ... ... Nampraw and Sinwa chaungs.	12 6	12 6	Path leads out of 'Ntup'ntsa in a west direction along a fine broad path. At ½ mile path bifurcates at the entrance to a paddy-field and the well defined one is the wrong one (route right) This path enters forest at the west-north-west corner of the field and after 40 yards runs along the north side of another small paddy-field and again through another entering forest half way along north side of the field and runs south-west through another. At 1½ miles across a rivulet and along a splendid broad avenue across the Nampraw chaung, 200 yards farther on, with stone bund and bridge. At 2 miles through village of 'Ndong (on Nampraw chaung), south-west, following down the left bank of the river till reaching village of Sarengkyet at ¼ mile. Splendid camping ground here on dry turf (500 yards by 40 yards). At 4 miles the path bifurcates (route right) and 20 yards on

FROM MAINGKHWAN TO 'NTUP'NTSA—*continued.*

BRANCH I—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Kum**—*cont.*			leads across the Nampraw chaung and 200 yards further on across another branch of this stream; easy shallow crossings. At 4¾ miles through another small village of Sarengkyet west-south-west; here the path narrows and soon commences to be very tortuous and a mere elephant track for about 5 miles (9 miles required). At 6¾ miles through open space of kaing grass west-south-west for ¼ mile, then into forest for 20 yards and down into Sinwa chaung (1 foot deep; pebbly bottom) and along the bed of the stream for 150 yards, when the route goes round up the right bank, and for 100 yards is dangerous for pack animals, as the narrow path almost overhangs the stream 20 feet below. At 8½ miles across the Nampraw chaung again (25 yards by 3 feet). At 9¾ miles the path touches the left bank of this river and leads west-south-west. At 10 miles across small boggy crossing. At 10¼ miles along the top of an open grass field south-west by west. At 10¼ miles path becomes wide again and leads into Kum at 12 miles, situated on the left bank of the Nampraw chaung (30 yards by 2 feet; clear; pebbly). Mules started 8-45 A.M., arrived 3-30 P.M. Measured distance, 12¾ miles.
		2. Saraw ... ... Saksai and Tarong chaungs.	M. F. 13 2	M. F. 26 0	Path leads out of Kum south-south-west along fine broad route through high forest. At 1 mile south-west by west across a small paddy-field and then across a small, boggy stream (4 yards by 6 inches), after which it leads west-north-west. At 2¼ miles direction changes south-south-west. At 3¼ miles across boggy stream (4 yards by 1 foot) and through the village of 'Ngukun. Out of village west-south-west along a good path for ½ mile, the path commences to be narrow through low bamboo jungle obstructed by fallen trees, &c., until reaching the Saksai chaung. At 5¾ miles (120 yards by 2 feet; swift; clear; pebbly). Path leads down under the left bank along shingle for ½ mile, thence on to the bank again and continues good easy going up to the village of Tabaung at 6¾ miles. Out of Tabaung north-north-west up the shingle under the left bank of the Tarong chaung (200 yards by 2 feet; swift; clear; pebbly)—(the Saksai chaung joins it at this village) for ¼ mile west-north-west crossing 3 arms of it, then across the Tarong chaung itself (200 yards by 2 feet) and up the shingle under the right bank for ½ mile when the route turns west by south-west and ¼ mile farther on leads up into the bank, good path, through a clearing and then through 10 acres of opium west-north-west on 2 miles to Ningpyen at 10¼ miles. Mules started 8-10 A.M., arrived 12-45 P.M. Path leads out of Ningpyen north-north-west through a couple of paddy-fields, then north-north-east through a bit of forest and two more paddy-fields. At 11¼ miles through more forest (good path throughout) for rather more than ¼ mile when the path debouches into a long, narrow paddy-field and leads north by north-east along east side of it for a few hundred yards when it enters low kaing grass. On almost due north until reaching the small village of Malup at 12¾ miles turns round the further end of the village west-north-west and 200 yards farther on enters a large paddy-field, when Saraw, situated on a small hill in a most commanding position, comes into sight on the right front, and from the base

FROM MAINGKHWAM TO 'NTUP'NTSA—*continued.*

BRANCH I—*continued.*

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
G.O.C. Mandalay Dist., &c.	Commr., Northern Division, &c., Bhamo.	**2. Saraw**—*cont.*			of the hill a fine broad path cleared for 30 yards on each side leads up to the stockaded village of Saraw which commands 3 miles of the river down stream. Distances between camps measured by rope.

No. 44.

From MAINGKHWAN to SARAW viâ TARING.

BY LIEUT. T. H. E. DAUNCEY, 21st HUSSARS, JANUARY 1892.

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. From Saraw to 'Ntaumaja** ... Tarong, Takôn and Bangbang chaungs.	M. F. 18 0.	M. F. 18 0	*N.B.*—This and Route No. 43 and its branch form three sides of an inverted isosceles triangle, Maingkhwan, the apex, being at the south, 'Ntup'ntsa and Saraw at the eastern and western ends of the base respectively. Under ordinary circumstances this route should be reversed, but it is scarcely worth while to undertake the labour of doing this at present.	

From Saraw to Ningpyen (3 miles) *see* Route No. 43, Branch I. Path leads out of Ningpyen south-south-west down right bank of Tarong chaung. At 2 miles path bifurcates (route right). At ¼ mile farther on path bifurcates again (route left) and direction changes to east-south-east across a paddy-field, then across a small stream bridged for foot-passengers and south-east along a broad avenue through forest. At 3 miles the route leaves this broad avenue (which leads to Tabaung) and strikes off into a narrow path south and at ¾ mile south-west along the left of a paddy-field into forest for 200 yards and then south-west by south along the left edge of another paddy-field entering forest again in the centre of the south side of the field. Now 30 yards through forest and south-south-west across two small fields entering the forest at the south-west corner of the field along a broad path until reaching the river Tarong at 4½ miles. Unlimited camping ground on shingle bed. The path leads down the bank and under the river bank along the shingle, &c., for ½ mile and then leads up the bank through small village of Yôpang south by south-west along broad path reaching big village of Yôpang nearly ½ mile farther on. Here descends the river bank again leads along shingle for 300 yards crosses an arm of the river (80 yards by 2 feet) across 300 yards more shingle and across the Tarong itself at a ford (150 yards by 3 feet) and turns back north-north-east under the left bank for 300 yards and ascends the bank at the village of 'Ndong, then south by south-east along broad path through forest crossing a small, muddy stream ½ mile from this village; ¾ mile farther on a well defined path leads through paddy-fields entering forest again at east corner of the field. At 8½ miles small village of Ningchi 100 yards to left of path and 100 yards on across the Takôn chaung (10 yards by 6 inches). At 9½ miles east-south-east across grass field ¼ mile from which path leads down a steep descent into a chaung (8

FROM MAINGKHWAN TO SARAW *viâ* TARING—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. From Saraw to 'Ntaumaja**—*cont.*					yards by 6 inches). At 11 miles through large village of Kadu-Makôn on the Bang-bang chaung (35 yards by 3 feet) Out of village south-east along river bank of chaung crossing it 100 yards on (30 yards by 6 inches) and turns south by south-west. At 12¾ miles path bifurcates at the end of a grass field (route right) south-south-east. Here the path becomes somewhat narrow and boggy until 14 miles when there is a very bad boggy crossing. Good path on to village of 'Ntaumaja at 18 miles. Mules started from Ningpyen 8-15 A.M.; arrived 2-30 P.M.
		2. Taring ... ... Moning, Namlap and Kunswé chaungs, and Tawan River.	9	0	27	0	Route leads out of 'Ntaumaja south-south-east along a well-cleared path; ½ mile farther on turns south-south-west and leads across the Moning chaung (30 yards by 3 feet). At ½ mile passes through the village of Kashan. Out of village south-south-east and 200 yards farther on path bifurcates (route right) south-south-west. At 2 miles path becomes somewhat narrow through low bamboo jungle, but is dry and easy going. At 3¼ miles a bad boggy crossing, easily made passable by throwing down kaing grass. At 4¼ miles a broad path from the south-south-east cuts in and route leads east-north-east; broad and well cleared. At 4½ miles another boggy crossing, ¼ mile farther on across a muddy stream, Namlap chaung (4 yards by 3 feet), 200 yards from which is the village of Dinkai. Route turns off to right south-south-east a hundred yards before reaching the village and a couple of hundred yards farther on the path bifurcates (route left) and commences to be narrow again. At 6 miles enters a paddy-field leaving it at the south-south-west corner, ½ mile on and then runs down the centre of another one east-south-east for several hundred yards and then turns south-south-west and out of the paddy-field at the south corner, now along broad well-cleared path south through forest. Nearly ½ mile farther on across a sluggish muddy stream, Kunswé chaung (4 yards by 6 inches), and reaches the village of Taring situated on the bank of the Tawan river (200 yards; unfordable). Mules started at 8-20 A.M.; arrived 12-40 P.M.
		3. Maingkhwan. Kunswé, Mantôn and Tanaiku chaungs.	9	4	36	4	Path leads out of Taring south-south-west and at 300 yards from village crosses a small, boggy stream (4 yards by 3 feet) the Kunswé chaung; 50 yards further on the path bifurcates (route left). Very narrow and slippery through high kaing grass. At 1½ miles the path touches the bank of the Tawan chaung; path narrow, but here it is dry and good, south-west along the bank of the river. At 1¾ miles through about 3 acres of opium. At 2¾ miles through the village of Mashi (two small houses) and 200 yards further on the path débouches on the sandy bed of the Tanaiku river (100 yards by 15 feet; bed 300 yards broad). Here there is a fine stretch of dry sand (½ mile by 300 yards) across the Tanaiku chaung by ferry and then the path leads in a southern direction—path good—and at 1½ miles from the river crosses the Manton chaung a very boggy crossing (4 yards by 3 feet). At 3 miles from the river, path becomes very narrow and tortuous and 3 miles farther on crosses another boggy stream and soon enters the Maingkhwan paddy-fields and Maingkhwan 6½ miles from the Tanaiku river and 9½ from Taring. Mules started 8-30 A.M.; arrived 4 P.M. Distances between camps measured by rope.

No. 45.

From MAINGNA to KÔKÁT (Upper Irrawaddy).

By Lieut. KELLY, R.E., 1886.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	1. Camp	15	0	15	0	Maingna is about a mile up stream from Naungtálaw which is situated on an island opposite Myitkyina on the left bank of the Irrawaddy. Course south. Had to march east-north-east for a mile to avoid a bad crossing. First 4 miles along river, then across a vast paddy plain. A fair road. There is probably a better one running due south from Thágaya and coming in about the 62nd mile. Pass the village of Ywadaw at 3 miles, 12 houses, stockaded. The Ywadaw nullah at 3¼ miles, 50 yards wide, 2 feet of water in March, banks steep and 6 feet high. Inhabitants of Ywadaw are Shan-Burmese. At 4½ miles the village of Wainmaw, 20 houses, stockaded. At 8 miles the Nawlun stream, 10 yards wide, 1½ feet of water in March, banks rather steep. The camping ground here is very cramped and is situated on a small stream.
		2. Camp	10	0	25	0	At 5½ miles a path turns off westward to the small Kachin village of Maingmaw on the Irrawaddy. Road good, but undefined towards the end.
		3. Tálawgyi ...	8	0	33	0	Road good as far as the Nantabet stream, unfordable. Detachment descended to Tálaw in boats. Transport marched down the banks unloaded.
		4. Hôkát	9	0	42	0	Detachment descended river in boats. Transport crossed the Irrawaddy and marched down the left bank along a bad road.

No. 46.

From MAINGNA to KÁNTI viâ LEKANNOI and TINGSA-PUMLUMPUM.

By Lieut. BLEWITT, King's Royal Rifles, January 1891.

* G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	* Commr., Northern Divn., and Deputy Commr., Bhamo.	1. Kwitu chaung. Kwitu chaung.	12	4	12	4	The road from Maingna to Lekannoi is simply a forest track which improves in the neighbourhood of the different villages met with along the road. It is quite passable for mule transport, but in places the jungle requires a little clearing. Maingna is an important village (Shan) on the left bank of the Irrawaddy; it numbers about 36 houses, and there are a good many Chinese traders living in boats and rafts on the river. The village is well stockaded. The Kachins are of the Marán tribe and they "protect" the village, that is to say,

* So far as any authority, Civil and Military, exists to the north of Maingna. A.F.

FROM MAINGNA TO KÂNTI *viâ* LEKANNOI AND TINGSA-PUMLUMPUM—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Kwitu chaung** —*cont.*			they guarantee as far as they can that it will not be raided by other Kachins, and in return for which they tax the Shans. Supplies of rice and poultry can be obtained at Maingna and Kangpu. At Lekannoi ferry there is one "dug-out" capable of holding 12 men. The river is about 180 yards wide, very deep, and no stream. From Maingna the forest path bears north and continues along the left bank of the Irrawaddy through loose jungle for 10 miles. Then turning north-east for 2½ miles, the Kwitu chaung is reached. It is 35 yards wide, 18 inches deep, with steep high banks; firm bottom. No camping ground for troops, but jungle can easily be cleared.
		2. Mailompum ... Namfu chaung.	M. F. 8 2	M. F. 20 6	Crossing the Kwitu chaung (dimensions as above) the road continues north for 1½ miles to the village of Kaichaung (Sampaung Lapai tribe); 15 houses. At 3 miles is Lawkyun (Sampaung Lapai); eight houses; and after crossing a small stream at 4 miles 4 furlongs Saré is reached ('Nkum tribe); six houses. Leaving Saré the forest track continues north through the jungle and at 5 miles 2 furlongs the Namfu river is met. It is 30 yards wide, 2 feet deep, with steep banks about 20 feet high, and the bottom is muddy. Between Lawkyum and Saré a road joins in from Layáng, Kwitu and Loisaw, *see* Branch I. From the Namfu to Kángpu is 6 furlongs. It is a Shan Talôk village surrounded by a bamboo stockade, and is situated in the middle of a well cultivated paddy plain. Supplies of rice and poultry can be obtained at the village. From Kángpu the road leaves the plains and by a steep ascent rises to Mailompum (Nawkhum-Latawng tribe); 15 houses.
		3. Lekannoi Ferry. 'Nsum Ka, 'Nsot Ka and 'Nmai Ka.	8 2	29 0	From Mailompum the road, which is a very fair forest track, descends into the valley of the 'Nsum Ka, about 5 yards wide and 1 foot deep with a rocky bottom. Crossing this and still bearing north the road ascends to the village of Taolangkong (Nawkhum-Latawng tribe); 10 houses. Passing through the village the path descends to the 'Nsot Ka, which is a narrow stream similar to the 'Nsum Ka and flows into the 'Nmai Ka quite close. From the 'Nsot Ka the path along the left bank of the 'Nmai Ka to Lekannoi is very bad, through thick jungle, and in many places the track is quite overgrown. No supplies procurable at Lekannoi; one Kachin hut.
		4. Sei[illegible] ...	4 4	33 4	Cross the 'Nmai Ka (eastern branch of Irrawaddy river) by ferry, one "laung" available which will contain 12 men. River about 180 yards broad in January, very deep, little current. Thence broad road runs north through the villages of Kaitwé, Wagár and Wasát (Malei-Latawng of about eight houses each, all close together, whence a little rice and poultry can be obtained; leading up out of the 'Nmai Ka valley by a spur, steep slope at first, but becoming easier as the top is reached at Wallaw 4½ miles (Malei-Latawng, 12 houses). Seinma is ½ mile further on (same tribe of Kachins, 10 houses). Sufficient poultry and p[illegible]dy procurable for the native followers of a small force.

FROM MAINGNA TO KÁNTI *viâ* LEKANNOI AND TINGSA-PUMLUMPUM—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
			M. F.	M. F.	
O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**5. Kwitu Ferry**... Indaw Ka and Malí Ka.	9 6	43 2	General direction west for first 6 miles, then west-south-west. Road descends and crosses valley to Táugpu (Maleŝ-Latawng, 20 houses), thence descend to Indaw Ka, tributary of the 'Nmai Ka, 12 yards broad, 1 foot deep, stony bottom, low banks. Having crossed this stream road rises on to a spur of the Pun Nen mountain and runs down it west-south-west to Kwitu Ferry, through forest, crossing a stream just before reaching that place. At Kwitu there is one hut, in which live two or three men, who work the two small bamboo rafts which constitute the ferry. The passage is a difficult one, as the current is very swift. In midstream there is a large rock and, by constructing a "swing bridge" with the rafts, loads can be placed on to the rock and then again across on to the left bank. For troops crossing big bamboos must be collected and proper rafts constructed, for which good stout ropes are necessary.
		6. Warain ... ... Pungin Ka and Insôp Ka.	14 2	57 4	Cross the river and thence forest track for 5½ miles along the river bank to the mouth of the Pungin Ka, very bad and difficult for mule transport. The Pungin Ka is about 35 yards wide and 3 feet deep, rocky bottom, steep banks, and swift current. From the Pungin Ka the road continues north along the right bank of the Malí Ka for 4¼ miles to the mouth of the Insôp Ka, the passage of which is in every respect very similar to that of the Pungin Ka. Here the path turns to the north-west and, leaving the valley of the Malí Ka, ascends a high hill, on which is situated the village of Warain (2,000 feet) (Latawng), 10 houses. Rather a long march, as the forest path is so bad, but it could be divided by camping at the crossings of the Pungin or Insôp streams.
		7. Sabaw	8 4	66 0	The forest track, which is much better than that along the river bank, leaving Warain at once, descends for 2 miles, where a small stream is crossed, 8 yards wide and 6 inches deep. From the stream the road ascends a high hill and Paokong village is reached (Sana-Latawng tribe), six houses. From Paokong the road passes over a spur and then descends into a valley with some boggy ground at the bottom. Ascending again through some taungya Túpum is reached (Wawang-Lapai tribe), five houses. From Túpum to Sabaw it is 2½ miles by a fair hill track through the jungle; steady descent all the way, the road bearing east. Sabaw is a small Kachin village situated on rising ground on the right bank of the Malí Ka (Sana-Latawng tribe), eight houses; a little paddy and poultry procurable. The Malí Ka is here about 140 yards broad with a swift current, and rapids above and below the village. Launga, however, can reach Sabaw with difficulty all the year round. There is another ferry here, the road crossing some of the lower spurs of Pum Nen and cutting into the northern road between the Malí Ka and the 'Nmai Ka. Supplies *nil*, except small quantity of rice and poultry at the Kachin villages.

FROM MAINGNA TO KÁNTI *viâ* LEKANNOI AND TINGSA-PUMLUMPUM—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**8. Pumwai (1)** ...	9	0	75	0	Back as far as Tápum 2½ miles, thence north-west through Pumwai (2), and joining the road from Myitkyina, No. 85, 2 miles before reaching camp at Pumwai (1), Wawang-Lapai village of six houses.
		9. Sup Ka	8	0	83	0	For details of Stages 9 to 12 *see* Route No. 85.
		10. Warra ...	8	0	91	0	
		11. Siyángkong...	6	4	97	4	
		12. Tingsa-pum-lumpum.	6	4	104	0	

BRANCH I.

FROM LEKANNOI FERRY (STAGE 3) TO LOISAW (STAGE 2 OF ROUTE No. 79).

BY LIEUT. PEEBLES, FEBRUARY 1892.

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. 'Nsum Ka camp.** 'Nmrai Ka, 'Nsot Ka and 'Nsum Ka.	9	0	9	0	General direction south-west. Leaving the ferry the road runs due west following the stream 3 miles to the Kátup rapid, and crossing the 'Nmrai Ka and 'Nsot Ka the road then runs south up to the village of Taolang-kong (Nawkhum Latawng), 12 houses, situated on the summit of small line of hills, and then down to the 'Nsum Ka, leaving the village of Inchunkong (Nawkhum Latawng) on the right. The camping ground is situated beside the 'Nsum Ka. This is an alternative route to that described in Stage 3 of the main route. The road for the first 3 miles is very bad passing through thick bamboo jungle, much overgrown, and over several small, deep nullahs. The remainder of road is through ordinary jungle and in good order. The 'Nmrai Ka is a small mountain stream. The 'Nsot Ka and 'Nsum Ka are two small streams about 5 yards wide and 12 inches deep with stony bottom; approaches good.
		2. Layáng ... Namfu Ka.	9	4	18	4	Leaving the 'Nsum Ka the road, which is a fine forest path, leads up a gradual incline to the village of Mailompum (Nawkhum Latawng), 20 houses; the road then runs down hill to the Shan Talôk village of Káng pu, 6 miles, which is surrounded by a bamboo stockade. Passing south through the paddy-fields which surrounded this village, the road crosses the Namfu Ka and leads on to the villages of Saré (Numkum), 7½ miles, and Layáng (Nawkhum Latawng), 9 miles 6 furlongs, the camp being situated on a small stream to the north of Layáng. The first 7½ miles or so of this stage is the same as Stage 3 of the main route, the road then bears away more to the east, evidently for Layáng and Kwitu. The Namfu is a small stream running into the Irrawaddy and is of a winding nature, being crossed by the road four times within ¼ of mile. The stream is about 10 yards wide and 18 inches deep with gravelly bottom. The banks are not good, but can easily be made passable when required.

FROM MAINGNA TO KÁNTI *viâ* LEKANNOI AND TINGSA-PUMLUMPUM—*continued.*

BRANCH I—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**3. Kwitu** ... ... Kwitu chaung.	M. F. 9 0	M. F. 27 4	After leaving the village of Layáng the road runs south and 1½ miles further on passes through second village of Layáng and continues south. The road runs through the plain to Kwitu south crossing the Kwitu chaung ½ mile from Kwitu. The road throughout is good and can be easily marched in 3 hours. The Kwitu chaung runs into Irrawaddy and at the crossing is 20 yards wide and 1 foot deep; good banks and gravelly bottom.
		4. Loisaw ... ... Natmyin chaung.	9 4	37 0	Leaving Kwitu the road runs south through paddy-fields for ½ mile and then runs through jungle with occasional clearings. The road throughout is in very good order. Loisaw is a Shan-Talôk village on left bank of Natmyin chaung, which at the ford is 30 yards wide and 2 feet deep in the centre of the channel with good sloping banks and gravelly bottom. The village is situated in large paddy-fields.

No. 47.

From MALÉ to HLUTTAIK.

BY LIEUT. HUGHES, OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY, 1888.

G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Shwébo.	**1. Thándaw** ...	8 0	...	Follow the Tántabin road for 3 miles. Here the road branches off north-west to Thándaw through open forest; fair for carts throughout the year. Thándaw has zayát accommodation for 20 men. Good water can be obtained by digging in chaung.
		2. Paga	15 0	23 0	The road from Thándaw to Paga continues in a north-westerly direction through thick forest (15 miles). On approaching Paga the forest becomes more open with large trees. This part of the road is good for carts in dry season; practicable during the rains. Fair water can be obtained by digging in a chaung near. Accommodation none.
		3. Sabénetha ...	10 0	33 0	The road continues in a north-westerly direction to Sabénetha (10 miles). Water from nullah west of village. (From Sabénetha there is a road south-south-west to Tántabin 26 miles. This road is now being cleared of jungle by villagers. It passes through Kángyi at 11 miles, where there is water and accommodation in kyaung for 50 men).

FROM MALÉ TO HLUTTAIK—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Shwébo.	**4. Gáda**	6 0	89 0	The road from Sabénetha to Gáda can be traversed by carts in the dry season, but is a very bad road. Cross the creek to Sindilingo, south (1 mile). From Sindilingo the road runs north-west to Gáda (6 miles). At 2 miles the road descends into the Sabénetha creek and follows its course for 50 yards, when it again emerges on the same side. The banks of the creek here are from 50 to 60 feet high with thick jungle and undergrowth on the top. Road continues to Gáda through thick jungle and undergrowth crossing three creeks, all of which have water. The whole way from Sabénetha to Gáda the jungle is too thick for flanking parties. The road is little used and, in some places, the track is hardly perceptible. Accommodation at Gáda in one large kyaung. Water good from creek and wells.
		5. Ingyinzu ...	12 0	51 0	Road west to Ségyi (3 miles); a fair cart road through open country (2 miles), then 1 mile through jungle. From Ségyi there is said to be a cart track to Ingyinzu (9 miles). It is almost certain that this cart track exists or could easily be made, as the country in the vicinity is reported open with small teak trees suitable for carts, if not carts would have to go south-west to Kamballu (7 miles); fair cart road through open country and from Kambalu to Ingyinzu on the Tôkoshát-Pégôn road (6 miles) (Route No. 93): total 16 miles from Gáda. This would add 4 miles to the road. Ingyinzu has accommodation in one good kyaung.
		6. Pégôn	7 0	58 0	Road same as Tôkoshát to Pégôn. Pégôn has accommodation for 150 men in one kyaung and two zayats. From Pégôn cross the creek to West Pégôn and on westward through varnish and teak tree forest to Léla, a small village to which the people have just returned. It has one somewhat dilapidated kyaung, capable, however, of affording shelter to 50 or 60 men. There is open paddy cultivation to the north and west of the village. Very little water. Road through forest as before. Direction north-west. At 5 miles the Madôn road branches northwards, the direct road leading to Kôkôgôn, distance about 4 miles, and situated on the left bank (east) of the Mu below Hluttaik. Remainder of march through forest as before up to Madôn, which is a village on the left (east) bank of the Mu, opposite Hluttaik. Carts cannot cross at Madôn, owing to the steepness of the river banks, but can do so a little higher up. There are, however, plenty of boats and, during the dry season, the river is fordable; bottom sandy; water 1 to 3 feet in January. This road, as also the branch leading to Kôkôgôn, is good and easy for carts. The forest abounds in deer, and there are also wild elephants. Grass plentiful, but water scarce. *Note.*—Lieutenant-Colonel Senior says: "No water excepting within a mile of Madôn."

FROM MALÉ TO HLUTTAIK—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Shwébo.	**7. Hluttaik** ... Mu River.	13	0	71	0	This road at present would be difficult on account of bad accommodation. The part from Sabénetha to Gáda is probably impracticable in the rainy season for carts. It is, however, the the direct route from Malé to Hluttaik and will probably be much used when the country becomes settled down. At present (1888) the country is nearly deserted by the people from fear of dacoits; and carts go from Malé to Tántabin and Táutabin northwards, a route 13 miles longer.

No. 48.

From MALÉ to KAWLIN.

BY LIEUT. HUGHES, 2ND OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY, MARCH 1888.

G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Shwébo.	**1. Thándaw** ...	8	0	8	0	Cross the hills by the Malé-Tántabin road, 3 miles. (*See* Route No. 49). Here the road turns north-west to Thándaw at 8 miles; a good road for carts through open forest. Thándaw has accommodation for 20 men, and good water by digging in chaung.
		2. Paga	14	0	22	0	Road continues north-west to Paga, 14 miles, through thick forest. On nearing Paga the forest becomes more open with large trees. Paga is deserted (March 1888) and has no accommodation, but fair water can be obtained by digging in chaung.
		3. Hlwéseik ...	8	0	30	0	Road on north-north-west to Hlwéseik, 8 miles. Hlwéseik has 80 houses; accommodation in zayáts for 30 men. Road crosses the Hlwéseik chaung close to the village (only a small chaung, impassable for a few hours after heavy rain). Road good and through dense jungle (both teak and bamboo) across a small chaung to Tabetlôn at 6 miles. No water in chaung, except for a few hours after heavy rain. Tabetlôn has about 50 houses. Water got from wells and from chaung. Has one kyaung and two zayáts.
		4. Baw	9	0	39	0	Road good and through thick jungle. Road crosses the Baw chaung. This is a broad shallow chaung. Carts can cross even in rainy weather. Village of about 20 houses. Water from chaung not good. Has one kyaung and one zayát for 50 men.

FROM MALÉ TO KAWLIN—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commr., Northern Divn., and Deputy Commr., Katha.	**5. Ukingyi** ...	**20**	**0**	59	0	Road on good for carts in dry season as far as Zin at 7½ miles, passing Katta at 5 miles, then north-west *viâ* Sinyán and Zígôn to Ukingyi at 20 miles.
		6. Kyungôn ...	**12**	**2**	71	2	For remainder *see* Route No. 93.
		7. Kawlin ...	**8**	**4**	79	6	

There is an alternative route, BAW TO KAWLIN, as follows (Native information):—

G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Katha.	**1. Baw**	**1**	**4**	1	4	Good kyaungs.
		2. Katta	**1**	**0**	2	4	No kyaungs.
		3. Zinyama ...	**1**	**0**	3	4	Good kyaungs.
		4. Letpándaw ...	**1**	**4**	5	0	Good kyaungs.
		5. Kudônbin ...	**4**	**0**	9	0	No kyaungs.
		6. Shawbyugôn ...	**1**	**4**	10	4	No kyaungs.
		7. Zibyugôn ...	**1**	**0**	11	4	Good kyaungs.
		8. Thôngdindut ...	**2**	**0**	13	0	Good kyaungs.
		9. Kyaukpintha ...	**4**	**0**	17	0	Good kyaungs.
							Note.—This road is described as through the heaviest possible cane jungle and scarcely ever used for fear of dacoits.

No. 49.

From MALÉ to YÉ-U viâ TÁNTABIN.

I. B. COMPILATION, MARCH 1888.

G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Shwébo.	**1. Kyátyé and Myémôn.** Chaungyi and four smaller nullahs.	**15**	**0**	15	0	Malé is a village on the right bank of the Irrawaddy, about 25 miles north of Kyaukmyaung. It extends 1,000 yards along the bank of the river, including the small village of Dahagôn (north) and is about 400 yards broad from east to west. There are about 300 houses in all. The stockade is in the centre overlooking the river from the bank, which is here rocky and steep, about 35 feet high. South of the stockade the bank of the river is not so steep and less rocky. Here the principal part of the village is situated and all boats are anchored; steamers anchor near the south end of the village in the dry season, but the anchorage is not good on account of rocks. When the river is high there is very good anchorage 200 yards lower down at the south end of the village, where there would be room for four steamers alongside the bank. Here, too, there is

FROM MALÉ TO YÉ-U *viâ* TÁNTABIN—*continued.*

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
C.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Shwébo.	**1. Kyátyé and Myémôn**—*cont.*			good camping ground extending for 300 yards along the bank, 100 yards broad. The stockade is now occupied by 30 police; could hold 200 men and 40 horses. There are six kyaungs and eight zayáts in the vicinity. The kyaungs would accommodate 300 men and the zayáts, 150. Good water can be obtained from midstream of the Irrawaddy. The general direction of the road from Malé to Tántabin is west-south-west. All jungle has been cleared to a breadth of 40 yards, but the road has not been made yet, except near Maló and for a short distance west of Pasi. It is, however, a good road for carts in dry season and would be practicable for carts the whole year, except for some hours after heavy rain at 2½ miles, where it crosses Chaungyi creek twice; at 3½ miles where it crosses Chaungyi creek a third time; at 3, 4, 5 and 6 miles, where it crosses nullahs. In dry season, after leaving Pasi at 5 miles till reaching Kyaukzakhán at 25 miles, water can only be obtained at one place (15 miles), where a temporary well has been dug in the bed of a small nullah between Kyátyé and Myémôn. These two villages were both deserted (March 1888). Kyátyé, south of the road at 15 miles, has no accommodation, but good camping ground north-east of the village Myémôn, which is about ½ mile north of road, reached by a track branching north just after passing the above-mentioned well, has two deserted kyaungs which would hold 30 men, and water can be obtained from well north-east of the village. The whole way from Pasi to Kyaukzakhán is through forest and jungle. The old trade route used to pass through Myémôn. From Pasi a road branches south to Mézataw, and when the road is cut from Mézataw to Saingaung there will be an alternative route to Yé-u by that village. Maungyaukdaw, Alésha, Pindin, across the Shwébo-Tántabin road, about 2 miles north of Kinu, to Sibantya, and on to the Mu river about 48 miles. This road is at least as along as that *viâ* Tántabin, but might be found more convenient in the dry season on account of the scarcity of water at Kyátyé and Myémôn. It has also better accommodation for short marches. The stages would be Mézataw, 8 miles; Saingaung, 14 miles; Pindin or Kinu, 12 miles; Yé-u, 15 miles. The road from Malé to Pasi for the first 2½ miles, though very hilly and passing through open jungle, is quite practicable for carts. At three places, for about 40 yards, the road is very steep and very rough from action of the water in the rains, greatest slope 1/6. At 2½ miles cross Chaungyi creek, 20 yards broad, sandy bottom, banks 12 feet high. Some water standing in places in March. A zayát on either side, 12 men in each. The road continues over flat ground ½ mile, when it again crosses Chaungyi creek. Road on over flat ground, through open jungle, across two nullahs to Pasi at 5 miles. North Pasi has 50 houses; South Pasi, ¼ mile south, has 20 houses, both surrounded by paddy and enclosed by dead thorn fences. Two zayáts; would hold 20 men, one pongyi kyaung at South Pasi, 30 men. Water good from two wells; water from tank in the rains. The road from Pasi here is level and on the whole good; the soil being of a sandy nature soon dries. Chaungyi creek is again crossed about 6 miles from Pasi (this nullah forms the western boundary of Malé). About 1 mile from Kyátyé in a north-easterly direction, is the deserted village of Myémôn, where there are two kyaungs and a shed; 30 men could be housed for the night. There are two wells (in one of which is good drinking water), also plenty of grass.

FROM MALÊ TO YÊ-U *viâ* TÁNTABIN—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Shwébo.	**2. Tántabin** ...	14	0	29	0	The road from Kyátyé for about 9 miles is through jungle, principally bamboo. The road to this point is fairly good to Kyauk sakhân at 11 miles. Accommodation for 50 men in kyaung and two sayáts, good water. The road from Kyauk sakhân is principally through paddy-fields, but is passable for carts at all seasons. For description of Tántabin see Route No. 93.
		3. Maunghla ...	11	0	40	0	Road on runs south-west and is for the most part very good in dry season through more or less open country and paddy-fields for the first 10 miles, when the river Mu is reached. The road then follows the left bank of the Mu to Maunghla. From Tántabin to Maunghla is very difficult for carts during the rains. Maunghla has one kyaung for 30 men, one sayát for 20 men. Water good.
	Commr., Northern Divn., and Deputy Commr., Yé-u.	**4. Yé-u** ... ... Mu river.	6	0	46	0	Road on along the left bank of the Mu through forest over firm ground, practicable for carts at all seasons. Cross the Mu opposite Yé-u; about 1 foot of water in March; stream 50 yards broad; deep sand ¼ mile on either side. The Mu river is impassable for carts from May to December. There is a ferry during the rainy season. The three stockades are about ½ mile west of the right bank on the further side of the village. Accommodation in stockades for 800 men; in kyaungs in vicinity for 400 men; nine sayáts for 150 men; good water from several wells and from river.

No. 50.

From MANDALAY to MÔGÔK viâ MAINGLÔN.

I. B. COMPILATION, NOVEMBER 1888.

G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Mandalay.	**1. Lamaing** ... Five or six sluices from Nánda lake; canal, Yedana (all bridged).	17	0	17	0	Leave Mandalay by east gate. Road runs north, leaving Mandalay hill on left and skirts Nánda lake for 4 miles. At 7 miles road to Kaingyi leads to east. At 8 miles cross canal and leave Shwédaung on the right. From this to Lamaing road follows west bank of Yedana river, passing numerous villages. Cross Yedana river at Lamaing. Police post in kyaung on east side of village. Water from well and river.

FROM MANDALAY TO MÔGÔK *viâ* MAINGLÔN—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Mandalay.	**2. Zagabin** ... Yedana river, Ômnin river (both bridged).	11	0	28	0	Recross Yedana river and follow west bank through thick jungle. At ¾ mile pass Shazizeik. At 6 miles pass Ômnin (kyaung) and at 6½ miles Tadán (several kyaungs) after crossing stream. At 9¼ miles pass Ôkpo and follow east bank of Madaya river. Jungle thin with cultivation here and there. Post on hill with river on both sides. Several kyaungs. Water from river.
		3. Kaingyi (along right bank of Madaya river). Madaya river twice, crossed by rafts or boats; fords about 3 to 3½ feet deep.	8	4	36	4	Cross river to Salé on west bank; course east. Pass Pyinagwé at 1 mile, Sittaung at 2½ miles, chiefly through paddy country. At 4 miles pass camp ground on river bank, road turning north through thick jungle. Pass Taungzeik at 6 miles, Shwéthamin at 7 miles, Pandauk at 7½ miles, Nyaungbintha at 8 miles. Troops can either encamp here or cross the river to Kaingyi. Water from river. Cart road ceases here. There are two very good fords at this place, but the approach to the lower of the two, exactly opposite the encamping ground, on the left bank is abrupt and steep; this, however, could easily be ramped and made easy. Neither ford is at present more than 3 feet deep and the current slight. (11th January 1887.) The camping ground here (Kaingyi right bank of the river) is a very good one close to the river and about 20 feet above it. It has a fair command over the opposite bank and a good view both up and down the river; a capital place for a post. Kaingyi is a large village, with bazar, on the left bank of Madaya river. Zayát in bad repair. Water and wood abundant. From Zagabin to Kaingyi along the left bank of the Madaya the road, though it does not cross the river, is 2 miles longer and not practicable for carts.
		4. Taungdeik ... Numerous small streams, all easily forded.	9	0	45	4	Road runs generally north-east to foot of hills, but winds a great deal and crosses the stream nine times. At 1½ miles pass Lepándaw, 12 houses; one zayát on left of road. After this the road enters the lower hills and follows the stream, of which the fall from the hills is visible at Mandalay. At 4½ miles pass Kyaukmyo, a large camping ground, but with no shelter. Water and wood abundant. After this the ascent begins at first towards north for 1 mile, then east up the hill. The path is very steep in parts, but passable for elephants and mule transport, if not very heavily laden. At 8½ miles the top is reached. Half a mile further Taungdeik, a small village, 10 houses; elevation about 2,700 feet. Camping ground had to be cleared of jungle. Water from small spring about 200 yards below camp to west. No supplies.
	Superintendent, Northern Shan States.	**5. Kalagwé** ... Three streams crossed, all fordable and provided with foot-bridges.	10	4	56	0	Road runs north-east and is very good as far as Kalagwé, though not cleared for carts. It is, however, easily made fit for them. Country undulating, with a gradual ascent towards Kalagwé; thin jungle, with small camping grounds cleared by caravans every

FROM MANDALAY TO MÒGÔK *vid* MAINGLÔN—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Superintendent, Northern Shan States.	**5. Kalagwé**—*cont.*			mile or so. At 4 miles pass Pinpya, and at 5 miles Kyaukkyi, small village of 10 or 12 huts, at present deserted. At 9½ miles cross large stream by a foot-bridge, but passable for transport. At 10½ miles reach Kalagwé; pass through village across stream ½ mile further to camp ground. Large village, deserted. Camping ground on slope of hills towards stream. Site good and space ample. Water and wood abundant. Road to Thônsé branches to south-east; two marches.
		6. Pazi ... ... Streams crossed and recrossed continually; all fordable.	M. F. 15 4	M. F. 71 4	Road runs north, good for 3 miles; at 2 miles pass Thawmagôn, 20 houses. At 2½ miles cross stream and enter hills. From this for 3 miles the path runs principally along the bed of a small stream, constantly crossed by, and sometimes actually serving as, the road; hills precipitous on both sides and covered with jungle. At 5¾ miles an open space is reached, used by caravans as a camping ground, where the small stream joins a larger one running south. The road then turns north-east and follows the latter stream, crossing it frequently. At 11 miles a camping ground is reached and the ascent begins. As water is abundant here and scarce at the top of the pass, it might be advisable for a large force of men, or a considerable train of animals, to halt here in preference. The camping ground is large and wood abundant. The road here runs east following a spur and is very steep in parts, but always passable for elephants and mules not too heavily laden. The ascent is about 4 miles. Previous to reaching the foot of the hills, streams are crossed on this march nearly a hundred times. Pazi is a small village on summit of ridge; elevation about 4,500 feet; 20 houses; wood obtainable, but no supplies and water very scarce, obtained from a spring about 300 yards below village to north on Mainglôn road. Animals can drink at a pool immediately below, where the approaches make the water too muddy for men.
		7. Mainglôn (Mainlung). Three streams crossed, all fordable; two provided with foot-bridges.	14 4	86 0	Road runs north descending gradually, but always following the same spur close to the top; small ascents occur at intervals, and the descent is steep in many parts, but passable as above for animals. At 9½ miles cross large stream; this is the only water seen from the road after leaving Pazi. Although off the road, there must have been streams higher up. A few villages were passed on adjoining spurs. Road now undulates over lower spurs, crossing a few small streams. At 10½ miles pass Pinkaw on left; at 11½ miles Pinpaun, each about 40 houses, latter with zayats and kyaung. A large basin is then passed mostly under paddy cultivation and traversed by a large stream. The camp was pitched in the centre of this. At 14½ miles pass Myohaung, 50 houses. This village with Pinpaun and others close by form old Mainglôn. At 14½ miles reach Mainglôn. A road runs west from old Mainglôn to Mògôk. Mainglôn lies in a valley at an elevation of about 3,000 feet, among trees and bush jungle, and to the south and west extends a broad cultivated plain laid out in paddy-fields, which is again bounded by low, grassy hills on the west and higher wooded ones on the south. To

FROM MANDALAY TO MÔGÔK *vid* MAINGLÔN—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Supdt., Northern Shan States.	**7. Mainglôn (Mainlung)**—*cont.*					the north and east of the town there are rolling hills covered with grass and jungle. To the north-east runs a road to Mainganung; to the south-east a road over the hills to Palaung villages; to the south a road to old Mainglôn and thence to Mandalay; and the north-west a road to Môgôk. There is plenty of rice straw made into neat ricks in the paddy-fields. There are no habitable kyaungs in Mainglôn proper, but there are said to be two good ones in the old town.

ALTERNATIVE HALTING PLACES (if the last two stages are considered too long) between Kalagwé and Mainglôn.

	Supt., Northern Shan States.	**6. Camp ground.**	12	4	68	4	The camp ground cleared for 300 by by 150 yards is at the foot of the steep part of the hills, at the top of which is Pasi.
		7. Ditto. ...	12	4	81	0	At foot of hill on north side of Pasi. Clearing small. Water abundant. Half a mile further is Pinpaw, where there is ample room and water.
		8. Mainglôn ...	5	0	86	0	
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Ruby Mines.	**8. Kyauktalôn** ... Nampé and Namyut.	8	4	94	4	Road runs north-north-west through grass and scrub jungle, passing Shan village of Namping at ½ mile. At 1½ miles road crosses Nampé river (30 yards broad, 2½ feet deep; rapid current rising apparently 3 or 4 feet in rains), leaving Mainglôn territory. Small Shan village of Kaungywa on south bank. Road then turns north over rolling, grass-covered hills to 3 miles. At 4½ miles good camping ground in paddy-fields. At 6½ miles large camping ground of paddy-fields and deserted village of Légyi, with inhabited Shan village of Namywa (20 houses), on opposite bank of Nampé river. Thence west along right bank of the river through thick jungle over undulating ground. At 7¾ miles turn north-east along the left bank of the Namyut stream, which here flows into the Nampé. Road follows the valley of this stream for ½ mile, rising rapidly. At 8¼ miles cross the river, which is here a rapid torrent, 20 yards broad, 2 feet deep; island in centre; appears to rise 2 feet more in rains. At 8½ miles Kyauktalôn, a deserted Palaung village lying in a cultivated valley, with plenty of water and grass, at a height of 3,200 feet.
		9. Môgôk ... ... Streams, good water.	9	4	104	0	General direction north-west, up-hill through thick jungle, crossing many streams to small camp ground at 3½ miles. Small Palaung village of Nyaungaung visible ½ mile to right of road. At 4½ miles a path leads to this village. At 6 miles the road crosses the top of the Mwin sakhán hill, 4,900 feet; thence north-north-west to Môgôk, crossing a small valley half way. At 7½ miles a path leads to small Palaung village of Pama. At 7¾ miles, another path (north-north-east) to same village, visible ½ mile off the road. At 9½ miles Môgôk.

FROM MANDALAY TO MÔGÔK *viâ* MAINGLÔN—*continued.*

BRANCH I.

FROM KAINGYI (STAGE 3) TO NUNG-É AND ON UP THE MADDAYA RIVER.

I. B. COMPILATION, AUGUST 1888.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Mandalay.	**1. Nung-é** ... ... Maddaya river.	11 6	11 6	At 1 mile pôngyi kyaung to the east. At 1½ miles Letpadaung (20 houses), but deserted. At 1½ miles cross a nullah. At 3¼ miles Kimadaung, 20 houses. Water from Maddaya river. At 3½ miles cross the Maddaya river 100 yards wide, bed stony, banks high, difficult for loaded animals. Fordable except after heavy rain. At present (end of May) water 2½ feet. At 4¾ miles Gwégyaung, deserted village, except one pôngyi kyaung. Water from Maddaya river. At 8¾ miles road followed a nullah for about 1 mile, and subsequently crossed the same nullah several times up to 10 miles, where the Ledaung chaung is crossed, 20 yards wide, bed stony, banks easy, fordable two days after heavy rain. At 10¼ miles road branches west to Dandin, 3¼ miles. At about 10½ miles cross the same nullah twice again and ¼ mile further reach Ledaung. From Kaingyi to Letpadaung good cart road on level ground. From Letpadaung to Gwégyaung good path through thick jungle, practicable for animals. From Gwégyaung to Ledaung road through hills with occasional ascents and descents, rather difficult for loaded animals. River Maddaya is along the road up to Gwégyaung, then to the east of it Ledaung is a deserted village. Good encamping ground to the west in fields. At 11¼ miles cross a nullah 20 yards wide. Bed sandy and stony, banks difficult for loaded animals. Fordable three days after heavy rain. At 11¼ miles deserted Shan village of Nung-é on the Maddaya river. Here road from Singu joins (*see* Route No. 96). At 1¼ miles cross a nullah 30 yards wide. Bed stony, banks easy. Fordable two days after heavy rain. Country thick jungle. Ascent and descent difficult for loaded animals. From Nung-é the road runs along the left bank of the Maddaya river for 3 miles, when the course of the river turns to the right into the hills. No village. No camping ground. A small party of military police made their way easily in June before the rains had commenced from Nung-é up the valley of the Maddaya for about 10 miles, at which point a chaung, called by them the Kin chaung, runs in from the north-west. Bed of Maddaya river sandy with pebbles. Water at outside 4 feet deep and fordable anywhere until the rains. Party marched in the river bed almost all the way, apparently no path. Following generally the course of the Kin chaung, apparently nearly west, they came to a small village called Taungdeik at about 12 miles from the junction of the Kin chaung with the Maddaya river. The track was rough chiefly up the bed of the stream, and bad for naked feet, but not difficult. In the rains, however, it would be impossible to follow the stream bed, and to force a way through the dense jungle on either side of it would be most arduous, if not impracticable. This Taungdeik is probably the Ma-ubin of Route No. 95. From Taungdeik the party marched through rough hilly country to Malégyi, said to be 12 miles distant, and Singu. They took only cooly carriage, and the path according to these accounts is quite impracticable for

FROM MANDALAY TO MÔGÔK *viâ* MAINGLÔN—*continued.*

BRANCH I—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, &c., Mandalay.	**1. Nung-é**—*cont.*			pack animals at any season. From the traces of old encamping grounds along the Kin chaung this route from the Shan hills into the Singu district was evidently much used by dacoits at that time.

No. 51.

From MANDALAY to MYINGYÁN viâ MYOTHA.

I. B. COMPILATION, FEBRUARY 1888.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Mandalay.	**1. Ava** ... ... Thagyin chaung (25 yards broad, February); Myitngé river (Namtu); and Irrawaddy.	**14 0**	14 0	Leave the city by 84th street. At 3 miles cross broad deep nullah by a bridge. At 3½ miles pass Arakan pagoda on the left of road. At 5 miles cross the bund and, passing through north-west corner of Amarapura, leave it on the left. Road good and practicable for carts but unmetalled. At 8 miles pass through village of Taungyi (good bazaar) and over wooden bridge, 300 yards long, which spans the Thagyin chaung. Bridge not practicable for carts, which pass by ford 100 yards lower down. All carts have to be unloaded at the ford and contents taken across in boats, as the water is 4 feet 6 inches deep. One and-a-half miles to the east is another wooden bridge 1 mile long leading to Pabeik. Thagyin chaung runs into the Irrawaddy ½ mile below the ford. Pass through large village of Nyaungaung on opposite bank to Taungyi. Road runs west-south-west. At 10¾ miles pass village of Sinywé, strong wooden bridge, 30 yards long over nullah, practicable for carts and artillery.* At 11½ miles pass village of Thabyadin. Earth redoubt 100 yards to right of road. Telegraph wire runs along road from Myaungaung to Letheya. At 12 miles reach small village of Letheya on right bank of Myitngé river, where the ferry crosses to Ava. There is only one ferry boat which holds two carts, four horses or six ponies (one squadron of cavalry, strength 115 men, 118 horses, 48 ponies and 27 carts took ten hours to cross the river). Carts have to be unloaded and their contents taken across in boats. River 120 yards broad in February (when in full flood about 200 yards from bank to bank). There are four ordinary boats besides the ferry raft, and at 24 hours' notice a very large number could be collected from Sagaing, Ava, &c., to use as ferry boats or for the construction of rafts. At 13½ miles reach Ava pagoda. Good road running through ruins of old city, well shaded by high trees. Accommodation for a large number of troops in pagoda, &c. At 14 miles reach Ava fort. Ava is the head-quarters of an Assistant Commissioner and occupied by 150 police, of which 35 are mounted. Head-quarters of the district are at Sagaing on the opposite side of the river. Accommodation for a regiment of cavalry or infantry in fort. A daily bazaar is held, but it is small, and better supplies can be obtained from Tada-u, 3½ miles east. Gram and grass for horses can be obtained. The pagoda and fort are 600 yards apart and
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Sagaing.				

* Large parties might halt at Sinywé (10¾ miles) if accompanied by much baggage, the two crossings at Taungyi and the Myitngé river making it a long march to Ava.

FROM MANDALAY TO MYINGYÁN *viâ* MYOTHA—*continued.*

Authorities. Military	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Sagaing.	**1. Ava**—*cont.*					contain quarters for 800 men. The pagoda is large and partly ruined and is enclosed by a high brick wall with loop-holed flanking defences built out from it. Signalling to Sagaing, Kyauksé, and Chaungwa can be carried on from the top of the pagoda. The fort was built by King Thibaw and is 100 yards square with a masonry faced ditch all round it, 20 feet broad and 15 feet deep. Entrance over a fixed wooden bridge on the east side. There is no flanking defence for the fort or ditch. There is telegraph wire to Mandalay and a cable has been laid to Sagaing. The buildings in the fort are wood and matting. Earthen parapet 4 feet 6 inches high revetted with stone. The fort overlooks the river 30 feet below it, and is not commanded except from the top of the pagoda.
		2. Minthé ... Myitha chaung.	9	0	23	0	Leave Ava pagoda, road runs east; open and cultivated ground on the right. At 1 mile road turns south and continues south for 2 miles, when the Mandalay-Myingyan telegraph wire is met at the village of Yatan. Road good, newly made, and well shaded by trees on each side. The road then turns west for ¼ mile and then meets the old King's road, a brick causeway in bad repair. At 3 miles cross Myitha chaung by a long wooden bridge and a few hundred yards further a second chaung also bridged. Both these bridges are in good repair and fit for carts. There is a military police post (10 men) at the first bridge. At 3½ miles reach Tada-u, large village, good bazaar. All the surrounding villages get their supplies here. To the north of Tada-u is a fine camping ground for over 1,000 men, but it would be swampy during the rains. There are five wells and a stream close at hand. At 4¼ miles pass small village of Nwégyawdát, a good road in dry weather, but impassable in the rains. The roads all about this part of the country are impassable during the rains, and at that season there is little or no communication between villages in consequence. At 4 miles pass small village of Thimbán. At 6 miles pass Gaungwé. The road along this bit is very bad, leading through wet cultivation. The telegraph wire to Myingyán runs through this village. It is only 2 miles in a straight line from here to Ava, but owing to the Myitha stream a detour has to be made to Tada-u to get here. There is an alternative route ½ mile shorter from Ava to Gaungwé through Kyibin and across the Myitha ferry, but except in the case of small parties without baggage no saving of time would be effected owing to the time taken in crossing the ferry. This route runs south-east after crossing the Myitha ferry, through Kadoseik to Gaungwé. Leaving Gaungwé the road turns south-south-west and runs through low-lying country covered with thin scrub jungle. At 9 miles reach Minthé, large village with kyaung and zayáts. Good wells. Cattle, Indian corn (in Burmese, *pyaung*), and firewood can be procured. The telegraph wire runs within 100 yards of the village and thence follows the road to Pauksein.
		3. Myotha ...	13	0	36	0	The road on leaving Minthé runs south-west and is a lane with hedges and then a hollow road and afterwards ascends till Sagadé is reached. At 3 miles passing at 1½ miles the small

FROM MANDALAY TO MYINGYÁN *viâ* MYOTHA—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Sagaing.	**2. Myotha**—*cont.*			village of Auktaw, situated on rising ground surrounded by jungle and a little cultivation. The road now descends into a slight hollow, then rises and again dips by a lane through maize and paddy fields to the dry bed of a stream, and at 3¼ miles reach large village of Tenaungaung. The village is on the bank of the stream just mentioned. There is plenty of water to be obtained at the village from wells. The road is heavy with sand and rough in places. The road now runs south-south-west and ascends on to high ground, and the telegraph wire is again seen; the road now descends to the dry bed of a stream, crosses it, and rises abruptly till at 5 miles Gwégôn is reached, a small village, two wells; the one nearest the village being the best. There are several places on rising ground suitable for a small encampment, and in dry weather a good camp could be made in the cholum fields close to the village. There is another route from Minthé to Gwégôn, but it is longer than the above. Leaving Gwégôn the road goes round the rear of the village along rising ground, with hedges on each side of it. The country consists of jungle and cultivation. At 1 mile a small village with a zayát and two wells of water is reached, and the wire seen. The road now runs parallel to the wire, and on each side of it the jungle has been cleared leaving on open space 50 yards broad. Soon after this a small clump of pagodas and a kyaung on a knoll to the right of the road is passed; the road dips slightly and then again rises, and further on makes a deep dip and rises into the village of Yamathit. It is a mere resting place for travellers; there are two zayáts and a well, village consisting of a few huts surrounded by the usual thorn hedge; it is situated on high ground. After this the road descends by a fairly easily gradient for about a mile, then ascends and again dips and passes through some cultivation by a lane. A zayát with a good well is then reached, and just past it is the village of Kônywa, only separated from Myotha by a stream. To the west of Kônywa are two pagodas in ruins, square in shape, some kyaungs, numerous zayáts, and a well. Four hundred yards on the Ava side of the village is a good camping ground in dry weather and a well. The water in the stream can be used for watering cattle, but is not good for drinking purposes. At 3 miles reach Myotha, a military police post. Fort 90 yards square, earthen parapet; good bazaar in village. Chenna and grass obtainable. Telegraph office in fort. Country fairly open all round, low thin scrub jungle, and patches of cultivation. Camping ground on west of village. All water here bad. Good water from a well beyond the stream ¼ mile off, where there is also a camping ground which it is considered advisable not to use, as cholera broke out on it when used before. Carts, &c., are obtainable in fair quantity. Leaving Myotha fort, road runs west.
	Commr., Southern Divn., and Dy. Commr., Myingyán.	**4. Paukseín** ... Two nullahs.	M. F. 9 0	M. F. 45 0	Cross bed of stream through cultivation to jungle. At 2½ miles pass village of Kywésein; near here is a pool of water. Then past a few huts surrounded by Indian corn, the country passed through being mostly scrub jungle. The telegraph line is in view nearly all the way. At 4 miles pass Nwadát, a small village with pagoda and zayát. The road here branches off to the right, leading up a slight incline: a tank

FROM MANDALAY TO MYINGYÁN *viâ* MYOTHA—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Myingyán.	**4. Pauksein**—*cont.*			in a re-entering angle of the hill is reached. The road lies along the bund of this tank and continues rising through open jungle for ½ mile, then descends. From here a red brick pagoda can be seen. This marks the road to Pauksein. The road descends again to the right, and a tank is reached fit for watering animals. Up again ¼ mile further on and on the other side of the dry sandy bed of a stream is Pauksein. The latter part of the road is rocky and in some places very heavy with sand. There is a good camping ground inside, a large kyaung enclosure ½ mile from the village. The kyaung is surrounded by a thorn hedge; there is a tank in it and one well. There is another well outside on the north. There are two villages north and south of Pauksein, and there are kyaungs fit for the accommodation of troops between them. There is plenty of good drinking water obtainable from wells. Chaff, Indian corn, firewood, carts, &c., obtainable.
		5. Koké ... ... One nullah.	M. F. 10 4	M. F. 55 4	Road passes out of Pauksein on the south of the village and goes through Indian-corn fields with hedges on each side and enters scrub jungle. The road crosses the spur of a hill; down again, at about 2 miles, a mango tree is passed on the right of the road, and a small depression holding water on the left. At 2½ miles pass Kanhla. There is a kyaung here surrounded by a thorn hedge. Passing through Kanhla the road debouches on the same green fields. There is ample space to encamp a large force near Kanhla. Entering the the jungle again the road becomes sandy and heavy in places. At 3½ miles the village of Thekégyin, which is long and straggling. Then the road passes an enclosure on the left, containing five pagodas and a kyaung. Skirting this it enters a hollow cart track, heavy and rocky in places. At 4½ miles Sônywa is reached. Road fair, but sandy in places. Telegraph wire in view most of the way. The road now descends into the sandy bed of a stream, crosses it diagonally, rises and crosses a bend of the stream on firm soil, dips again into the stream, follows it for some way and leaves it by a hollow road till the general level of the country is attained. At 6 miles pass small village of Thengôn, consisting of only 10 houses with several pagodas and kyaungs. The road passes through fields, low scrub jungle, and over the edge of a hill, when cultivation is again met near the village of Kyinpyatin, which is reached at 9½ miles. This village is situated on a small knoll forming the termination of a high range of hills running away due south. The village is a very small one, surrounded by a thorn hedge. The road on leaving this village ascends to a ridge and following it some way the Koké hills are reached. This last bit of road is very bad with deep ruts and big rocks on it. The road then descends by a steep path into the plain, and passing through some Indian-corn fields, the village of Koké is reached at 10½ miles. This is a fair-sized village surrounded by a thorn fence. Firewood and Indian corn abundant, other supplies scarce. Outside the village is a tank fit for watering cattle, also a well. Some shady trees near would shelter a camp, but the ground appears to be damp. The best camping ground is ½ mile beyond the village in a kyaung with two sayát", surrounded by a bamboo and thorn fence, and would

FROM MANDALAY TO MYINGYÁN *viâ* MYOTHA—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Myingyán.	**5. Koké**—*cont.*					accommodate a regiment. Outside the kyaung is room for another regiment to encamp. At the edge of it is a well of good water just beyond a brick kiln. In the pôngyi's garden is a tank fit for watering cattle. Very nearly all ordinary supplies and transport are procurable. The nullah mentioned above is always fordable.
		6. Myingyán ...	12	0	67	4	Road passes south-west through cultivation following the line of wire to the village of Nabiywa, which is passed at 4 miles. It is only a small village in a ring fence on the left of the road with a small zayát. Water from two wells, but not good. A small white pagoda on the right is passed. Here the road bifurcates: the one to the left hand is the proper one; it passes through some deep sand to a small tank with a bund on the left of the road. The telegraph line, which left the road 3 miles back, is again met here and runs parallel with it. The road is good, but during the rains is reported to be much cut up. At 8½ miles reach Lethit, which is a large village strongly stockaded with thorn hedges. There is a good camping ground here for a small force inside a kyaung with two deep wells of good water. The road from here to Myingyán adheres to the telegraph line and passes along bullock tracks and broad foot-paths, passing through several small hamlets. The ground is cultivated with Indian corn nearly all the way. At 10 miles pass some kyaungs 200 yards to the left of the road, and a tank and two good zayáts. The road continues through cultivation till Myingyán is reached. On north-east of the town is a fortified post held by British troops, the main town stretching away some 2 miles along the left bank of the Irrawaddy. There is a large trade carried on here with the villages of the interior. Myingyán is the chief town of the district and head-quarters of a brigade and has increased considerably during the last two years. It is situated on the left bank of the Irrawaddy, and steamers can come up to the landing place now, though there is said to be great probability of the river channel altering when steamers will be unable to approach within ½ mile of the town. There are a large number of transport animals and carts available at the transport lines, and the town is probably good for 300 more carts, while 500 carts could be shortly collected from the adjacent villages. The population of Myingyán is probably 6,000. There is a telegraph and post office and also a signal station. The roads are cart tracks on which carts can ply all the year round. Fodder is obtainable in fair quantity in all villages. There is a large bazaar in the town, and a large jail is in course of construction. It is the head-quarters of a Deputy Commissioner and possesses a treasury and court-house. The main road runs north and south through the military post and the outskirts of the town, crossing two large nullahs by strong wooden bridges erected by the Public Works Department. Water is obtained from the river. The country round is pretty open, covered by scrub jungle and cultivation alternately.

FROM MANDALAY TO MYINGYÁN *viâ* MYOTHA—*continued.*

BRANCH I.

FROM MYOTHA (STAGE 3) TO CHAUNGWA (STAGE 2 OF ROUTE NO. 56).

I. B. COMPILATION, FEBRUARY 1888.

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
			M. F.	M. F.	
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Sagaing.	**1. Chaungwa** ...	**14 4**	14 4	Leaving Myotha post the road runs east and up-hill. At 2 miles small village of Yungaung. Road now runs east-north-east through undulating jungle about 6 feet high. This is a new road and has lately been cut through the rock. At 4 miles it is very rough and rocky and bad for carts. A high wooded range of hills runs parallel to the road for 4 miles, about 1 mile to the right. At 5 miles reach Shwé-daung. Small village. No supplies. Water from tank in hollow of the hill. At 6 miles pass a pagoda. The road still runs east-north-east through high jungle, but is better for carts. At 7 miles cross nullah, 15 feet broad, steep banks. No bridge. At 9 miles Tiyé-bin. Two small villages. No supplies. Large kyaung between the two villages, which are about 500 yards apart. Road now runs north-east through thin scrub jungle. At 11 miles small village of Chaungwa. Road now turns south-south-east and crosses chaung. Dry, sandy bed and fordable in rains. After 200 yards road turns east. At 13½ miles large pôngyi kyaung. At 14½ miles Chaungwa.

BRANCH II-*a*.

FROM MYOTHA TO NÁZUN *viâ* KYAUKTALÔN.

BY LIEUT. CAMPBELL, 25TH MADRAS INFANTRY, 1886.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Sagaing.	**1. Názun**	**13 0**	13 0	From Tabé the road runs in a north-west direction through fairly open country, mostly cultivated, for about a mile, until it reaches Tawyé, which is, however, of little importance, as it is almost deserted and the country immediately around is covered with jungle (scrub). Water can be obtained from two wells close to the villages, but supplies could not be got, save a few cattle and grass. There is a prominent pagoda on the top of a small hill near the village, which makes a good landmark. The road continues to run in a north-west direction, the country being, however, close and enclosed by long elephant grass and prickly evergreen jungle. It is, however, in the hot weather passable for cavalry and infantry, though during the rains progress with carts would be slow. The road now reaches the Irrawaddy river and turns almost due east, and after running in this direction to about 200 yards reaches Lewáyin, which is a large village

FROM MANDALAY TO MYINGYÁN *viâ* MYOTHA—*continued.*

BRANCH II-*a*—*continued.*

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Sagaing.	**1. Názun**—*cont.*			containing some 180 houses. Water is, of course, plentiful, as it is on the river; but there are also wells in considerable numbers. There is a considerable number of good cattle (draught and milch cows). Grass, paddy, and rice can be obtained, also fish. There are many good kyaungs and sayáts capable of containing 400 men. The road makes a semi-circular sweep southwards after leaving this village, to avoid the swampy paddy ground towards the river, and passes under some low jungle-covered hills on the north. The country is flat and swampy, but the road here is fair, although the kaing grass is thick in some places. Cavalry and infantry and carts would probably find it difficult in the rains. After about 2 miles the road again turns towards the river Irrawaddy and touches it at the village of Tyémenain, a small village of about 20 houses; rice, water, and grass are the only supplies procurable. There is no suitable place for the accommodation of troops. On leaving Tyémenain the road runs due east and is fairly good and open, but elephant grass is still somewhat prevalent. No special features recommend themselves to notice till we come to the small deserted village of Ywadaw. No supplies could be obtained here, for only three houses are occupied and there is no suitable place to encamp on. The aspect of the country now somewhat changes. The road runs still to the eastward, but with a southerly direction and winds about some low jungle-covered hills and is very bad indeed. Cavalry, infantry, and carts could, however, utilize it in all weathers. After running in this direction for rather less than a mile it enters the village of Kyauktalôn. Kyauktalôn is a large and prosperous village, pluckily defended by the inhabitants during the disturbed times of 1885, 1886 and 1887, and carrying on a considerable trade in cotton, hides, and paddy; grass and local commodities can be procured in considerable quantities. There are kyaungs sufficient for 600 men. There is a suitable place for a signalling station on west of village. On leaving Kyauktalôn the village crosses a nullah, dry in the hot weather, but with some 3 feet of water in the rains. This is spanned by a good wooden bridge, which, however, is not passable for carts, being too narrow; horses and ponies can cross it however. On crossing it the next few hundred yards are very swampy, the road passing among paddy-fields. The road then becomes a little better and drier, and after about 2 miles reaches Pyetu, a small village of about 40 houses. Water, grass, and paddy is obtainable, also many cattle. The character of road remains unaltered and still continues in an easterly direction and, after passing a swampy piece of ground passable by ford in all weathers, reaches Péobin, a very small village with about six houses. Accommodation for 20 men, a few cattle in village; water got from two wells, but no supplies. The road then continues to run in an easterly direction through paddy-fields, passable for cavalry and infantry in dry weather, but almost impracticable in rains; crosses a nullah, dry in hot weather; in rains water about 6 inches to 1 foot deep. Crossing this and proceeding about 400 yards we reach Názun. Názun is a very large village with large bazaar. Accommodation for 800 men in kyaungs. Grass, cattle, rice, and paddy procurable in any quantities, also ghee and milk.

FROM MANDALAY TO MYINGYÁN *viâ* MYOTHA—*continued.*

BRANCH II-b.

FROM MYOTHA TO NÁZUN *viâ* GYO.

BY LIEUT. CREALOCK, SOMERSETSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY, 1886.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Sagaing.	1. **Názun**	13	0	13	0	The road on leaving the fort goes N. by 15 W. as far as Gyo. A clearing of 50 yards has been made all the way on either side. The country is cultivated with cholum; in the valley with paddy. The village of Natwin is passed at 2 miles and is about ¼ mile off the road to the right. Ywatha is ¾ mile further on, about 200 yards from the right side of the road. At 4½ miles pass road going east to Taunghládaw, about ¼ mile away and west to Taungbyin about ½ mile. Good camping ground in dry weather on flat; plenty of water and good road from Taunghládaw. Road inclines and declines continually, but straight, small jungle at long intervals at a short distance from road. Accommodation at Gyo in kyaungs for 300 men. Good camping ground on north-east and south side, river on west. Water from wells and river good and plenty. Plenty of cattle. Road goes due north from here and crosses river six times, always fordable; country flat and cultivated. At 10¼ miles pass Latwin village; water from wells good, not two plentiful. At 11½ miles pass Nyaungaing (small village). Water from wells good and plentiful. The road is at present in a very good condition.

No. 52.

From MANDALAY to THAYETMYO viâ MYOTHA, TAUNGDWINGYI and KADINMATHA.

BY LIEUT. E. W. M. NORIE, 2ND MIDDLESEX REGIMENT, FEBRUARY 1888.

G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commr. Northern Divn., &c., Mandalay.	1. **Ava**	14	0	14	0	Route No. 51, Mandalay to Myingyán.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Sagaing.	2. **Minthé** ...	9	0	23	0	
		3. **Myotha** ...	36	4	36	4	
		4. **Subyagôn** ...	8	4	45	0	From Myotha road runs due south through open and cultivated country. At 2 miles cross nullah fordable in rains. No bridge. At 2¼ miles pass small village of Tanaungbin on left of road. At 3¼ miles cross nullah fordable in rains. No bridge. At 4 miles pass village of Kôntha. One kyaung. Good well. No bazaar. At 4¼ miles cross nullah fordable in rains. Road good running due south through track 100 feet wide cleared through jungle. Low scrub jungle on each side of road with patches of cultivation. At 6 miles pass large village of Kángyi. Two kyaungs on left of road and good wells. No bazaar. At 8½ miles large village of Subyagôn. Kyaung and sayáts.

FROM MANDALAY TO THAYETMYO *viâ* MYOTHA, TAUNGDWINGYI AND KADINMATHA—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Sagaing.	**5. Natôgyi** ...	8	0	53	0	Road runs due south. At 2 miles small village of Nabudaw. Kyaung. At 4½ miles small village of Myiyengyi. No kyaungs or supplies. At 6 miles large village of Kadaung. At 8 miles Natôgyi police post. Supplies and water good. One kyaung.
		6. Thekégyin ...	12	0	65	0	General direction of road south. A hard sandy cart track. First 2 miles passes through low cultivated country, afterwards through thin scrub jungle perfectly practicable for cavalry. One place at about 6 miles, where the road crosses a deep dip, is probably very bad in the rains. Pass small villages at 3, 5, and 7 miles. Good water from wells at all the villages. Country generally sandy and undulating with narrow strips of paddy in the villages. Cultivation cotton, jowari, and paddy. Thekégyin is a large village. Accommodation for 100 men in kyaungs on west of village. Large tank close to kyaungs and very good water from numerous wells (in kyaung enclosure). Supplies procurable from thugyi.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Meiktila.	**7. Máhlaing** ...	14	0	79	0	Road the same as before. Cotton more plentiful and a good number of toddy trees about. At 3½ miles pass the large village of Gwégyán, which appears to have a flourishing trade in cotton carried on by a Chinaman. Several kyaungs on south side of village. Plenty of excellent water from several wells. Supplies plentiful. At 6 miles pass a small village on left of road. Water from a well ¼ mile to right of road. No accommodation. About ½ mile on the road passes over some paddy and is very bad in rains. Two miles further on pass a village on right of road. Kyaungs. Before reaching the village, a large tank ½ mile to east of road. Plenty of good water from wells. About 1 mile further on the road passes over some paddy, probably very bad in the rains. At 11 miles reach Pánain and join main road from Myingyán. At 14 miles Máhlaing (*see* Route No. 17, Southern Division).
		8. Sédaw ... ... One nullah.	13	0	92	0	A hard sandy cart track through thin scrub jungle. At 8 miles pass big village of Sukingyi where there is plenty of good water from wells. At 12 miles cross a nullah 60 yards wide with very steep banks. This nullah is impassable after heavy rains, but in hot weather is dry with sandy bed. Sédaw is a large village under a Myoôk. There is a police post here. Accommodation for a large force in kyaungs south of village. Small tank in kyaung enclosure. Plenty of good water from wells. Usual supplies can be obtained. Cotton is grown about here in large quantities. There is a road from here to Meiktila, but it is not practicable for carts in wet weather, as it passes through a lot of paddy.
		9. Shánmangé ...	9	0	101	0	Broad hard sandy road through thin jungle. Very little cultivation and no water along the road. Shánmangé is a large village. There is a military

FROM MANDALAY TO THAYETMYO *viâ* MYOTHA, TAUNGDWINGYI AND KADINMATHA—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Meiktila.	**9. Shánmangé** —*cont.*					police post with accommodation for 200 men in post and for 200 more in kyaungs, about 500 yards to north of post. Water good and plentiful from a well in kyaung enclosure and for animals in nullah close by. There is an Assistant Superintendent of police and a telegraph office. The headman is the thugyi, and there is a bazaar every five days. Ordinary supplies plentiful, and about 100 carts procurable from surrounding villages.
		10. Kyetpyet ...	9	0	110	0	A good cart road through scrub jungle. At 2 miles pass the village of Inga and at 7 miles another village on a hill about 1 mile off the road. Kyetpyet is a village of about 40 houses. Accommodation for about 150 men in kyaungs and zayáts. Camping ground all round. Water from a large pond 150 yards south-east good. Supplies plentiful and probably a few carts could be obtained.
G.O.C. Myaungyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Magwé.	**11. Sulégôn** ... One rocky stream.	8	0	118	0	Road, same as before, at about 2 miles passes a kyaung about 300 yards to west of road. At 4½ miles it crosses the Myinmana hills which are a steep rocky range about 500 feet above surrounding country. At about 6 miles pass Ségyi, a good-sized village with a large kyaung ¼ mile west. Myinmana hills run ½ mile east of road. Sulégôn is a small village. Accommodation for about 130 men in kyaungs and zayáts which are rather out of repair. Water from a well about ½ mile from the kyaung good. Supplies obtainable in small quantities.
		12. Shwébandaw. Myo chaung.	12	4	130	4	At 3½ miles road passes Kyauktags, a small village with one small kyaung. At 7½ miles pass Kyaukwet, a village of about 40 houses with accommodation for 150 men in kyaungs and zayáts. Water from a large tank and supplies plentiful. The country is undulating, sandy and rocky covered with grass and thin scrub. Cultivation dry crop and only in small spaces round the villages. About 1 mile from Shwébandaw road descends and runs through paddy land.
		13. Ywamôn ... Myo chaung twice and small stream.	8	0	138	4	Road a good cart track cleared of jungle, fairly open for last few miles. Country same as before. Pass the village of Pin with a high thorn hedge. It is the head town of the district and contains a post. All supplies obtainable and a large number of carts. Ywamôn is a fair-sized village. Accommodation is good in kyaungs. Water good. Ordinary supplies obtainable and probably about 30 carts.

FROM MANDALAY TO THAYETMYO *viâ* MYOTHA, TAUNGDWINGYI AND KADINMATHA—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyan District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Magwé.	**14. Natmauk** ... One small stream.	14	0	152	4	Road and country are the same as before. At 4 miles pass the village of Zalôk-gyi, where the water is bad. At 8 and 10 miles pass Lé-aing and Nuang-yaung, at both of which places there is good water; at the latter accommodation for 50 men in two kyaungs. The road here crosses a dry sandy chaung. Natmauk is a strong, large thorn-fenced village and is really composed of four villages. It stands on the high bank of the Yen river. Accommodation for 50 men in police post and for 100 more in two kyaungs and zayáts. Good camping ground to north-west and south. Supplies of all sorts procurable from the Myoôk. Water good and plentiful from wells and chaung. About 50 carts can be obtained.
		15. Myothit ... Yen river.	12	0	164	4	The dry weather road runs along the bed of the Yen for about a mile. That used in the wet weather follows the river bank as far as Nakángyi, where it crosses and thence runs along the lower bank to Myothit. The Yen river is here about 500 yards broad and is dry in the hot weather, though impassable after rain. Water from the chaung. Road passes several fair-sized villages. Myothit is a large village with a military police post for 50 men. Accommodation for 150 more in kyaungs. Camping ground to east. Water good, though not very clear, from two or three wells and from chaung. It is the centre of a sub-division; and all supplies and a good many carts are obtainable from the thugyi.
		16. Taungdwingyi. Three streams.	17	0	181	4	As far as Myolin the road is good, running through thin jungle and crossing the Sûn and Palin chaungs, both of which are always fordable. From here it runs through paddy interspersed with patches of jungle the whole way to Taungdwingyi and is in dry weather very good, but in the rains is impassable for carts, which go by a road further to the west. There are a great many cart tracks and it is hard to say which is the regular road. Cross the Sidôn chaung at 12 miles, which is dry most of the year. Taungdwingyi is a large walled town with a stockaded military post for 400 men. There is also a large bazaar and supplies are plentiful. There is a Deputy Commissioner's court-house and treasury.
		17. Zebinwaing...	10	0	191	4	The road throughout from Taungdwingyi to the Kadinmatha is a fair one over undulating country, covered for the most part with jungle. Villages passed are Nyaungbinhla (1 mile), Kalagôn (5 miles), Thaingôn (7¼ miles). At all of these villages there are kyaungs and good water. At Zebinwaing there are five kyaungs and sayáts and good water.

FROM MANDALAY TO THAYETMYO *viâ* MYOTHA, TAUNGDWINGYI AND KADINMATHA—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Lower Burmah, and Deputy Commissioner, Thayetmyo.	**18. Kadinmatha.**	18	0	209	4	Six villages passed. The principal ones are Pyingyaung, good water, two kyaungs, and two zayáts; Pelé (16 miles), good water, three kyaungs. Kadinmatha is a village of about 40 houses with three kyaungs. The water is good.
		19, 20, 21 **Allanmyo** ...	36	0	245	4	From Kadinmatha to Allanmyo is a distance of about 36 miles south-west and west. The route is said to be a good cart road, but has not yet been reported on. Allanmyo is situated on the left bank of the Irrawaddy river, opposite to Thayetmyo.

No. 53.

From MANDALAY to THEINNI MYOMA viâ LÁSHIO (new post).

COMPILED FROM LATEST INFORMATION BY LIEUT. G. W. T. PROWSE, ATTACHÉ, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, AUGUST 1891.

G.O.C. Mandalay District	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Mandalay.	**1. Taungbo** ... Several outlets from Aungbinlé lake and small streams, all bridged for carts. Sé stream 6 to 10 feet wide, 3 to 4 feet deep; bridged for carts by Public Works Department.	13	0	13	0	General direction south-east. Leaving the city by the east gate the Yankintaung road is followed for 2 miles. Turn south along the bund of the Aungbinlé lake. The whole portion of the road to Taungbo is metalled 20 feet wide throughout, and sufficiently good for carts to do full marches throughout the year. After the first 2 miles cross frequent sluices regulating water-supply from Aungbinlé lake to low-lying country on west of road; reach southern end of lake at 6½ miles; country, however, continues swampy as far as 7½ miles. From 7½ miles to 10 miles the Sé stream runs parallel to road; village of Kyaukmé at 10 miles, where the stream runs between the road and the village. From Kyaukmé road follows the Sé stream, the country becoming drier and covered with thorn jungle until reaching Taungbo, 12 miles. Villages passed: 5 miles Aungbinlé village and zayáts; a good dry-weather cart track runs from here to the Arakan pagoda, distant 2½ miles. Seven-and-a-half miles Letkaung; 1,000 yards west of this village is the large one of Tasingôn; 10 miles Kyaukmé; kyaungs on south-east of village for 500 men; 12 miles Taungbo police guard and block-house. Public Works bungalow of three rooms, which would accommodate 50 men. Water from the Sé stream and few supplies. There is a telegraph line (single wire) from Mandalay to Láshio.
		2. Naungbaw ...	10	0	23	0	General direction south-east. After leaving Taungbo the road continues level and metalled up to the 15th mile. From 15 to 17½ miles the road averages 17 feet in width with ruling gradient 1 in 19 and 1 in 20, and metalled in the worst places. A bridge 40 feet wide is crossed, which spans a deep ravine

FROM MANDALAY TO THEINNI MYOMA *viâ* LÁSHIO (NEW POST)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Mandalay.	**2. Naungbaw**—*cont.*			with perpendicular sides, filled with water all the year round. About ¾ mile beyond this bridge stands the village of Kywetnapa, 15 houses. Thence for ½ mile the road is fairly level and 15 feet wide, metalled in the worst portions. From here to 20th mile it is 18 feet wide, ruling gradient 1 in 19, rising steadily till the village of Naungbaw is reached. Naungbaw consists of only a few houses, and supplies are very scarce. There is a new pôngyi kyaung on the left of the road, also a new wooden inspection bungalow capable of holding 50 men. Water is very scarce during the dry weather and is to be obtained some 400 yards to the left of the bungalow. Paddy-field near pôngyi kyaung no longer under cultivation, which would make a camping ground for 500 men.
		3. Thôndaung ...	M. F. 8 0	M. F. 31 0	General direction north-east. Leaving Naungbaw the road rises at a gradient of about 1 in 40. It is not yet metalled and is a bad piece of road up to the 23rd mile and very slippery in rainy weather. Carts, however, can get through all the year round. From the 23rd to the 24th mile the road rises rapidly in zigzags, gradient 1 in 18. Thence into Pintha the road is fairly level, the steepest gradient being not more than 1 in 25. The village of Pintha consists of two parts, about 25 houses in all, half being on one side of the road and half on the other. On a small hill on the east side of the road and about 250 yards from it are several zayáts capable of holding 200 men. On the top of the hill is a small breast-work, with ditch and parapet of about 3 feet command, thrown up by troops who were recently quartered there. The trace is a square of about 40 yards; good water is plentiful from the village on the west of the road throughout the year, and during the rains can also be procured from a nullah crossing the road at the Maymyo end of the village. During the rains, transport animals can be watered from a small hollow in the ravine below the fort, but the water is unfit for drinking purposes. The road from Pintha to Thôndaung is very fairly level, and only metalled in a few places.* At Thôndaung there is a stream of water and a three-roomed Public Works bungalow.
		4. Maymyo † (Pyinulwin).	11 4	42 4	General direction north. From Thôndaung to Maymyo the road is only metalled in a few places, passing over undulating and wooded country almost throughout. Villages passed: Singaung or Wetnen, 6¼ miles. Five-day bazaar held here. The barracks at Maymyo, which at present are built of bamboo matting, are situated on rising ground to the west of the village, which is itself situated in an open valley. A good dâk bungalow has been built in the village, consisting of three rooms with large verandah, also godowns, &c. It is the second house on the right coming from Mandalay. A large five-day bazaar is held here.

* There is another road from Pintha to Maymyo further east, distance about 16 daings. A very hilly road, steep gradients, passable but difficult for pack animals. The villages of Nyaungni, Phésut, Pénégôn and Miyébôn are passed *en route*.

† So called after Colonel James May, Bengal Infantry, who commanded the troops that first occupied the station permanently in 1887, with a view to its becoming a sanitarium for Mandalay. [illegible] has been built in the village, consisting of three rooms with

FROM MANDALAY TO THEINNI MYOMA *vid* LÁSHIO (NEW POST)—*continued.*

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Mandalay.	**5. Wetwin** ... Kélaung chaung or Yengé river, bridged for carts.	M. F. 12 0	M. F. 54 4	General direction north-east. Road bridged throughout. Ruling gradient 1 in 19. The road runs over the Maymyo plateau, the country on each side being fairly open and covered with thin scrub jungle. At 9 miles the descent to the Kélaung chaung commences. This is the only difficult portion of the stage for carts in wet weather, and in the present unmetalled state of the road they cannot surmount the hill after much rain. Villages passed: 3 miles Yégyán-o; 5 miles Yengé, kyaung; 7½ miles Kôngpaw; 8½ miles Tônbu; 9 miles Naunglôn. At Wetwin there is a small police post, small mat houses with a bamboo stockade. A Public Works bungalow with three rooms and stabling for four ponies, cook-house and godowns here. There is a large pôngyi kyaung which would accommodate at least 200 men. Water is good and plentiful, and a well-attended five-day bazaar is held in the village. December 1891, road in good condition for carts. A Public Works Department bungalow is built 100 yards to left of road, three rooms; paddy Rs. 1-4-0 per large basket.
	Superintendent, Northern Shan States.	**6. Omathi** ...	12 4	67 0	General direction north-east. The road is not metalled and is liable in consequence to cut up in wet weather. Ruling gradient 1 in 19. The road is bridged throughout. Villages passed: Péngmôn at 6 miles; Bámbwé 9 miles, kyaung and zayáts. After leaving Bámbwé the road descends by an easy gradient into the Thônzé valley, crossing several small streams. The road after mile 66 is very bad after rain. In November 1892, after 10 days, fine weather, mules could only do about 1 mile an hour, and carts moved with the greatest difficulty. At Omathi there is a small two-roomed Public Works Department bungalow with godown. The bungalow stands by the side of the road, the village being ½ mile to the south. Supplies consist of paddy, grass, and a few vegetables. If possible it is best to avoid this stage and push on to Thábiyé, as there is no accommodation for troops except the bungalow, and supplies are scanty. Good camping ground for small force by road side at bungalow and for 4,500 men in paddy-fields adjoining, which, however, were hardly dry in December. Water good and plentiful from stream 150 yards east of bungalow. Paddy, As. 8 per small basket.
		7. Thábiyé ... Numerous small streams almost dry in the dry season, but 3 to 5 feet deep in the rains.	13 0	80 0	General direction north-east. The road, which is bridged throughout, crosses the Thônzé valley which is intersected by numerous small but deep streams. First mile or more, very bad going, across a swamp. After crossing the valley it ascends the Kyaukkyan plateau; ruling gradient 1 in 19. Thence it crosses undulating country until Thábiyé is reached. At about 9 miles road to right to Ngôkgalé and at about 12 miles road to right to Thábiyé village and bungalow. Road to left is main road to Thibaw (Sipaw). The bungalow is situated a short distance from the right-hand side of the road, and is at present (January 1892) occupied by the Superintending Engineer of the section. It is built of wood
		but 3 to 5 feet deep			across a swamp. After crossing the

FROM MANDALAY TO THEINNI MYOMA *viâ* LÁSHIO (NEW POST)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Superintendent, Northern Shan States.	**7. Thábiyé**—*cont.*			and has three rooms with large godowns and stabling. Drinking water 100 yards west of bungalow from small marshy stream. Ponies, &c., can be watered lower down the same stream. Thábiyé is a small village of about 10 houses; supplies being chiefly obtainable from Ngôkgalé village, where there is a large bazaar and kyaung, distant about 3½ miles to the east. Carts can generally be obtained at Gnôkgalé. Village Nongkyeo, about six houses, passed at 12½ miles. No paddy at Thábiyé; must be got from Ngôkgalé at Rs. 1-4-0 per basket. *Note on Maymyo-Thabéyé section.*—The road, as a rule, runs over hard red soil which does not cut up very much after rain; but in certain places it has been necessary to raise banks, and here after rain the going is very heavy. These portions will have to be metalled, but sanction has not yet been given. From the end of October the section of road Maymyo to Thábiyé will be sufficiently dry for carts to do regular marches, but until it is metalled over the Thônzé valley, they will only be able to get along very slowly up to the end of November.
		8. Chaungsôn[1] ... Chaungsôn stream at the bottom of the pass.	M. F. 7 0	M. F. 87 0	General direction north-east. There is a short cut from the rest-house bungalow through Thábiyé village which ends in a very steep descent into the main road near mile 82. By this road 4 miles are saved, but it is only practicable in dry weather. In wet weather in leaving Thabéyé retrace previous stage for a mile as far as junction with main road at mile 79. The road is fairly level for about 2 miles and then begins to descend to the Nampán stream at the bottom of the gorge. The hill on the western side is very precipitous, and three sigzags have had to be made in the trace of the new cart road. Three of the turning points of these sigzags are on very steep side-long ground, and will probably prove very awkward turns for loaded carts going down-hill. The ruling gradient is 1 in 19 throughout, with the exception of one short portion on the eastern side, which is graded 1 in 17. The total length of road on the pass itself is about 10 miles, the section being mostly heavy hill-side cutting, and the total rise and fall about 1,000 feet each way. From mile 82 to the river the road was, in November 1892, steep in stiff red mud through which carts were barely moving. Mules and bullocks only got along by taking short cuts, which are also deep and slippery, but infinitely easier than the road. The stream is temporarily bridged for carts and foot-passengers by an 80 feet iron bridge on masonry pier; road in good condition, but shows signs of cracking in places. The Public Works Department bungalow at Chaungsôn is built about a mile on the Nyaungpein side of the bridge; road up to it is good.
		9. Nyaungpein (Pyinsaw).	8 4	95 4	On the eastern side all bridging has been done and the road taken out to its full width. The sigzags on this side are much easier and after the fourth turn the trace runs direct along the hill side for over a mile. Road in very good condition. A little beyond Chaungsôn mules can in dry weather go up a steep path which leads up the cliffs to the right and joins

FROM MANDALAY TO THEINNI MYOMA *viâ* LÁSHIO (NEW POST)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Superintendent, Northern Shan States.	**9. Nyaungpein (Pyinsaw)**—*cont.*					the main road at mile 89 just above a small village. By taking all short cuts between Thábiyé and Nyaungpein mules can manage the distance in one march. Carts can go through at present during the dry weather; no metalling has been done or is yet sanctioned, but there are no places likely to be very bad on this length. The road has been opened out to its full breadth to Nyaungpein (Pyinsaw), where there is a three-roomed bungalow. At the village of Pyinsaw itself there is a small kyaung and of small bamboo zayáts for 40 men. Paddy Rs. 1-4-0 per basket. Ngôkteik village, which lies ½ mile to the south-west, has a good-sized five-day bazaar, large kyaung, but no zayáts. Good camping ground in the kyaung enclosure. Ngôkteik on the old bullock road lies to the south of the road at about 6½ miles.
		10. Pyaungyaung. Pyaungyaung river and several small streams, bridged.	9	4	105	0	General direction north. The road is in very good condition up to Kwégon (Kywégôn). Superintending Engineer's bungalow at Kwégon; zayáts also for about 50 men. Paddy scarce at Kwégon. The country is undulating and wooded at intervals. Villages passed: 1 mile Ponaw on right, 1 mile Pankin on left, 4½ miles Mantyet and Loinöp on right and left bank of river, 6½ miles Nyaungtaw (kyaung), 7 miles Pweingôn (kyaung). At Pyaungyaung there is a Public Works Department bungalow (three rooms) at north end of village, and a large wooden kyaung at the south-west end to accommodate 300 men. A large five-day bazaar is held and water is good and plentiful.
		11. Loikaw ...	11	0	116	0	General direction north. Gradual ascent most of the way. The old track is followed as far as Kwégôn, after which the new trace turns more to the north. The road is opened out to its full width and cleared, and the bridges are finished throughout. A short cut between miles 115 and 116, which leads to main road ¼ mile beyond the bungalow, should be avoided. At Loikaw there is a wooden Public Works Department bungalow, three rooms, each 16′ by 16′, two godowns and stabling for six ponies. No accommodation for troops at Loikaw, small camping ground for 40-50 men in south side of Public Works Department bungalow. Good camping ground for large force in paddy-fields 1 mile before reaching bungalow, water plentiful and close at hand. There are two Shan houses to accommodate 25 men close to the bungalow. Water is plentiful from a stream 100 yards below the bungalow; but no supplies are obtainable except a few vegetables.
		12. Namsim (or Kyinthé). Few nullahs. River Namsim.	10	0	126	0	General direction east. Descent the whole way to the Namsim. The road is bridged throughout except the Namsim bridge, of which the masonry piers only are at present (November 1892) ready. Cross the river ¼ mile above the bridge leaving main road and going over paddy-fields. Crossing 50 yards wide mules can cross from November until the rains without wetting loads. Road good and passable for carts up to Thíbaw.

FROM MANDALAY TO THEINNI MYOMA *viâ* LÁSHIO (NEW POST)—*continued.*

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Superintendent, Northern Shan States.	**12. Namsim (or Kyinthé)**—*cont.*			Villages passed: Thôngyap ¼ mile; Hongheng 5 miles, nine houses, whence there is a road to Môgôk, *see* Route No. 74. This is the head of a small circle. Many of the houses have been deserted, the water-supply being very scanty. Sunoi, 12 houses. Public Works Department bungalow at Namsim built on the left bank of the Namsim river at the point of its junction with the Myitngé. It contains three rooms with godowns and stables attached. Supplies chiefly from Bawgyo.
		13. Thibaw (Myitngé).	M. F. 8 0	M. F. 134 0	General direction north-east. Road ascends the valley of the Myitngé river. At present carts cannot go through, the Namsim river being unbridged, and the road has not yet been taken out to its full breadth. Villages passed: at 2 miles Bawgyo, 40 houses and large wooden kyaung; at 4 miles Tikaunpo, eight houses; at 4¼ miles Manhai, 10 houses; at 6¼ miles Tanpaw, 10 houses. Public Works Department bungalow (three rooms) on the left bank of the Myitngé river, close to the present ferry. The town of Thibaw consists of two parts. Old Thibaw, which contains the Sawbwa's palace, is situated on slightly rising ground on the right bank of the Myitngé river. There is a permanent bazaar here, several wooden kyaungs, and 50 to 60 houses, also mat rest-house on north-west side of old town. New Thibaw, which lies across a valley ½ mile to the south, contains 200 or more houses and the site of the Sawbwa's new palace. As yet (August 1891) only four main posts have been erected and the work seems at a standstill. New Thibaw is also situated on the right bank of the river. A bamboo raft worked by a wire rope across the Myitngé river to carry one cart or five pack ponies with loads. Ferry over the Myitngé at Thibaw. Breadth 130 yards; current 2½ to 3 miles per hour. Flood rise 16 to 18 feet during the rainy season. Pebbly and muddy bottom. Two dug-outs only are regularly employed on the ferry, but 20 to 30 more could be obtained in the neighbourhood. A wire rope has been stretched across from bank to bank.
		14. Kôntha (Kôngsa).	9 0	143 0	General direction east. From Thibaw to Kôntha the road is good for mules and bullocks and it is also fit for cart traffic all the way to Láshio, though the gradients are in places very steep. The present track follows the left bank of the Myitngé as far as the village of Suplán, thence to Kôntha it strikes inland. Villages passed on old route Kopat 1 mile, four houses and one rest-house, which would accommodate 15 men; Suplán 2½ miles, four houses; Pángyôk 5½ miles, 10 houses; Ngahôk, 8½ miles, six houses. Bridges on old route nine in all, varying in span from 25 feet to 43 feet and all in bad repair. At Kôntha a Public Works Department bungalow of three rooms is to be built, but in May 1891 there was absolutely no accommodation in the village except such as was to be obtained in the Shan houses. There is no kyaung here. During the cold weather there is camping ground for a large force in the paddy-fields below the village; water being good and plentiful. In the rainy season these fields are flooded. Public Works Department bungalow (three rooms) on right of road close to Kôntha (mile 143).

FROM MANDALAY TO THEINNI MYOMA *viâ* LÁSHIO (NEW POST)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Superintendent, Northern Shan States.	**15. Sé-in** ... Namma river.	11 0	154 0	General direction north-east. The path, which is broad and good throughout, runs over undulating country covered with thin jungle. No villages passed *en route*, but at mile 152½ road to right leads to Ta Ti and ½ a mile further on another road from same place joins in. The ferry at Sé-in is composed of bamboo raft worked by a wire rope to carry, one loaded cart or five pack ponies with loads. Sé-in, which is situated on the right bank of the Namma river, is a Shan village of 15 houses, small kyaung. There is also a Public Works Department bungalow (three rooms) on right bank to the right of the road after crossing river. Good camping ground in paddy-fields on north side of village for 700 to 800 men. The site chosen for the permanent bridge is 100 yards above the present ferry. As a temporary measure a wire rope has been stretched from bank to bank; a bamboo raft is pulled backwards and forwards across the stream by means of it. There are also two or three dug-outs; width of river about 200 feet, depth 30 feet; flood rise 15 to 20 feet. During the dry season pack animals use a ford which exists about ¼ mile below the ferry. Width about 100 yards, depth 3½ feet; sound gravel bottom; swift current, running about 6 miles per hour. Flood rise is 12 to 15 feet. At present loads have to be ferried over and animals use the ford during the dry weather.
		16. Naungmôn (Naungmwon).	10 0	164 0	General direction north-east. The present road, which is a good one for pack animals, passes over undulating jungle country with patches of paddy cultivation round the villages. Villages passed: Nongkwai, 9 miles, eight houses. At Naungmôn there is a Public Works Department bungalow (three rooms) to the right of the road, and path branches off to it at mile 163½. At present the village consists of 30 houses, large wooden kyaung and zayats, with good camping ground in kyaung enclosure. Supplies in small quantities obtainable by giving notice, otherwise only a little paddy to be got. Water good from shallow wells.
		17. Láshio (new post).	14 0	178 0	General direction north-north-east. Road good for pack animals, some bad bridges, but all avoidable. Villages passed: at 2 miles Tinlwoi (deserted); at 8¾ miles Pánghai, 30 houses, a Palaung village; at 10 miles Maihan, 25 houses, Shan village. At Láshio (new post) it is proposed to build a regular dák bungalow, or circuit-house, but there is at present no spare accommodation, and the existing houses and barracks are in very bad repair. Sanction has been accorded for the construction of permanent barracks. A small earthwork is being constructed, otherwise no defences. From Láshio the following roads diverge— (1) to Theinni north-north-east; (2) to Namkham, Pangkham, and Möngmao, north-north-west; (3) to Kunlôn and Kôkáng ferries, *viâ* Theinni, north-east; (4) to Möngyaw and thence to Kunlôn and other ferries over the Salween, east and east-north-east.

FROM MANDALAY TO THEINNI MYOMA *viâ* LÁSHIO (NEW POST)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Superintendent, Northern Shan States.	**17. Láshio (new post)**—*cont.*			(5) to Mông-yin, north-east; (6) to Naungmwon and Mông-ma, south-south-east; (7) to Mansé, Hôya, and Mông-yai, south-south-east.
		18. Pángtongmôn. Namshio and Namyaw rivers.	M. F. 13 6	M. F. 191 6	General direction north by east. There are two roads from Lashio towards Theinni which meet at a point about 2 miles from Lashio. From that point onward the road is one and the same. The best road of the two is the westerly, which crosses the Namyaw river (about 2 miles from Láshio bazaar) at the Ta Kônka ferry, the other road crosses the Namyaw by the Ta Hatka ferry, 2 miles from the Láshio bazaar. The road to Mông-yaw branches off to right (north-east), just after crossing the Namyaw river. Both these fords are easy. Depth of water 2 feet. Bottom firm and pebbly. Current moderate. The easterly road, which is the more difficult of the two for transport on account of the cultivated fields and irrigation channels (the latter not being bridged), passes in the first 4¼ miles the hamlets of Hatka, Tapông, Manpenglôn, Namôn, and Phélong. After that no other villages or cultivation are passed except two, Mankáng and Lwéngô, Kachin hamlets perched on high ridges, and their taungyas. The road from the 5th mile onward passes through nothing but thin tree jungle. The hills are entered at the 6th mile. The pass, however, is unusually easy. There are very few steep gradients. The pass is called Kyushaw. At 7¼ miles is Pánghát. Camp and water for small body of troops. At 8¾ miles reach crest of pass. This place is very difficult for pack transport, the path being rocky, narrow, and steep. It could be easily improved by blasting away the rock and levelling the road. From Theinni to Láshio Shan daing posts are placed. The 7th from Theinni is at Pángkapôk. At 11 miles Pángkapôk. Camp and water for 50 to 100 men. Here path from Kônsa comes in from right (east). At 13 miles reach bank of Namti stream. At 13¾ reach Pángtongmôn. Good camp for 200 to 300 men. Plenty of good water for any force. No village.
		19. Theinni town Nampáng and Namtu rivers.	14 4	206 2	Good road all the way, mostly through sparse tree jungle, here and there taungyas. All the small streams are bridged for bullocks. Formerly there were *daing* posts from Theinni to Láshio, but they are now mostly destroyed. At 2¾ miles pass village of Môngli, ¼ mile to right of road; 10 houses, kyaung. Water from Namti stream. At 5 miles path to right to Shan village of Nápung, eight houses, 1 mile distant. At 5¼ miles path to right to Shan village of Nakham, distant 1 mile, five houses. At 8 miles path to left to Shan village of Manmaw, five houses. At 8¼ miles path to right to village of Paimông, distant 1 to 2 miles, and then east or south-east over the hills to the village of Hôtong (30 houses and kyaung), on the easterly road from Láshio to Theinni. The village of Paimông is on the eastern bank of the Nampáng, which flows from Nángôn and Hôtong and falls into the Namtu opposite Theinni. The Namti flows, into the Nampáng near Paimông. At 9 miles road to left to Shan village of Namsángsôk, 16 houses. At 10¼ miles

FROM MANDALAY TO THEINNI MYOMA *viâ* LÁSHIO (NEW POST)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Superintendent, Northern Shan States.	**19. Theinni town** —*cont.*			Kônna village, 10 houses, lies ½ mile to right of road on the left bank of Nampáng. At 11¼ miles cross Nampáng stream; easy ford. From this point (near which the easterly road from Láshio to Theinni comes in) to the Namtu there are several roads. The Namtu is fordable in many places. The town of Theinni lies close under the hills that bound the valley to the north and about 1 to 1½ miles north of the river. The land between the river and the town is intersected by irrigation channels and flooded hollows, which troops cannot cross without inconvenience. By making a detour of 2 miles or so to the east, Theinni Myoma is approached by a good dry road and the Namtu crossed by a good ford. Water 2½ feet deep. Good, sound bottom. Current moderate. The Theinni valley is 4 to 5 miles by 15 to 20 miles, and appears to be mostly under rice cultivation. It is hemmed in by high hills. Grass is plentiful, but fuel rather scarce. The valley is almost destitute of trees. Theinni at present does not contain more than 100 houses, including the Chief's house, the bazaar, kyaung, &c. There are several villages situated east and west of the central village. Behind the town to the north the hills rise abruptly. There is a (for these parts) large bazaar here, fruit, vegetables, fish, cotton cloths, sugar, rice, salt, &c., procurable. Bullocks can be obtained. From Theinni there are roads—west down the Namtu valley to Môngyin; east up the Namtu valley to Kunlôn; north over the hills to Namkham, Hôpyet, Pangkam, &c.; north-east to Môngsi. There is an alternative easterly route from Láshio to Theinni as under— (1) Hantao, 3 daings; (2) Na-ngun, 2 daings; (3) Hôtong (mentioned above), 3 daings; (4) Theinni, 3 daings. The village of Kônna (mentioned above, stage 5) lies a mile or two west of Kantam, and from there to Pángkapôk, on the western route, there is a road practicable for bullocks.

ALTERNATIVE I-*a*.

FROM MANDALAY (STAGE 1) TO MAYMYO (STAGE 4) *viâ* YANKINTAUNG.

BY LIEUT. DYAS, HANTS REGIMENT, JULY 1887.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Mandalay.	**1. Yankintaung.**	5 0	5 0	Leaving the east gate of the city the road runs due east, metalled throughout, in good repair. Houses on both sides of road, chiefly kyaungs. A few small shops. At 1 mile a large bridge built on piles, 50 yards long, 4½ yards wide, strong enough to bear artillery, crosses a canal, metalled throughout. Road metalled and raised on a bund above the general level of the ground. Ground on the right low. No houses, but numerous trees surrounded by a palisade fence. Ground on left low also, but houses built all alongside of the road. A few small shops. Road meets a bund running north and south with cart tracks on east side. Road metalled, raised on a bund. On right side a canal with a small bund, running parallel to road; beyond, canal water and swamp. On left of road water and swamp. Cultivation seen in distance on both sides of the road. Bridge over canal very strongly built on piles. Village of Yankintaung about 70 houses. Cattle and supplies plentiful. Road

FROM MANDALAY TO THEINNI MYOMA *viâ* LÁSHIO (NEW POST)—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I-*a*—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Mandalay.	**1. Yankintaung** —*cont.*			metalled. Hill about 300 feet high with a small fort on an eastern spur. Two pagodas on south. Bridge built on piles and strong enough to bear artillery. The Yankintaung post is situated at the northern end of the hill. At the south end there is a good camping ground under trees with water close by. Kyaungs and village also at south side of hill.
		2. Taungkyun ..	M. F. 13 4	M. F. 18 4	Road nearly new, due east, difficult even for mule transport. From south end of Yankintaung hill pass for 3 miles over level country partly along a bund between paddy-fields, partly through low jungle, chiefly bamboo. Road thus far practicable for carts. Enter a broad, stony bed of a mountain stream, water flowing under the stones unless stream is actually in flood. Then ascend a rocky and precipitous hill-side path, very narrow and difficult. Reach a small stream flowing into the stream mentioned above. The course of the main nullah or one of its large branches is generally followed for the last ascent, the road occasionally leaving it. At 1½ miles from the foot of the hill there is a small but deep water-hole in the rocks, 7 yards to the right of the path. When the first ascent has been completed (height about 1,300 feet) cross comparatively easy ground, slightly descending for about 3 miles, crossing the stony beds of two streams, the latter of which had some running water in June 1887 and some pools; also a *sakhán* with a few shelters made of sticks with teak leaves. Then ascend a steep stony slope by a difficult and zigzag path, slope about 20° to top of the Wédaung range, about 3,000 feet above the level of Mandalay, which can be seen from here through a break in the first range. Road then fairly level for about ½ a mile to a point from which Pintha, Singaung, Taungkyun, and much of the country to the south-east can be seen. The path then suddenly makes a drop of 730 feet in about 600 yards into the valley of a small stream, which is followed for about a mile; then over gently undulating ground through open jungle to Taungkyun, which lies about ¼ mile to the south of the direct Yankintaung-Maymyo road. Taungkyun consists of 15 huts and a small kyaung on rising ground, 5 yards north of the village; trees cut down and the trunks piled up into a low fence making a cleared space about 50 yards square. Water from bed of stream which flows round three sides of the village at a distance of 200 to 600 yards, standing in stagnant pools in July 1887, but good water can be got by digging. From Taungkyun a path goes north through Bayaw-Taungkyaung to Nyaungbintha. From Bayaw and Nyaungbintha paths lead westward to Bôk and Lamaing. The path described above is used by the villages of Taungkyun, Sakhángyi, and Thayetpin. It has been traversed by pack bullocks and elephants.
		3. Maymyo ...	10 4	28 0	From Taungkyun in east direction through open teak tree jungle, through which it is possible to see from 50 to 100 yards across the stream which supplies Taungkyun with water and shortly after joins the Yankintaung-Maymyo direct road. Reach a large tree and a small *sakhán* and ascend a rocky ravine.

FROM MANDALAY TO THEINNI MYOMA *viâ* LÁSHIO (NEW POST)—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I-*a*—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Mandalay.	**3. Maymyo**—*cont.*			Barring the road two breastworks of logs and stones facing west were found; jungle cleared for a view down the ravine. Then along a level saddle between two hills, after which there is a steep descent down another rocky ravine. At 3 miles pass a hut and patch of taungya cultivation, then reach a stream and follow the bed for 200 yards (water flowing under the surface). Crossing the stream afterwards twice, reach the village of Sakhángyi at 4 miles; 30 huts, shut in by hills. No camping ground. One old kyaung in ruins. Water from a fine stream. The path then crosses the stream and follows the right bank in a deep and rocky ravine, crossing it altogether four times. Then through thick bamboo jungle commence ascent of a steep rocky slope covered with teak trees towards the top. Ascent of 500 feet, then wind among the hills for about ½ mile after which the country opens out and the road becomes practicable for carts running over a grass-covered plain. Soon a group of kyaungs is passed and at 18½ miles reach Thayetpin, a village of about 40 houses, surrounded by trees. Thence cross a small stream, road running east-north-east over level country through light jungle and long grass to Maymyo.

ALTERNATIVE I-*b*.

FROM MANDALAY TO MAYMYO (STAGE 4) *viâ* YANKINTAUNG AND SENBO.

I. B. COMPILATION, NOVEMBER 1888.

			M. F.	M. F.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Mandalay.	**1. Yankintaung...**	5 0	5 0	*See* Alternative Route No. I-a Mandalay to Maymyo *viâ* Yankintaung. From Yankintaung a road goes east by south, through the village of Sainbin, and ascends the hills to the hill village of Kwénadauk, south of the Yetagôn peak. It then descends again to the valley of the stream, which issues from the hills at Sádaw and passes the Taungbo outpost. It joins the Zíbingyi road at Pwédaung. It is said to be an easier road than any of those which lie north of the Yetagôn peak. *Note.*—The Nánda lake can be crossed almost anywhere from the Yankintaung road northwards after the month of February until the rains, end of May.
		2. Thibaing ...	10 2	15 2	From Yankintaung north-east road good, through mixed cultivation and scrub jungle. At 2¼ miles Thadíbin. At 4½ miles Senbo, a small village with one or two zayáts. At Senbo, on the Mandalay plain, a path practicable only for footmen, and called the "Thieves' path," ascends the hill due east. Continue north-east through thick thorn jungle. At 5 miles the village of Tawtsu. Turn east and ascend the hills to Thibaing. Thibaing is a small village with one zayát.

FROM MANDALAY TO THEINNI MYOMA *viâ* LÁSHIO (NEW POST)—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I-*b*—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Mandalay.	**3. Naungthakaw.**	**16**	**0**	31	2	From Thibaing the steep ascent of the hills commences, very difficult for laden animals, and passing through jungle the whole way. Naungthakaw is a collection of small villages. Accommodation is to be obtained.
		4. Maymyo ...	**4**	**0**	35	2	This is a direct road to Maymyo, but very difficult. Two ranges have to be crossed, and the fall and rise between the first and second being allowed for, there is little or no advantage gained in time over the longer route and it would seldom be used.

ALTERNATIVE II.

FROM NGÔKTEIK (*see* STAGE 9) TO NAMSIM (STAGE 12) *viâ* HAIKWI.

BY CAPT. A. C. YATE, 1ST BELOOCHIS, DECEMBER 1887.

G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Superintendent, Northern Shan States.	**1. Nammawpilu.**	**7**	**6**	7	6	The village of Ngôkteik lies 300 yards south-east of the kyaung, round which is the best camping ground for troops. Some half dozen villages (Lônkyein, Kei, Naungpin, Laungpa, Pinthôn, Nammawpithi, Nampawket) are grouped round Ngôkteik, and fuel for troops and grass for transport animals, &c.,* can be collected without much difficulty for a small force (say 100 European and 100 Native soldiers, 100 followers and 500 mules and ponies). Two hundred yards east of Ngôkteik village the road forms three branches, one north-east (50°) to Nammawpithi and thence on to Pyaungaung is the cart road. From Nammawpithi there is also a foot-path across the hills to Pinsán, a village said to be 4 daings (8 to 12 miles east or north-east of Haikwi). The second goes (90°) to Kei (¼ mile) and Laungpa (1½ miles) and then rejoins Ngôkteik-Namkôk road about 1½ miles from Ngôkteik. The third branch (140°) is the road to Nammawpilu. Road good throughout for pack bullocks, and appears also to be used for carts. It could be made a very good road for wheeled traffic with great ease. It has no steep gradients. Country overgrown with jungle, thickest from 4th to 7th mile where the Lwénamkôk is crossed. Taungyas here and there. This district has evidently suffered from the recent disturbances. At ⅝ mile path to right (south) to Pinthôn (1 mile), and at 1 mile path to left to Laungpa (30°, ½ mile). At 1½ miles cart road comes in from Laungpa (north). At 1⅞ miles path to right (190°) to Pinthôn, ½ mile distant. At 3 miles path to right (150°) to Kônônyaung. At 3⅝ miles reach Namkôk sakhán and spring (water-supply very limited, enough for 200 men or so). Here path to right (170°) to Kôn-nyaung, distant ¾ mile; village of 10 houses. Taungya cultivation. From Namkôk sakhán commences the easy ascent and descent over the hill range called at this point Lwé-Namkôk. From this point to Nammawpilu jungle rather dense. Little

* *N.B.*—The Thibaw officials were unable to collect sufficient wood and grass for the Northern Shan Column, at Pyaungaung, but did so at Kwésôn in the winter of 1887–88.

FROM MANDALAY TO THEINNI MYOMA *viâ* LÁSHIO (NEW POST)—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE II—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Superintendent, Northern Shan States.	**1. Nammawpilu** —*cont.*			or no sign of cultivation, and no habitations. At 7¾ miles reach Nammawpilu; 6 months ago a hamlet of 10 houses with a small bazaar, now, it is said, reduced to one house. There is a camping ground here sufficient for 50 men or so. Excellent water from spring and well. Fuel plentiful, grass less so. From here there is a road to Kyethi-Bansán regularly used by caravans trading between that place and Mandalay.
		2. Naungkwán ... (Naungkaung). Two largish streams near Naungkwan, both bridged for pack animals.	11 0	18 6	General direction north-east by north. From Nammawpilu to Haikwi road is level, from Haikwi to Naungkwán across a succession of low hills, but in no place are the gradients very steep; good road for pack animals, at any rate in the dry weather. The last 2 miles between Namwa and Naungkwán are the worst. A cart road could easily be made. The country traversed is all overgrown with forest cleared near villages and here and there for taungyas. There is a good deal of cultivation at Haikwi, but Naungkwán is at present much more populous and prosperous. Just after leaving Nammawpilu sakhán pass village to left of road. At 1¼ miles road to left (140°) to Lôngyum (2 daings) and thence turning more eastward to Taungdeik (about 6 daings). This on the Ngôkteik-Kyethi-Bansán road. The roads from Nammawpilu, Nankángkôn and Haikwi to Kyethi-Bansán all meet at or near Taungdeik. This is a route much used by bullock caravans. There are said to be about 100 Panthé and Chinese Shan traders at Kyethi-Bansán. At 2¾ miles pass village of Nankángkôn (10 or 12 houses) to left. Rice, thanapet, plantains, vegetables. Have seen not a single bullock since Maymyo; buffaloes, however, seen or heard near every village. Road from here to Lôngyun (Loigyán) and Taungdeik (Tonghtek) (140°). At 4⅛ miles reach Haikwi, good-sized village, resident Hein, extensive cultivation, pôngyi kyaung ¼ mile east of village. No sayáts. Road from Haikwi to Pyaungaung (4 daings) and to Kwégôn (5 daings) direction to north-north-east, same road for 1½ daings, then bifurcates; passes villages of Hôpai (½ daing) and Namnumpôk (2 daings) on Pyaungaung road. At 5¾ miles road to Nammaw and Naungkwán and to Pongwo and Taungdeik separates. The latter direction (115°) passes close by Haikwi pagoda and kyaung. At 5¾ miles road to left to Hôpai (½ daing) and then on to Pyaungaung and Kwégôn, and road to right to Haikwi kyaung, Pongwo, &c. At 6½ miles path to left to Hôpai (?) and to right to Ngasôn (?) and Pongwo (?). At 6¾ miles path to Hôpai (?). At 7½ miles road to left (330°) to Kwégôn, (4½ daings), and to right (120°) to Pongwo (3 daings). (This is the direct route from Kwégôn *viâ* Namwa to Pongwo). At 7½ miles pass hamlet of Namwa on eminence to right of road. At 9½ miles road to right east-south-east to Semôn Ferry (over the Myitngé) and to Thibaw direct. After this Naungkwán road takes a more northerly direction. At 10 miles path to right (120°) to Namwa-Semôn road. At 10½ miles enter village of Payi. At 10⅝ miles cross large stream (Namsihông) by wooden bridge 40 feet long by 5 broad. At 10¾ miles cross a smaller stream by wooden bridge; then through north Naungkwán, and at 11 miles reach

FROM MANDALAY TO THEINNI MYOMA *viâ* LÁSHIO (NEW POST)—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE II—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Superintendent, Northern Shan States.	**2. Naungkwan (Naungkaung)** —*cont.*			kyaung, where is a good but limited camping ground. No zayáts, 50 houses. Some supplies. Resident Hein. Abundance of excellent water. This is at present one of the best camping places for troops hereabouts. Extensive rice cultivation. Water abundant for irrigation. Into the Namsihöng stream flow most of the smaller streams that flow eastward or south-east between Namwa and Konnyu. These streams irrigate a large area of rice fields, irrespective of taungyas. The Namsihöng falls into the Namtu (Myitngé) river just below the hamlet of Lömleng. From Naungkwán there is a road to Kwégôn, passing at 1½ daings the village of Likwolam. There is a foot-path over the hills to Pángwo south-east, distance 4–5 miles *viâ* Kôngpán (a village 1½ miles east of Naungkwán). The Palaung village of Nánöm is about 1½ miles west of Naungkwan.
		3. Konnyu ... Numerous small streams, most of which are bridged for bullocks.	M. F. 7 2	M. F. 26 0	The road is practicable for pack transport, but not good. The gradients are in places steep, the path narrow and rough, the streams unbridged and difficult to cross for laden mules and ponies. The country traversed is more populous and highly cultivated than any other portion yet seen, and has evidently suffered less from the late disturbances. Rice is largely cultivated both in the valleys and hollows and on taungyas. Much of the jungle is bamboo. This road would be very bad indeed in the rains. At ½ mile road to right (90°) to village of Manhohan (five houses), distant ½ mile. At 1 mile cross wooden bridge (60 feet long by 6 feet broad) and just beyond pass Möngnwai (10 houses). At 1⅝ miles Palaung village of Lökwolam (distant 2 miles) situated on crest of hill range (308°). The Naungkwán-Kwégôn crosses this hill-range a little south of Lökwolam. At 1¾ miles path to left (285°) to Nampamung (village of Shans and Palaungs), distant 1½ miles. At 2⅛ miles path right (60°) to hamlet of Tongkyáng ¼ mile distant. At 2⅝ miles path to right to Tongkyáng. At 2⅞ miles path to left (305°) to Nammawkun (three or four houses, Shans), distant 1 mile. At 3 miles path to right (70°) to Lwé-un (three or four houses, Shans), distant 1 mile. At 3½ miles path (100°) to Lwé-un. At 4½ miles path to left (5°) to Namun (10 houses, Shans), distant 2 miles. At 5 miles cross Namtam stream, a tributary of Namsihöng at 5¾ miles. At 6½ miles path to left to Panlang (three or four houses), distant ½ mile. The village of Namun lies 2 miles north-west of this, and of Banthaló 3 miles north-west on the crest of the range of hills which lies between the Kwégôn-Bawgyo and Naungkwán-Bawgyo roads. At 6¾ miles path to right (45°) to Kaihyo village, distant 1 mile. At 7 miles cross Nam-namun stream. At 7½ miles cross Nam-nyu stream. At 7¾ miles reach village of Konnyu, 10 or 12 houses, small kyaung and zayát (housing for 50 men). Good water, some fuel and grass. No supplies. The village of Namun, a little further on to the right of the road to Bawgyo, may be found preferable as a camping place. Very little trade on this road. From Namun (mentioned just above) there is a road north-east to Nahai (1 daing) and thence 1 daing further north-north-east to the ferry over the Namtu at Tha Tokkan. From this point there is a foot-path [illegible]

FROM MANDALAY TO THEINNI MYOMA *vid* LÁSHIO (NEW POST)—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE II—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Superintendent, Northern Shan States.	**3. Konnyu**—*cont.*			path north-east over the hills to Thibaw, distance 4 to 5 daings. From Ta Tingkun people and goods descend the Namtu in boats to Semôn.
		4. Namsim (Kyinsi). Many small streams, mostly bridged for bullock caravans.	8 0	34 0	Road practicable, but not good for pack transport; hilly and with steepish gradients, bad in rainy season. The last 2 miles into Namsim are better than the rest. In 1st mile three paths branch off to right leading to Namun and thence to Nahai and Ta Tingkun. The jungle traversed from Konnyu to Namsim is to a great extent teak which grows in profusion and round the valley of the Namtu (Myitngé). Teak is worked largely near Namsim. At 2½ miles cross stream called Namkohák by wooden bridge. At 5 miles path to right (160°) to I-haw, distant 2 daings, and so on to Nahai and the Namtu river. At 5¼ miles path to left (300°) to Nampyen, ¼ mile distant. At 5½ miles cross Nampyen stream by wooden bridge. At 6 miles pass stream by bridge. *Sakhán* on bank of stream. At 7 miles meet southern road from Kwégôn. (The road from Kwégôn to Bawgyo bifurcates a mile or so west of Namsim and re-unites about a mile east of it.) At 7¾ path to right 120° to pôngyi kyaung and village of Byengkôn, and to left (300°) to North Namsim and then on to the village of Nangôn (1 mile distant) on the northern Kwégôn-Bawgyo road. At 8 miles reach village of South Namsim. The Namsim river flows into the Namtu, ¼ mile east of South Namsim. There is a road due south from here *vid* Byengkôn to Ta Tingkun (1¾ miles) and Nahai (3 miles). Accommodation here for troops indifferent. Good water. Camping ground in dry weather in paddy-fields. Some supplies; grass and fuel plentiful.

ALTERNATIVE III.

FROM NAUNGMÔN (STAGE 16) TO THIBAW (MÖNGSIPAW), (STAGE 13) *vid* TA SÉÁN (OR TÁSÉÁN), TA PHALAI (OR TÁPHALAI) AND TA TI (OR TÁTI).

BY CAPT. A. C. YATE, 1ST BELOOCHEES, MARCH 1888.

G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Superintendent, Northern Shan States.	**1. Manpángkáng.** Namma river fordable from January to May, at other times crossed by ferry; ford 2½ feet deep; firm pebbly bottom; moderate current.	16 2	...	General direction south-east. Road good for pack transport. Traverses undulating and in places hill country overgrown with teak and other tree jungle. The high road between Láshio and Thibaw passes through or close to the actual village of Naungmôn, leaving the bazaar, kyaung, and Lwéwyeng to the east. Starting from the bazaar the road follows the left edge of the Naungmôn marsh. At ½ mile path from Lwéwyeng from left and at ¼ mile from Naungmôn from right. At ¾ mile village of Konghung to left. At 1½ miles road from Konghung from left. At 1½ miles cross rice fields by causeway. At 1¾ miles village of Nonglong to left. At 2 miles pass Namnonglong stream. At 2¼ miles village of Nongkwai-Manhong to right, and at

FROM MANDALAY TO THEINNI MYOMA *vid* LÁSHIO (NEW POST) —*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE III—*continued.*

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Superintendent, Northern Shan States.	**1. Manpángkáng** —*cont.*			2½ miles to left Nongkwai-Mansán. Here kyaung, pagodas. Good camping ground for large force. Water abundant. At 2¾ miles cross rice fields and Nongkwai stream. At 3 miles road to left (south-south-east) to Katamöng ferry (about 6 miles distant) over the Namma and thence south-south-west to Pánghyo and Kônsa. At 3½ miles village of Pánghai to left. At 4⅜ miles Nonguáng hamlet to right. At 5⅛ miles road to left. At 5⅞ miles Nonghwai village to left. At 7¼ miles road to Táti ferry to left, distant about 1 mile. Good ferry there, but no ford in dry season. At 8¾ miles reach Táséán ford and ferry over Namma. From here and Táti boats go down the river to Thibaw carrying rice and other produce for sale. River at Táséán; ford about 70 yards broad and deep. The ford is about 200 yards below the ferry. Here is a kyaung. Good camping ground for large force and abundance of water. Leaving Táséán at ⅝ mile meet road from Táti. At 1¾ miles village of Kômöng to left. At 2⅛ miles path from left from Kômöng. At 3½ miles village of Nampalám (here water from spring) to right. At 7½ miles reach Manpángkáng. There is great scarcity of water between the Namma river and Kônsa. The road from here onward to Thibaw passes through either Kônsa or Hônong. The direct route to Táphalai is by the Hônong road, branching off to the right some distance north of Hônong. The water-supply at Manpángkáng is limited. There are two small springs about ¼ mile east of village, and there is said to be a small stream about a mile to south-east of the village and east of the road to Kônsa. There is believed to be no good camping ground at Manpángkáng or near the sources of water-supply enumerated above, though shift may be made with such space as there is. In a march from Naungmôn to or towards Thibaw the natural stages are:—(1) Táti or Táséán, (2) Kônsa or Hônong, (3) Thibaw. These are, however, short stages, as barring the difficulty about camp and water half-way, the distance can be easily covered in two marches. The advantage of the Táséán route is that the river Namma can be forded there. The ferry plant on these rivers is very limited, consequently even a few hundred men and animals take one to two days to cross the Shan ferries. The transformation of the boats into rafts alone takes several hours even if the material for bridging and planking is ready to hand. There is yet another alternative, but somewhat longer route from Naungmôn to Thibaw, namely, *vid* the Katamung ferry and Pánghyo. Natives of Mansé recommend the following routes and stages from Mansé to Thibaw:— A (1) Nakun, about 10 miles, crossing Namma river near village of Namma. (2) Pánghyo, 10 to 12 miles. Road more or less parallel to left bank of Namma. (3) Kônsa, about 8 miles. (4) Thibaw. B (1) Nasaw, about 8 miles. (2) Nongkwai, about 15 miles, passing Naungmôn at 12th or 13th mile. (3) Kônsa, 17 miles. (4) Thibaw. If the third stage is too long, then from Nongkwai go *vid* Katamung ferry to Pánghyo, and so to Kônsa. It is important to note that Naungmôn and the country northward from

FROM MANDALAY TO THEINNI MYOMA *vid* LÁSHIO (NEW POST)—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE III—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Superintendent, Northern Shan States.	**1. Manpángkáng** —*cont.*			it to Inai and Pángkyem, and southward from it to Kônsa and Hônong is entirely severed from Sisôn, Pánglôn and Mansám by a difficult pathless tract, and by the Namyaw river. From Kônsa and Hônong there are good bullock roads to Sisôn and Pánglôn *vid* the Ta Phalai ferry over the Namma. The road from Pánglôn to Sisôn and Pánglôn to Pángkyem and Inai have been reported on elsewhere. From Sisôn to Naungmôn direct only men on foot can go. It appears, however, that a road practicable for pack transport could be made by bridging the deep nullahs and by making careful arrangements for fording the Namyaw. The ford is reported dangerous.
		2. Táphalai ...	M. F. 9 0	M. F. 25 2	General direction for 3 miles west, for 6 miles north, *i.e.*, on the whole course about north-north-west. Road fairly good. Country hilly and covered with teak and other jungle. At 3 miles is the junction of roads from Kônsa, Hônong, Manpángkáng, and Táphalai. From this point road to Kônsa runs south, and to Hônong south-east, that to Táphalai turns north. At 3¼ miles cross nullah by wooden bridge, then till end of 8th mile road follows the east of the low hills in a northerly direction. It then descends north-west for ½ mile to left bank of Namma, then ascends left bank for ½ mile to ferry near Phalai village. Only two or three boats at present available. Good camp, good water, fuel and fodder. No supplies. Abundant material for forming rafts obtainable from surrounding jungle. Few or no bamboos. Width of Namma 80 or 90 yards; depth considerable. From here as also from Táti and Táséán laden native boats descend Namma and Namtu to Thibaw. From here there are good roads west to Táti (about 7 miles) and north to Sisôn (about 6 miles). It is possible, as stated above, to descend by boats from here to Thibaw. A considerable number of boats, say 20 to 30, can be collected from the villages and ferries on the Namma from Táphalai to Katamung. Each boat can carry six to eight men, or from 500 to 1,000 lbs. of kit. The Namma from Táphalai to its junction with the Namtu, a distance of about 5 miles, is a succession of rapids over which the boats have to be dragged in the dry season. When the river is in flood the descent is easier. *Note.*—The following is an alternative route from Naungmôn to Thibaw *vid* Pánglôn. General direction as far as Pánglôn due west, thence due south. The road for the first 4 miles is practicable for pack animals, and thence for another 4 miles to the banks of the Naungán impracticable. So far the road follows the course of a nullah, repeatedly crossing and recrossing it. No bridges. The banks of the Naungán are 5 feet high and very steep: must be ramped. The ford itself is crossed by men stepping from boulder to boulder. Laden animals cannot ford it because between each boulder the water is as much as 3½ or 4 feet deep. The current is rapid and the bottom composed of large loose shifting stones; and the boulders just mentioned. The road throughout traverses thick jungle. The following villages are passed east of the Namyaw river and north of the road:—villages of Kongrán, Kaiyu, and Mawpai. On

FROM MANDALAY TO THEINNI MYOMA *viâ* LÁSHIO (NEW POST)—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE III—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Superintendent, Northern Shan States.	**2. Táphalai**—*cont.*			the banks of the Namyaw there is camping room for a small party. From the Namyaw river to Sisôn is 7 miles. This part of the road is practicable for pack transport. Thick jungle. Pass villages of Mansáng and Mankángpáng, about 2 miles east of Sisôn. Camp and water at Mansáng. Good camp and water at Sisôn. From Sisôn is direct road to Táti and Táphalai. From Sisôn to Pánglôn is 9 miles, first 3 miles good road, but next 3 miles to Nammi river are impracticable for pack transport. From Hathai on left bank of Nammi to Pánglôn good road. From Pánglôn there is a good road to Táti (? Mote, of map), where Namtu has to be crossed by a ferry. Táti is on right or south bank of Namtu. No village on north bank. From Táti to Thibaw is about 7 miles.

BRANCH I.

FROM PINTHA (*see* STAGE 3) TO LÉMA.

BY LIEUT. H. B. H. WRIGHT, R.E., NOVEMBER 1888.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Mandalay.	**1. Thándaung** ...	Miles. 8 to 9	Miles. 8 to 9	From Pintha post east and then south-east along good track fit for any pack transport passing Shwédaung and several villages through thin jungle with patches of cultivation to Thándaung, a small village with good water. Accommodation for about 100 men in kyaungs near.
		2. Léma ... ... Myitngé river, Léma chaung.	9 to 10	17 to 19	From Thándaung there are two roads. One along the stream from Thándaung right down to Léma; in places difficult, but passable for pack transport. There are some old stockades along this path, which strikes the Léma chaung about ½ mile west of Léma probably coming down close to Méztaung and then crossing the Léma chaung two or four times reaches Léma. The other path leads from Thándaung, in an easterly direction, over and along several spurs, until it descends by a steep zigzag path into a valley tributary to the Myitngé. The path along the valley is easy in the dry weather and almost perfectly level. No water is found from Thándaung until the Myitngé is reached at about 6 to 7 miles unless there is water in the stream along the valley (none in May 1887). The path then follows the right bank of the Myitngé up stream for 2 miles, almost impassable for mules or ponies, over sharp pointed rocks close to the river. A detachment of Mounted infantry with 20 mules went by this route in May 1887, and some of the mules fell into the river when climbing over the rocks. Léma lies about ¾ mile up the next valley, which flows into the Myitngé. Léma lies among mango and tamarind trees in a narrow valley with Taungma hill to the north-east and Mésataung hill to the west. There are some old paddy-fields to the south of the village where a camp could be formed. The village is completely surrounded by jungle except on this side, but as troops can move along the jungle skirting the paddy-fields, the village could probably be best surprised from this side, as there is a look-out post on the Maymyo road. The former road was found passable in July 1887 during heavy rains. The latter road would probably be quite impassable if the Myitngé were in flood.

From MANDALAY to THÔNZÉ viâ LAMAING.

I. B. COMPILATION, NOVEMBER 1888.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Mandalay.	**1. Lamaing** ...	17	0	17	0	*See* Route No. 50, Mandalay to Môgôk.
		2. Ônglut	11	4	28	4	Road level along a valley. General direction east. At 2 miles cross a stream. At 3¼ miles pass Kinywa on right (deserted) with a small kyaung in bad repair. Country up to this is open, principally paddy cultivation. From this on thick jungle, principally bamboo. At 3¼ miles pass to left (west) of lowest spurs of main range of hills, and reach Nyaungbintha at 8 miles. Cart road all the way. From this place the road to Ônglut runs north crossing the Laygi river at ¼ mile. Here the cart road stops. Thence through thick and thin jungle to Kyábin (10 miles). The road is not very good in the rains. Kyábin is a village of 25 houses. Population increasing fast. Position unhealthy, being in a cultivated basin where three or four villages meet. Kyaung burnt. Supplies of rice and vegetables to be obtained. Water got from stream close by. There is a road east to Letkawgyi, a road also runs to Taungdeik (top of hill), a difficult path. A road runs to Hmánzidaing (9½ miles) passing through a camp called Ywé (2¼ miles). There is no village at Ywé, but camping ground and water procurable. From Kyábin to Ywé the ascent is difficult. Ywé to Hmánzidaing not difficult. On leaving Kyábin the path improves, crosses a rapid stream twice. Jungle on either side, very thick and reaches Ônglut at 11¼ miles. Village burnt and deserted. Water can be got from stream. Just before reaching Ônglut the road curves to the east and passes through paddy-fields, crossing a small stream.
		3. Hmánzidaing. Thirty-two streams.	6	4	35	0	From Ônglut the road to Hmánzidaing is very bad, fairly level, but the path crosses a stream thirty-two times in 8 miles. This is only a camping ground. No kyaung or accommodation. At 1½ miles is a small knoll for a force of 50 men. Good water from stream close by. Half a mile further on the foot of the hill is reached; the ascent is very steep; mules just manage to ascend with the greatest difficulty. Twelve pack animals once took 3 hours ascending and 1½ descending. At 3 miles the summit is reached. Good grass obtainable on summit. At ½ mile on there is a good camping ground for a large force. Water near. At 2 miles pass Taungdaik, a deserted place.
	Superintendent, Northern Shan States.	**4. Kawpôksain** ...	13	0	48	0	Road rather more difficult, passes through tree jungle with frequent ascents and descents. A small village of 10 huts with a strong stockade. No supplies. Three-quarter mile from Kawpôksain is Sizôn, a large kyaung, which would accommodate 200 men or more.
		5. Thônzé. ... Three streams.	6	0	54	0	Road good through long grass. Cross three streams. The first stream has no name. It is bridged for laden ponies and bullocks. The second, the Panlaung stream, bridged, but bridge not fit for elephants. The third, the Kingôngyi stream, bridged and fit for laden cattle of every description.

FROM MANDALAY TO THÔNZÉ *viâ* LAMAING—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM LAMAING (STAGE 1) TO ÔNGLUT (STAGE 2).

I. B. COMPILATION, FEBRUARY 1888.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Mandalay.	**1. Ônglut**	M. F. 12 6	M. F. 12 6	A second route runs from Lamaing to Ônglut. Road runs north-east. Pass Tamagôn and Masigôn at ¼ mile and ¾ mile. Thin jungle and paddy-fields till Kinywa is passed on right at 3½ miles. This village is burnt. Road now turns north and enters thick bamboo jungle: it is cleared to 10 feet. Pass a small stream near Kinywa and two streams before entering Thapángain, 6¾ miles. Water and camping ground good. A large kyaung with stockade to accommodate 200 men at a pinch. Supplies of rice and vegetables. Water from stream close by. The road runs from here to Kyábin, first 2 miles swampy ground, with much elephant grass, crossing the same stream three times; it then goes through heavy jungle with undergrowth. A road also goes from here to Ôkpo (4 miles) and is fairly good till close to Ôkpo, when the swamp makes it difficult. Road on through thick jungle, but elevated and hard. At 12¾ miles reach Ônglut.

No. 55.

From MANDALAY to WÁPYUDAUNG viâ MADEYA and SINGU.

I. B. COMPILATION, 1888.

G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Mandalay.	**1. Madeya** ... Shwétachaung canal.	15 0	15 0	Madeya, a large village of 800 houses, good bazaars, &c., is 15 miles north of Mandalay Palace on the Bhamo road. The latter runs along a bund on the west of Shwétachaung. It is a fairly good cutcha road, the only bad creek being 300 yards north of Mandalay embankment, which ought to be bridged at once. The ground east of the road is covered with villages and scrub. It seems fairly dry now, but it is doubtful if troops could move across it except on the roads. There are numerous good bridges over the chaung. The country west of road is cultivated with paddy; it is wet, has no roads, and is quite unsuitable for the movements of any troops. One mile from Madeya there is a ford over the chaung, the ground on the east becomes suitable for the movements of infantry in extended order, and in places cavalry could manœuvre at a steady pace and with caution. From here there is a branch route to Zagabin, distant about 6 miles east.
		2. Yenatha ... Shwétachaung and Chaungmagyi.	12 0	27 0	The road is a fairly good cart road and runs north to Pinya, 2 miles. Here it crosses the Shwéta chaung by a bridge and runs in a north-easterly direction to the village of Thángaré (6 miles) on the left bank of the Chaungmagyi, which is crossed by a permanently established ferry. (In

FROM MANDALAY TO WÂPYUDAUNG *viâ* MADEYA AND SINGU—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Mandalay.	**2. Yenatha**—*cont.*			the opposite bank is a village of the same name Thángazé. The road now runs north to Yenatha and passes no more villages on the way. Carts can be obtained at Madéya, Pinya, and Yenatha. Water-supply is plentiful and good. Food to be had in the shape of rice and vegetables. Road bad during the rains, especially between Thángazé and Yenatha, which is mostly paddy-fields. Yenatha contains 200 houses. Accommodation in zayáts and pôngyi kyaungs. There is a police post (one non-commissioned officer and 50 rifles) stockaded and capable of containing about 300 men. Good encamping ground outside post. From here there is a road to Zagabin, 9 miles, passable by carts throughout crossing the Madeya river at Salé just opposite Zagabin.
		3. Shwégôndainzu.	M. F. 13 0	M. F. 40 0	The whole road from Yenatha to Pinlé-eng is a continuous string of villages, all apparently in well-to-do circumstances, supporting one or more kyaungs, and all maintaining a considerable amount of ground in cultivation. Paddy was all cut, but each village seemed to have a fair amount of cattle, poultry, &c. On the march to Singu the longer road had to be taken to visit each village, but on the return the shorter line was taken. Road runs north-west through thin jungle. At 1 mile jungle becomes thick, principally consisting of bamboo; the general direction of the lower spurs of the range is followed, but at a greater distance (2 miles or more). At 5½ miles pass a hill on the left. At 6 miles Pinlé-eng, village of 50 or 60 houses; kyaung in good repair, but small, with zayáts. Would give cover to 100 men. To the west of the village is a large area partly under cultivation. It is about 2 miles square and appears to be mostly under water in the wet season. Two roads run from Pinlé-eng to Shwégôndainzu, the cart road being 1 mile longer; the latter runs north for 4 miles, then north-west always on the level; the shorter road runs generally north-west and crosses low hills— (i) The cart road runs north for 2 miles from Pinlé-eng through thin jungle. The jungle then becomes thick and continues so for 4 miles. At 6 miles from Pinlé-eng, 12½ to 13 from Yenatha the road runs through paddy cultivation up to village of Shwégôndainzu. (ii) The shorter road runs north-west 2 miles through thin jungle. At 2½ miles pass Magwédaya, a small village of 15 to 20 houses; road then crosses the neck between two hills by a gradual ascent. The path which up to Magwédaya was a cart track here becomes a mere path, rough in parts, but everywhere passable for transport animals. The descent is also gradual, the road running through thin jungle. At 5 miles pass village of Shwémyindin, small and only six or seven huts. From this 1 mile through paddy-fields to Shwégôndainzu. Total 12 miles. Large village, 100 houses, three kyaungs, each in a separate enclosure with numerous zayáts. Kyaungs are not in very good repair. Water is obtained from wells, of which there are one or more at each kyaung. Shwégôndainzu is the most southern of a cluster of villages known as Kyunzi, Thabôgôn, Taungyinzayátgôn, Lepángôn, &c.

FROM MANDALAY TO WÁPYUDAUNG *viâ* MADEYA AND SINGU—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
	G.O.C. Mandalay District. Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Mandalay.	**4. Singu (Nga Singu).** Irrawaddy river.	12 4	52 4	From Shwégôndaingu the road runs north-east to Shwébyi, ½ mile. It then crosses the Kadetkyin creek, now dry, about 60 yards broad. On the other bank is Thabogôn; the road then runs north for 2½ miles. At 3 miles Nyaungwun, 60 houses, two pôngyi kyaungs, inhabited but in bad repair. One mile further north is Ngwédaung, about 50 houses and one kyaung (in bad repair). There is one thugyi of this circle, which consists of Myaungwun, Ngwédaung, and another village. The spurs of the hills are now approached again and the road passes through thin jungle and cultivation for 3 miles to Minywa. (The above is the longer road, a shorter one runs along a "bund" which divides the Maungma lake into two and runs more directly north-west.) By this road, which branches to the left at Nyaungwun, about 1 mile is saved, and it can be traversed by carts, although the last ½ mile, before reaching Minywa, after leaving the bund is heavy going. At 7 miles Minywa, 40 houses, one kyaung, and zayáts capable of accommodating 100 men. Water from two wells. At 7¾ miles north-west pass Kôko, a village burnt some time ago, and only containing some five or six huts at present. From Kôko road runs past Kampa to Lepánhla, reported to be a short distance north. After leaving Kôko a river running north-east to south-west is crossed but nearly dry. Reach Kampu at 9 miles; 20 houses, kyaung and zayáts; small accommodation. At 10 miles pass Ywa Sindaw, with kyaung; about 20 houses. The road now circles to the west and bending south-west reaches Singu, chiefly passing through cultivation and long grass, the country being low and evidently considerably flooded in the rainy season. A shorter path cuts off this bend, but is said to cross an unfordable creek crossed by a foot-bridge; only this path takes a straight line from Kampu to Singu. Singu, a large village on Irrawaddy. Myoôk, Maung Thé. Numerous kyaungs and zayáts. About 5 miles north, and on opposite bank is Kyaukmyaung.
		5. Nwégôn ...	11 0	63 4	A deserted village, distant about 11 miles. No difficulties were experienced on the road, it being a fair one for carts. This place is not suitable for a halting place, the water being indifferent and the camping ground small and confined and surrounded by dense jungle.
	Comm., Northern Div., and Deputy Comm., Bhamo.	**6. Wápyudaung**...	20 0	83 4	This march was long and difficult, being through bamboo jungles and over rocky ground and, except in three places, no water could be procured on the road, which a short distance from Nwegôn becomes a mere path. There are no villages *en route*, Taungyi (5 miles) and Hlawzin (16 miles) being both deserted. The Singu district ends about 6 miles from Nwegôn, and a strip of the Thingadaw runs up from the west about 3 miles in breadth. The camping ground is open and large enough for a force of about 300 men. Water, from a stream, is good. Supplies of rice and paddy obtainable from the village, but grass is scarce and bamboo leaves are the only substitute for fodder.

FROM MANDALAY TO WÁPYUDAUNG *viâ* MADEYA AND SINGU—*continued.*

BRANCH I.

FROM YENATHA TO NUNG-É.

I. B. COMPILATION, 1888.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Mandalay.	**1. Kadetkyin** ...	9 0	9 0	Country open and covered with thin jungle. Road practicable for carts. Cross six small nullahs in this stage. At 1½ miles a road branches off to Leguléywa. At 2 miles the deserted village of Ulambaw is passed, lying about ½ a mile to the west of the road. Three-quarters of a mile beyond pass the village of Tamlu, 30 houses. At 4½ miles a road branches off eastward, running to Zagabin, and at 5 miles one running northwards towards Singu. Kadetkyin is a village of 70 houses. There is one pôngyi kyaung capable of containing two companies, and good ground for encamping on to north of village. Water from stream.
		2. Ubiyégalé ...	12 0	21 0	For the first 6 miles the road runs across the open plain and is the same in character as the last stage. The Dandin chaung is crossed several times, also several other small nullahs. For the last 6 miles the path lies over hilly country and through thick jungle, the ascents and descents being steep and difficult for loaded animals. The Dandin chaung is nearly always fordable, except immediately after very heavy rain; bed sandy; banks easy. At 9½ miles reach a *sakhán* or halting place. No village. Water from a small spring. At 10 miles cross a nullah with a little water in it. At 11 miles pass a small spring. Ubiyégalé is a deserted village. Camping ground to the north of the village. Water from a chaung. From here a road runs westward to Ngwéôbaw (*see* Route No. 96).
		3. Nung-é ...	7 0	28 0	At 1 mile pass the village of Ubiyégyi and at 4 miles reach Dandin, a small Shan village of five houses. The Ubé chaung is crossed several times. Country thick jungle. Path through the hills steep and very difficult for loaded animals. From Dandin path runs west to Ledaung (Ledawywa) 3½ miles where the road from Zagabin joins in (*see* Route No. 50, Branch I) and crosses the Ledaung chaung several times. At 7 miles reach the deserted Shan village of Nung-é.

No. 56.

From MANDALAY to WUNDWIN viâ PYINEI.

I. B. COMPILATION, MARCH 1888.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Comm., Central Div., &c., Sagaing.	**1. Ava** ... ... Myitngé river.	14 0	14 0	*Vide* Route No. 51, Mandalay to Myingyán.

FROM MANDALAY TO WUNDWIN *vid* PYINZI—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Sagaing.	**2. Chaungwa** ...	14 0	28 0	*Vide* Route No. 4, Central Division, as far as Sagayin (7 miles from Ava). Leaving Sagayin road runs south for ½ a mile, where it meets the Ava-Wundwin road. The road now turns south-south-west past large ruined pagoda, and runs through low cultivated ground and then through low jungle. This portion of the road would be impracticable during the rains. At 9½ miles reach small village of Nazinyain. From Nazinyain road passes through low-lying ground impassable during rains the whole distance from Sagayin to Chaungwa. The road through clearing 100 feet wide through the jungle. At 14 miles reach Chaungwa. There is an alternative route from Sagayin to Chaungwa, which is the only route practicable in the rains. It branches off from the Ava-Wundwin road at Kinywa ¼ mile south of Sagayin, *vide* Ava-Wundwin road south, and runs west-south-west through Yégyi to Chaungwa. This route is 2 miles longer. Chaungwa: Large village; 130 houses; no bazaar Fort in which there is accommodation for 200 men, 120 by 80 yards earthern parapet revetted with iron band and wicket gabions, two bastions, ditch 6 feet deep. Water-supply rather scarce in dry season.
		3. Thindein ...	9 2	37 2	Leaving Chaungwa Fort the road runs due south, leaving the village of Chaungwa on the left. Scrub jungle on each side of road which is good and fit for carts at all seasons. At 2 miles cross dry nullah (no bridge but fordable in rains) and enter village of Ingán. One pôngyi kyaung (new) holding 50 men. Village of Aléywa on other side of nullah. Village of Kyonpu ¼ mile on right of road. All these three are small villages; no bazaar. From Ingán road runs through cultivation for 2 miles and then through thick jungle to Buyôk (5½ miles). Large village. No kyaungs or sayáts. Thirty houses. Road still runs due south through 100 feet clearing. At 7½ miles village of Thetpán (deserted 2nd March 1888). Open country for 1 mile after leaving Thetpán. At 8¼ miles cross dry nullah. No bridge; 20 feet broad and steep banks, but practicable for carts and fordable in rains. Road now runs through thick jungle. At 9¼ miles reach Thindain. Big village. One kyaung, five sayáts, 60 houses, all deserted.
	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Myingyán.	**4. Pyinzi**	11 6	49 0	Road good through jungle, ½ mile south of Thindain, cross dry nullahs passable in rains. At 2 miles reach Gwésôn. Small village. Leaving Gwésôn road runs due south through very thick jungle. At 6¾ miles reach Kaana. There are two villages between which a chaung runs. One kyaung on south side of village; 200 houses in the two villages. Road continues south through very thick jungle, and at 11½ miles reaches Pyinzi; large village; 300 houses; bazaar; two kyaungs. Chenna and grass obtainable and water good. Much cultivation round village. Land very fertile. Chief crops paddy, cholum, sessamum, cotton, and chenna.

FROM MANDALAY TO WUNDWIN *vid* PYINZI—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Southern Divn., and Deputy Commissioner, Myingyán.	**5. Taungbo** ... Two nullahs.	12	2	61	2	Direction of road south-east through cultivation and jungle; fairly open and road in good condition and level. At 5 miles pass Paungtha village (60 houses) and cross sandy bed of nullah. Water good. At 7½ miles pass Yôgán road through cultivation. Beyond Yôgán a good road has been cleared through thick jungle. Immediately before reaching Taungbo cross the sandy bed of a nullah. Village of 100 houses. Accommodation in kyaungs and zayats bad. Well water good and plentiful. A large number of cattle here. Big pagoda ½ mile before Taungbo. Good camping ground for 300 men with a built reservoir and tank of good water.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commissioner, Eastern Divn., and Deputy Commissioner, Meikri a.	**6. Wundwin** ... Two nullahs and several small ravines.	12	0	73	2	From Taungbo the road, bad in wet weather, runs through cultivation to Kángyi, a small village of 40 houses with a few cattle and good water. Passing Kángyi, the road crosses a dry nullah and passes the village of Kánswé, about ½ mile to the left of the road. From here the road has been cleared through jungle and at 6 miles from Taungbo passes the small deserted village of Nbagôn, situated on rising ground surrounded by jungle. From here the road is level to Pyazu and crosses a dry sandy nullah just before reaching that village. From here a good level road runs to Wundwin. *See* Route No. 6, Lower Burma Division.

No. 57.

From MÁNSI (KAYINGÔN) to PAYANI.

BY CAPT. W. HUSSEY-WALSH, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, 16TH MARCH 1891.

G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Katha.	**1. Kôngauk** ... Namma chaung about 15 yards wide and 2 feet deep, firm bed.	13	0	...		General direction for the first day's march north-east. We passed the village of Taungyi within the 1st mile about ¾ of a mile from Mánsi. The track is at first through paddy-fields, then jungle. About 1½ miles from Mánsi the road goes through the village of Nawgôn; three or four houses. We crossed the Namma chaung about 1½ miles further on; bed of stream firm; the track continues through jungle and recrosses this stream about 1 mile further on. Half a mile beyond is the village of Sanyasdain; five houses; crosses the same stream about ¼ of a mile beyond; slight ascent and 1 mile from stream left the village of Makyodaw on the left of the road, about ½ of a mile off. Three-quarters of a mile beyond is the deserted village Hwédain; about 15 houses. The road for the last 2 miles is undulating and good; continues undulating for the next 2 miles or so; Jungle at first dense and high then thinner crosses a chaung; bamboo jungle. On the other side passes the village of Kyetkyát. After crossing the chaung at Kyetkyát a very muddy bit near the stream, and bridge. Enters paddy-fields leaving the villages of Natawgalé (eight houses)

FROM MÁNSI (KAYINGÔN) TO PAYANI—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Katha.	**1. Kôngauk**—*cont.*					on the right, and Kômbutaw (17 houses) on the left. Kôngauk kyaung about ¼ of a mile beyond; two zayáts and kyaung; accommodation for 100 men.
		2. Payani ... Méza chaung.	**12**	**0**	24	0	Leaving the kyaung we pass through the village of Kôngauk; 9 hours. General direction to Payani north-east. Track is at first through paddy-fields across a chaung about 20 feet wide. The track continues after a slight ascent crossing and recrossing this chaung (the Nawa chaung) for the next 5 miles, as also along the bed of the stream. (Care should be taken at a place where a very large tree has fallen across this stream to keep *close* to the right bank when going underneath.) The road continues very indifferent, stony, and rocky. Tômôlwa, about 6 miles from Kôngauk, is completely burnt. Leaving Tômôlwa the ascent of a hill commences, at first gradual for about 500 feet, then very steep for about 200 feet; level for a short way, then a further rise of about 300 feet; after a short descent a small chaung is crossed and another hill is ascended for about 200 feet followed by a gradual ascent the whole way to the plains; one or two open places, the rest dense jungle. On reaching the foot of the hill we came to the Méza chaung, passed the village of Manyaung (deserted) on the right. About 1½ miles north of this is the village of Payani; 21 houses; strongly stockaded.

No. 58.

From MÁNSI to TAUNGTHÔNLÔN PEAK.

BY LIEUT. C. R. OWEN, 2ND OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY, MARCH 1891.

G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Katha.	**1. Magyigón** ...	**9**	**2**	9	2	Deserted village; country open and uncultivated between Tônthôn (2½ miles) and Ma-in (5½ miles). Road good, crossing three or four nullahs (dry). Main is a village of 20 houses; situated on stream. Accommodation in kyaung and zayát for 80 men. Partly destroyed stockade on west side overlooking river. Paddy plentiful; cattle and rice obtainable. At 9½ miles Magyigón six houses.
		2. Komokán ...	**13**	**4**	23	6	Good road to Komokán. At 7½ miles Nanantôn, 15 houses. Paddy and water available; at 13½ miles Komokán.
		3. Nánsakhán ...	**6**	**4**	29	2	Road very bad; small bridle path. Nán-sakhán has no bazar, paddy ga-

FROM MÁNSI TO TAUNGTHÔNLÔN PEAK—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Katha.	**4. Môté**	10	0	39	2	No village, only small camping ground close to river; water excellent. Road from Nánsakhán through almost impassable jungle; path had to be cut.
		5. Kyaukgôn (Camping ground).	11	0	50	2	Road steep and hilly but good when cleared; partly along narrow ridge or saddle, in some places narrowing to only 6 or 8 feet.
		6. Camping ground.	10	0	60	2	Road very hilly and almost impassable for mule transport; nearest water from hill-top.
		7. Hill-top, Taungthônlôn.	5	0	65	2	Road fair till 1 mile from top, then very steep and impassable for mule transport.

The following route is also given on the same authority as above. It appears to be in all respects preferable to the above being shorter and easier, besides passing through a country whence more supplies are forthcoming:—

FROM TAUNGTHÔNLÔN PEAK TO MÁNSI.

G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Katha.	**1. Pansinkyauk camp.**	10	0	...		Old ruined kyaung on top of hill; level plateau 300 yards in circumference covered with thin jungle easily cleared. Excellent view obtainable. Only camping ground near water. Road from top of hill very bad for mule transport.
		2. Camping ground.	12	0	22	0	Road level and passable for mule transport, but for jungle (dense) which had to be cleared the whole way. Good water in stream.
		3. Samôt	6	0	28	0	Road much improved, passing through dense jungle; passable for mule transport. Ten houses (poor); good water; paddy and provisions plentiful.
		4. Taungôn ...	7	4	35	4	Road good; 15 houses; provisions plentiful; ducks and chickens obtainable; also paddy and good water.
		5. Mánsi	12	0	47	4	Road very good, chiefly through young teak forest.

No. 59.

From MÁNSI to WUNTHO viâ MANYU.

BY MAJOR J. H. SEWELL, NORFOLK REGIMENT, ASSISTANT-ADJUTANT-GENERAL, JANUARY 1892.

G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commr., Northern Divn., and Dy. Commr., Katha.	**1. Kya-in**	8	0	8	0	Road across paddy-fields ¾ mile to village of Ké-u. Bamboo jungle with one small hill cut for cart road. Road through bamboo and tree jungle at 6

FROM MÁNSI TO WUNTHO *viâ* MANYU—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Katha.	**1. Kya-in**—*cont.*					miles, the road (foot with bridges) in a south-east direction to Pyébin, 2 miles. Village west of road and ¼ of a mile south of a large tank bridged for foot-passenger on and off. There is a tank with a large pagoda. The cart road runs round west end of tank. There is small bungalow, Public Works Department, and sheds for 50 men.
		2. Sagadaung ...	13	0	21	0	At ½ mile a road comes in from Pyébin, a good wide foot track, bridged, through thin tree jungle, distant 1½ miles. At 2 miles the Pimbôn-Bamauk east road turns off south. From this point in the road is a foot track well cleared and easy. At Lé-u 5 miles a road from Pimbôn, 3 miles off, joins from the east. At 7 miles Manka, here a road runs west to Mankágalé, a large village west of road with a smaller one ¼ mile south and east of road. Road from Mankágalé joins in ½ mile north of village. There is here a large kyaung and three zayáts. Road continues a good foot track; level except for a short distance at 9½ miles where the (deserted) village of Sidôngán is passed. At 11 and 12 miles are deep nullahs bridged for foot-passengers, and at 12½ miles a road to Pehinga (Bamauk-Pimbôn road) runs in from north-north-east by Letwin and Pinnayu. Sagadaung is a small village (30 houses) fenced with three others within a radius of ¾ mile along the edge of an extensive paddy clearing. Water from stream and wells. North of the village is a kyaung and a Public Works Department hut for troops (100 men); also a zayát and a grassy clearing which would camp a battalion. There are fine trees east of the village.
		3. Manyu	7	4	28	4	This section of the road runs through more undulating country. At 1 mile it passes a kyaung on a hill and Pather village on the west, it then crosses paddy-fields and the stream running north, past Maungaw village and rises slightly (4°) along a ridge to 2 miles and descends at 3 miles, crosses a small stream and ascends another easy ridge to 4 miles, then descends on to level ground to Sakhan, passing the branch road to Bamauk *viâ* Tabundain. At 4¾ miles there is a village on the west of the side of a small hill, 25 houses and two other villages at ¼ mile south and west respectively. There are three small zayáts and a kyaung ¼ of a mile on. The road crosses paddy-fields to kyaung and village noted above then runs along a level spur through thin tree jungle with one or two slight undulations to Manyu, a large stockaded village, with a large paddy clearing. The post is just north of the village consisting of a kyaung and one zayát and two bamboo houses, one for two officers and one for men of police. The post is strongly stockaded. There are roads south to Wuntho and west 23 miles over hilly country to Hawyán. Water from well in villages good. The whole road is an excellent one and quite practicable throughout for Burmese carts, and with a small amount of ramping, bridging, and cutting, would be fit for a tonga. The greater part can be ridden at a canter; the general direction throughout is south-south-west. From here the road to Wuntho (distant 48 miles) has been tra-

FROM MÁNSI TO WUNTHO *viâ* MANYU—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commr., Northern Divn., and Deputy Commr., Katha.	**3. Manyu**—*cont.*			versed, but not yet fully reported on. The onward stages would probably be as follows:— 4 Myindaukta. 5. Mankin. 6. Kyáhumaw. 7. Aungbin. 8. Satwégyin. 9. Wuntho. But as the road is in places evidently very difficult except for foot-passengers, parties with pack transport might take longer; the whole journey would thus be from 9 to 12 marches.

BRANCH I.

FROM SAGADAUNG (STAGE 2) TO PEHINGA (*see* ROUTE No. 25).

BY MAJOR J. H. SEWELL, NORFOLK REGIMENT, ASSISTANT-ADJUTANT-GENERAL, JANUARY 1892.

			M. F.	M. F.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commr., Northern Divn., and Dy. Commr., Katha.	**1. Haipi**	6 0	6 0	Road turns off the Mánsi road ¼ mile north of Sagadaung and runs north-east part the villages of Mawkadaw, Pennigán, Okshitgôn, Letdwin (4 miles) to Haipi.
		2. Pehinga ...	12 0	18 0	Thence to Pehinga is 12 miles over a hill range.

BRANCH II.

FROM SAKHÁN (*see* STAGE 3) TO BAMAUK (*see* ROUTE No. 25).

BY MAJOR J. H. SEWELL, NORFOLK REGIMENT, ASSISTANT-ADJUTANT-GENERAL, JANUARY 1892.

G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Katha.	**1. Namundain** ...	12 4	12 4	Road runs east leaving the Sakhán-Sagadaung road 200 yards north of village and runs across paddy-fields to Natôngán ¼ mile, then for another ¼ mile east-south-east through tree jungle and then north to 2 miles along a low ridge when the road turns east-north-east to Ya Yu 2½ miles. It is bridged for foot-passengers. There is a pôngyi chaung on hill ½ mile west of village, village of some 20 houses fenced. Road runs out of the village north and runs along a bridge for ¼ mile and then descends to a stream running north-west at 3½ miles. Here are two tracts, the right one being kept and on over the same ridge and through thickish bamboo jungle which wants clearing in places in north-north-east direction to 4½ miles when the village of Myingán, six houses on a small ridge overlooking paddy-fields, is passed through, the road descends to a stream at 4¾ miles and passes site for new village, then across paddy-fields, on north side of which a track to Sagadaung (said to be 2 miles) turns off west. Then north-east along left banks of stream to Kyunbintha (*see* notes below), eight houses with taungya of paddy, at 5½ miles. Track then turns east by south and runs along a hill side rising steadily, passing Kyauktaw, six houses, at 6 miles and turns north-east through cleared jungle bending to east by north to 7½ miles when the road runs on to Tabundain village 200 yards on, and bears to the left to Sahé. The for new village, then across paddy-fields on north side of

FROM MÁNSI TO WUNTHO *vid* MANYU—*continued.*

BRANCH II—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Katha.	**1. Namundain** —*cont.*			last 2½ miles a steady rise, a good foot-track, but somewhat stiff in parts. Tabundain, a fenced village of 10 houses; water good from wells. Hills all round. Road for a mile very steep and then on alongside of a high hill, road steep in places and somewhat narrow. At 10 miles track direct to Pehinga (said to be 6 miles) turns off north-east and is reported as leading direct into the plain. This would undoubtedly be the best cross road from Manyu to Bamauk, as only one hill is crossed. Road running east and east by north to 11 miles, where it descends. Bamauk is visible from here lying east-south-east. The road continues to descend in a east-south-east and east direction to 12 miles where there is a very steep descent for ¼ mile and then ¼ mile fairly level to a stream on the right bank of which is a kyaung and Namundain (upper), a village of 10 houses. The lower village is 200 yards down the stream, which runs east by north and north out of the valley.
		2. Bamauk ...	M. F. 9 0	M. F. 21 4	Descending the valley, crossing the stream twice, the road then ascends a steep, woody hill to 1 mile and descends again to a similar valley at 1¾ miles, through bamboo jungle. At 2 miles is the village of Sahé, 10 houses, in a valley surrounded by hills. The road follows and crosses a stream running north for ¼ mile and climbs a hill similar to the last to 2¾ miles and descends to the Bamauk valley, reaching Mawteik at 3½ miles. This consists of three villages spread over ¾ mile. Road runs across paddy-fields north-east till it strikes the Bamauk-Mánsi road 5 miles west of the latter place.

Note 1.—If marching from Manyu to Bamauk—

First stage	...	Kyunbintha ...	8 miles.
Second stage	...	Mawteik	13 „
		or	
		Kônyo	15 „
Third stage	...	Mawteik *en route* to Katha	19 „

Note 2.—If marching from Manyu to Katha—

First stage	...	Kyunbintha ...	8 miles.
Second stage	...	Pehinga	11 „
Third stage	...	Bamauk	8 „

This is a better road, as it avoids two hills, though possibly 3 miles longer.

No. 60.

From MANTÔN to MANPUN.

BY MAJOR J. H. SEWELL, NORFOLK REGIMENT, ASSISTANT-ADJUTANT-GENERAL, JANUARY 1890.

G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commr., Northern Div., and Dy. Commr., Ruby Mines.	**1. Manpun (Dazit).** Five streams.	12 0	12 0		Follow the Gammaw road as far as Manpángyi, 2 miles. Here the two roads to Gammaw divide. The south one is taken. Pass Manpángalé at 2½ miles, Kachin village of nine

FROM MANTÔN TO MANPUN—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Ruby Mines.	**1. Manpun (Dasit)**—*cont.*			houses. Here road to Laughain turns off to south. Road on level through taungya to 2¾ miles. Road furcates right to Gammaw. Follow left-hand road, which descends, steep and bad, to a stream at 3¾ miles; cross another stream 100 yards further on, and then ascend through thin jungle, steep, to 4¼ miles. Here a road comes in from north-east. Road on level to village, Kachin, 10 houses. Water on south, scanty. Road leaves the village in southerly direction and runs from end to end at 205°, distance as the crow flies 4¼ miles. Descend steep hill to ½ mile. Here cross a small stream 500 feet below Pángpé. Ascend 1 furlong and run through taungya, descending steadily to a stream at 1½ miles, 20 feet wide and 1 foot deep. Road now ascends steadily to 2½ miles. Here a road joins from the east. Continue through bamboo jungle, level to 3¾ miles, Kachin village of Rôbáng, 20 large houses. Road then descends and is rather rough to 4⅞ miles. Cross paddy-clearing and a stream 30 feet wide and 1 foot deep. From this point the road ascends steadily to Manpun, a Palaung village of 30 houses and a kyaung, at 6¾ miles. The road from the stream runs through low jungle. Road on to Dasit, level and broad, except at 7¾ miles, where it descends to a good stream, and ascend immediately after to kyaung and Palaung village of nine houses. Here is a group of pagodas; ¼ mile further on is an old red brick pagoda, which is a great land-mark, the ground all round being cleared. From here are visible Mômeik, Bernardmyo signal station, Yébôn, Pwa-án, Taungyi, Heinlôn, Loiya, and Mantôn signal hill. Accommodation for 100 men in kyaung and zayats. Water good from stream and springs. Grass plentiful from valley lying west.

MANPUN can also be reached FROM MANTÔN *viâ* MANMAUK AND HUMÔNG, as follows:—

FROM MANPUN TO MANTÔN *viâ* MANMAUK.

BY H. F. HERTZ, ESQ., BURMA POLICE, FEBRUARY 1890.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Ruby Mines.	**1. Humông** ... One stream.	**10 0**	10 0	General direction of road east by south. The road leaves Manpun past the old pagoda and runs down a spur, being narrow and indifferent, to 2 miles. Here a small stream and boggy bit of ground is crossed. This would probably be impassable in the rains. Road still indifferent rises to Pángsu, 4 miles, a Palaung village of 10 houses. Accommodation in a kyaung for 20 men. Good water from a spring. The road on is good and undulating and well kept. Two springs are crossed and the Taungbaing border is crossed *en route*. The jungle is pretty light. Humông is a Palaung village of 10 houses and one kyaung to hold 50 men. Several small Kachin villages are close by, one of four houses being within 200 yards. Water good, but scanty, from spring.
		2. Manmauk ...	**8 0**	18 0	General direction north by west. The road is good, except between the 3rd and 5th miles, where it is narrow and bad for transport. It is fairly level throughout. A Kachin (Maru tribe) village of 30 houses. Water from a spring good and plentiful. Humông is a Palaung village of 10 houses and one kyaung

FROM MONTÔN TO MANPUN—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commr., Northern Divn., and Deputy Commr., Ruby Mines.	**3. Mantôn** ... One stream.	8	0	26	0	Road fair and undulating, passing through thick jungle as far as Raoting, 5 miles (burnt), a Kachin (Lakun) village. It then passes through paddy-fields and is after that a fair road to 7 miles. Here cross paddy-fields and stream and ascend to Mantôn.

No. 61.

From MAYMYO (PYINULWIN) to KALAGWÉ.

BY LIEUT. H. B. WRIGHT, R.E., 1887.

G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commr., N. Divn., Mandalay.	**1. Naungthakaw.**	10	4	10	4	*See* Route No. 63, Alternative No. I.
	Superintendent, Northern Shan States.	**2. Sizôn**	11	0	21	4	From Naungthakaw there are two roads. One leads through Médaw, which is 5 miles distant, and thence to Lôntwé and runs as follows: Through low hills within places steep gradients, but nowhere very difficult. Good except near Médaw, where rain water does not drain off, and so makes the road very heavy and rough. It is also bad at a point where it crosses some paddy-fields below Médaw. Médaw contains one good kyaung and three zayâts, which could accommodate about 60 men, and about 30 houses. It is situated on a spur of the hills. Hence the road is fair, but in places swampy in the wet weather, to Lôntwé, distance about 19 miles. The other better road leads as follows: An easy road for pack transport over undulating country passing through Tangahaing, Ingu, Thayetkôn, Nyabin, and Chaungyi to Sizôn, a deserted village. Some five kyaungs which were inhabited by pôngyis in July 1887.
		3. Lôntwé ...	10	0	31	4	Road over undulating country fairly open through Kôngyi to Lôntwé crossing numerous small streams, most of which are bridged. Thônzé can be seen from several points along this road. Lôntwé lies in an open plain slightly undulating, with some marshy ground on the north and east.
		4. Kalagwé ...	9	0	40	4	Water from spring. An easy road through open undulating country, crossing two or three small streams. This portion could easily be made practicable for carts. Kalagwé is now deserted, but once was a fine village with large kyaungs and some zayâts. Stream supplying good water runs near the village. The whole district round Kalagwé has been devastated and is now almost depopulated. There is another route to Kalagwé through Thônzé.

FROM MAYMYO (PYINULWIN) TO KALAGWÉ—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM MAYMYO TO KALAGWÉ *viâ* MÉDAW.

BY LIEUT. J. A. S. TULLOCH, R.E., 1887.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	F.	Distances. Total. M.	F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Superintendent, Northern Shan States.	**1. Médaw** .. ... Small stream, fordable.	7	4	7	4	Direction north. Direct but difficult pony track across hills. Steep gradients. Pass village of Naukángyi (1½ miles) and Sésébin (3½ miles). An alternative route is by a good pony road to Naungthakaw (10½ miles). (*See* Route No. 63, Alternative I, and then by easy pony road to Médaw (4½ miles), total 15 miles). The latter road is much the best. At Médaw small village, one kyaung, and two zayáts. Water from stream and some supplies.
		2. Lôntwé ...	16	0	23	4	As above.
		3. Kalagwé ...	9	0	32	4	

No. 62.

From MAYMYO (Stage 4) to LÉMA and PINSÔK.

BY LIEUT. H. B. H. WRIGHT, R.E., NOVEMBER 1888.

G.C.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Mandalay.	**1. Pongôn** ...	12	4	12	4	Road from Maymyo leads in a south-south-east direction crossing the ends of two marshes in the first 4 miles, then over a gentle spur; to Pathein, a village of about 40 houses, situated on the end of a small spur running north and south. The roads up the spur are steep. A small patch of ground on the spur is available for a camp for about 100 to 150 men and a small space in the valley which is marshy. Distance to Pathein 6 miles, road passable for carts thus far. Pack transport only can be used further on. As far as Pathein there are two alternative routes, one branches off from the above road at about the 3rd mile and leads south to Naungyi, a village wit' some fine kyaungs. From Naungyi gentle descent to Pathein. Naungyi can also be reached from Singaung on the Pintha-Maymyo road, from which it is about 4 miles distant. The other road to Pathein leads from Maymyo fort and through the village and across the long bridge to the north-east, and thence skirts the marshy ground and joins the road first described at about a mile from Pathein. The country passed through by all three roads is for the most part covered with light jungle, ground undulating. From Pathein the road leads over some small steep spurs and is a mere bridle path through thin jungle crossing two or three small streams. Reach Engbôk, at 9½ miles, passing Pawpyin, which lies in a fertile valley about 1 mile to the left of the road. Engbôk is a village of about 30 houses with some paddy, sugar-cane, and Indian-corn cultivation [illegible] miles south Pongôn a small village on

FROM MAYMO (STAGE 4) TO LÉMA AND PINSÔK—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandaley District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Mandalay.	**1. Pongôn** —*cont.*			high ground, whence a good view of the surrounding country can be obtained. A little open ground for camp or bivouac. The village houses have several times been used for the accommodation of 100 to 150 men. Forage plentiful. Water good from a small stream to the east of the village. Indian corn and garden cultivation.
		2. Léma ... ... Léma chaung.	M. F. 10 0	M. F. 22 4	Road as before descending to the site of Baw village at 1 mile which was burnt with a fine kyaung and some zayáts in May 1887 by order of the then Assistant Commissioner, when found occupied by dacoits. There are some inhabited villages close by. Hence the road leads south-south-west for about 4 miles over easy ground with gentle descent through bamboo and tree jungle. Many mango trees in the jungle. Then a very steep descent for about a mile to the Léma chaung. The road then leads for the remainder of the way about 4 miles along the valley through large forest trees crossing the Léma chaung (20 yards wide and about 1 foot deep, except during or after heavy rain), three times before reaching Léma. The stream is bunded at Léma, forded just below the bund, and Léma village entered by a gate in a thorn hedge. A small water channel runs through the village, the remainder of the stream runs to the west of the village. For description of Léma *see* Route No. 53, Branch I. A mile before reaching Léma a path leads off to the right along a tributary valley to Mézataung, a strong position occupied by the dacoits in June 1887. A path leads on beyond Léma to the Myitngé and along its right bank up stream to Shwégadaungwé, a whirlpool in the Myitngé about 5 miles from Léma. Opposite the mouth of the Léma chaung the Myitngé is very rapid and cannot be crossed. About a mile above or ½ mile below the river could be crossed on rafts made of bamboo and transport could be swum across.
		3. Pinsôk	3 0	25 4	From Pongôn to Pinsôk pass through Baw and then continue for about 2 miles in east-south-east direction to Pinsôk from which village the dacoit position on Tawma was attacked in May 1887. There is a path connecting Pinsôk and Léma passable for pack transport, but difficult. There is also said to be another path passing through Tawma impassable for transport or ponies.

No. 63.

From MAYMYO to THÔNZÉ.

BY LIEUT. S. WILLCOCK, 2ND GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT, MAY 1889.

G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commr., Northern Div., &c., Mandalay.	**1. Wetwin** ...	12 0	12 0	*See* Route No. 53, Stage 5.

FROM MAYMYO TO THÔNZÉ—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Mandalay.	**2. Bámbwé** ...	9	0	21	0	Course north. Good cart road bridged throughout, but not metalled, over undulating hills. At ½ mile pass Wetwin east. At 4¾ miles a camp ground with two sheds, but little water. At 6 miles Pángmôn. Camp ground with good water. Kyaung and zayáts ¼ mile south of Bámbwé, with accommodation for 100 men. Up to this point route is same as No. 53.
	Superintendent, Northern Shan States.	**3. Thônzé** ... Many small streams, nearly all bridged for carts; remainder no obstacle.	10	0	31	0	Direction north. Fairly good cart road. Thin jungle. Thônzé has been burnt twice lately and there are not more than 20 houses at present. There are ruins of a very large village. There are several large deserted pôngyi kyaungs in the immediate neighbourhood of the village, and two inhabited ones about ½ mile before reaching the village on north of road, and one on rising ground east of the bazaar; would accommodate 400 men. Small bazaar; supplies very hard to get; very little paddy. Water from stream good and plentiful.

ALTERNATIVE 1.

FROM MAYMYO (PYINULWIN) TO THÔNZÉ *viâ* NAUNGTHAKAW AND BÁMBWÉ.

BY CAPT. A. C. YATE, 1ST BELUCH LIGHT INFANTRY, DECEMBER 1887.

G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Mandalay.	**1. Naungthakaw.** Several small streams, all bridged for ponies and bullocks.	10	4	...		*N.B.*—This is not the best but merely an alternative route to that usually taken (No. 63). Thônzé can be reached in two stages *viâ* Naungthakaw, or in three stages *viâ* Wetwin and Bambwé. The last is the best route being passable for carts. There is also a direct cart road from Wetwin to Thônzé. Direction N. 20° E. Road fit throughout for pack transport. Approaches to bridges in some places difficult and apt to dislodge loads. The road to Wetwin *viâ* Pinlein is identical with this one as far as a point about ½ mile beyond the village of Môgyobyit. After leaving village of Pyinulwin, road, which is a raised cart road, passes over marshy ground and among paddy-fields for about ½ mile; then crosses a bridge 80 yards long and 10 feet broad, passable for wheeled artillery. Beyond bridge is the hamlet of Tada-u, and here the road bifurcates, that to right being the southerly route to

FROM MAYMYO TO THÔNZÉ—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE 1—*continued.*

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Mandalay.	**1. Naungthakaw** —*cont.*			Wetwin, that to left the Naungthakaw road, Beyond this country gently undulating, marshy in hollows; sparse jungle. Land suitable for dry crops, maize, jowari, cotton, sugar-cane. Rainfall lasts for five months (June to October), but is not very heavy. Rice grows well in hollows and on taungyas. The people of the villages appear to be mostly mixed Shan and Danus. Several hundreds of villagers flock to Pyinulwin with food and other supplies from the villages north-north-east and east of that place on bazaar days. Garlic, onions, a kind of cabbage or spinach, thanapet (leaf used as roller for cheroots), tomatoes, bark for paper, and coarse paper are among the articles brought in for sale. At 1¼ cross stream by wooden bridge for pack animals. Stream flows from west to east to Wetwin. Beyond this jungle thicker. At 2¼ miles path to left to small village of Naungkangalé, direction 290°, distance 1 mile, and to right to paddy-fields. At 2¾ miles cross pony bridge over stream and marshy ground. At 3 miles cross stream by bridge. Here road draws close to the range of hills that bounds the Pyinulwin basin on the north. From here the southern road to Wetwin may be traced winding along the northern slope of a low hill range 1 or 1½ miles distant. At 4¼ miles reach Môgyobyit, village of 15 or 20 houses in the Pyinulwin district, situated on the eastern slope of the hill range that borders the road to the west. About ¼ mile east of and below village empty kyaung and a zayát, holding 50 to 100 men. A mile before Môgyobyit is reached the road bifurcates, that to left being a foot-path up to the village, while that to the right is a cart road skirting the foot of the spur. The cart road is heavy in the rains. These two roads meet ¼ mile north of the village. Excellent water from stream at Mogyobyit. Rice, garlic, onions, cabbage, tomatoes, sugar-cane, thanapet produced there. Inhabitants of Mogyobyit all Shans. From Mogyobyit there is a foot-path south-east to Yé-ngé, a village on the southerly road to Wetwin, distance 2 miles. Half a mile beyond Mogyobyit road to right (15°) to Penlein (30 houses, Shans and Danus) and so on to Wetwin. Country still undulating and overgrown with jungle. At 2½ miles cart road to left winding round to Myawdaw, village of 40 houses with kyaung and zayát, distant 2 to 2½ miles. At 3¾ miles cross stream by bridge. This stream flows east by south to Wetwin; ½ to ¾ mile up stream village of Thékán (15 houses). At 4 miles path to left to Thékán (¾ mile) and Myawdaw (3 miles). At 5½ miles reach Naungthakaw rice cultivation which is extensive. At 6 miles cross stream by bridge and enter village. At 6¼ miles reach pôngyi kyaung and sayáts situated on high ground north of village. Bazaar close to kyaung. Cabbage, tomatoes, onions, thanapet, grown in village which lies in a grove of fine bamboos. Kyaung, five sayáts and bazaar buildings amply sufficient for housing half battalion native troops. People of Naungthakaw, originally all Burmese and Danus; but now many Shans come here. Heing appointed from Thônzé. Good road from here to Thônzé *viâ* Zibyubin, 12 miles, to Médaw 5 miles, and to Bámbwé by pony path. Six or seven villages under Heing of Naungthakaw, viz., Taungtalôn (north-west), Baná (north), Theyakôn (north-east), Taunganaing (north-east), Zadi (north-east on road to Thônzé), Panyúyé (north-east), and Eng-u. The boundary between Pyinulwin and Naungthakaw is the stream just south of Naung-

FROM MAYMYO TO THÔNZÉ—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commr., Northern Division, and Deputy Commr., Mandalay.	**1. Naungthakaw** —*cont.*					thakaw. Thékán and Myawdaw are in Pyinulwin district. All this neighbourhood is largely populated with Danus, who seem to extend all over that border portion of the Shan States known to the Burmese as "Myelát." The Dánu is more of a Burman than a Shan. He speaks Burmese and dresses like a Shan. The Danus are not found in the pure Shan States. From Naungthakaw kyaung angle to Lôntwé 353°, to Thônzé 40°, Ngôkteik 50°, Bámbwé 80°.
	Superintendent, Northern Shan States.	**2. Bámbwé** ... Small streams bridged for ponies.	9	4	20	0	General direction nearly due east, for first half south of, and for second half of distance north of, east. Road throughout good for pack transport; was formerly a cart road and is so used now in places. Starting eastward from pôngyi kyaung at 300 yards road to left (355°) to village of Kyauktaw, 1½ miles distant. Just beyond meet main road from village of Nyaungthakaw to Bawhlaing and Bámbwé. Country traversed undulating covered with sparse jungle, cleared here and there for taungyas. Further on jungle grows thicker and the path from disuse is overgrown with grass. At 3¼ miles cart road from Kyauktaw comes in from left (325°). Distance from Kyauktaw to the point, 2¼ miles. At 3¼ miles cart road to left to Bawhlaing kyaung. At 3¾ miles road to right (255°) to Pinlein, distant 3½ to 4 miles. A few paces further on enter village of Bawhlaing (Western) 12 houses. Eastern Bawhlaing (20 houses) lies to east of the kyaung.* At 3¾ miles main road from Môgyobyit by north to Bámbwé comes in from right (270°). From here road descends at first by gentle, then by steep gradient, and at 4¾ miles crosses small stream by pony bridge. Camping ground close by. At 5¾ miles village of Letpángôn, 15 houses to left of road. At 5¼ cart road from Wetwin comes in from right (195°). (Distance from here to Wetwin 3½ to 4 miles.) Fifty yards further cart road to left (25°) to Kyenganaing (2½ miles, 20 houses, kyaung and zayáts) and Thônzé (about 10 miles). This is probably the most direct road from Wetwin to Thônzé, distance about 15 miles. At 6 miles meet main cart road from Wetwin to Bámbwé. Village of east Letpángôn ¼ north-east of point of junction.
		3. Thônzé ... Numerous small streams, and one good-sized stream, 3 miles south of Thônzé. All bridged for carts, and failing bridges all fordable.	8	2	28	2	Direction nearly due north. Road passable throughout for carts, crosses a number of small streams which would greatly delay any transport had they not been recently bridged. The beds are of deep clinging mud. Surrounding country level, overgrown with thinnish tree jungle and undergrowth. Villages and cultivation few and far between. The ample supply of water from streams and the excellence of the soil suggest that the district might become a highly productive one. At 2½ miles small village of Gángaw with kyaung and paddy-fields. From here path to right (east) to Thékaw, distance 2 miles, and to left to

* People of Bawhlaing are all Danus.

FROM MAYMYO TO THÔNZÉ—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Superintendent, Northern Shan States.	**3. Thônzé**—*cont.*			Kyenganaing (2½ miles) on the Wetwin-Thônzé road. At 5 miles road to right to village of Taungkaungbwaw, distant about 1½ miles, east by north, and thence on to the village of Shwéleikôn, the Bámbwé-Nammaw road. At 5½ miles pass hills called Kalamadaung and Pudaung to right; at 5½ miles cross largish stream (20′ to 25′ broad and 4′ deep flowing south by east, falls into the Myitngé). At 6¾ miles pass Myinkadaung (Pony-saddle Hill) to left. White pagoda on top, kyaung below to west of hill. This hill can be seen from any high ground for 15 or 20 miles round, and would make a good signalling station. It is only 1½ miles from Thônzé. At 7 miles cart road to right (S.-E. 140°) to Taungkaungbwaw (2½ to 3 miles), and on to the Bámbwé-Nammaw road. The Sawbwa lives in a stockaded house on rising ground with the bazaar and what remains of the village to the north and east. ¼ mile west of Sawbwa's house are several kyaungs inhabited by pôngyis, around which a small force can encamp comfortably. Water good and plentiful, grass and fuel and a little paddy obtainable. Other supplies at present very scarce. Weekly bazaar. In the rains 200 men could be accommodated in the kyaungs and zayats. *N.B.*—The natives report that the more direct road from Wetwin, *viâ* Kyenganaing to Thônzé, would be preferable to the detour *viâ* Bámbwé if the streams on the former were probably bridged. The bridges have fallen into disrepair. The stages would be Wetwin, Kyenganaing and Thônzé.

No. 64.

From MÔGAUNG to HÔKÁT.

BY CAPT. D. S. LEWIS, JANUARY 1890.

			M. F.	M. F.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Tápaw** ... ... One small Stream halfway.	14 0	...	Tápaw is a large village of 40 to 50 houses, lying east of Môgaung, on the right bank of the Môgaung river. The road from Môgaung is very bad, particularly the last half, which is a swamp during nine months of the year. At 5 miles from Môgaung a range of hills, 1,000 feet high, running north and south, is crossed. The road is impassable for carts, but passable for pack transport.
		2. Vinbát Sakhán.	15 0	29 0	The road from Tápaw to Vinbát after crossing the Môgaung river at Tápaw lies along the telegraph line and is a fairly good bridle path, passable for pack transport. It is very hilly and in parts steep and intersected by nullahs, at two of which animals have to be unladen. These nullahs could be bridged, as large quantities of felled trees are available close at hand. Vinbát lies south of Tápaw, and is the name given to a recognised halting place at the head of the Vinbát rapids on the Môgaung river. No village. From here there is a direct path to Hôkát which, however, is not so good as that *viâ* Namyát. Road bad, intersected with three small streams, which require bridging. Namyát is a small village of about five houses on the left bank of the Môgaung river.

FROM MÔGAUNG TO HÔKÁT—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commr., Northern Divn., and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**3. Hôkát**	13	0	42	0	From Namyát the road lies across a plain with paddy here and there. The road is good, and during the dry weather would admit of cart carriage being used. At 3 miles from Hôkát lies a stream with steep banks and muddy bottom, 3 feet deep and 15 feet wide. This should be bridged.

No. 65.

From MÔGAUNG to LÔNTÔN (Indawgyi Lake).

BY CAPT. D. S. LEWIS, M.S.C., ATTACHED MOGAUNG LEVY, APRIL 1890.

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Taungni** ... First the Nanyin chaung, 1 mile from Môgaung, and two other streams.	18	0	...		The village of Taungni is situate 18 miles south-west of Môgaung. The road is a 12-foot track recently made by contract and in the dry weather is passable for carts. Three streams between Môgaung and Taungni: first the Nanyin chaung at 1 mile, and two other small streams at 7 and 13 miles respectively.
		2. Camp on bank of stream. Several small streams.	11	0	29	0	General direction of road south-west along the new cutting referred to above, running through a plain. Five small streams to be crossed. Camping ground on the bank of a good stream.
		3. Camp on bank of stream. Several small streams.	15	0	44	0	General direction of road south-west through a plain; not many trees. A good stream of water is met with at 9 miles from last camp. Camping ground on the bank of a stream.
		4. Camp on stream.	9	0	53	0	Three miles south-west of camp is a hill running north and south. The road ascends the southern spur after following the bed of a dry stream. The hill is about 1,200 feet high. The road then runs along the summit for 1½ miles, then descends to camp on bank of a stream.
		5. Camp on Namwan stream.	8	0	61	0	General direction of road south-west. The first 2½ miles run through teak forest and then through undulating country. The road very narrow here and a deal of ramping necessary to make it fit for transport animals. At 6 miles the road ascends a hill 2,500 feet high, from the summit of which a glimpse of Indawgyi is obtainable. Half-way down the northern slope of this hill camp on small trickling stream called the Namwan lies close to it. The road in this stage is merely a foot-path through virgin jungle, tree ferns, bamboos, and unworked teak forests.

FROM MÔGAUNG TO LÔNTÔN (INDAWGYI LAKE)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**6. Camp**	9	0	70	0	General direction west. At 5 miles about 200 yards of swamp, the remainder of the march through open teak forest. The camp is a fine open one, capable of holding 3,000 men. It is interspersed with gigantic teak trees and is half encircled by an excellent stream of water. The camp is situate 6 miles south of Indawgyi lake.
		7. Lôntôn	7	0	77	0	The road to Lôntôn village runs parallel to the southern shore of the lake, a mile distant from it, and then on reaching the west side, follows the shore of the lake till the village is reached. The village consists of 45 houses. No supplies are obtainable beyond fowls and a small quantity of rice. The Indawgyi military police post is on a knoll on the shore of the lake, about 600 yards north of Lôntôn village.

Capt. O'Donnell describes a route traversed by him FROM MÔGAUNG TO INDAWGYI LAKE in February 1881, as follows:—*

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Taungni** ...	17	0	17	0	Direction south-west. At 3 miles come to village of Lwélaw in paddy plains and on banks of the Nanyinchaung which is here crossed by a good ford knee-deep; sandy bottom and firm. The first 3 miles pass along good many small villages a little distance from the road. From all these camps paddy can be procured. After crossing Nanyinchaung road leads through kaing grass jungle some 4 miles and then comes on to the railway survey track. The remainder of the road is along this track which is very hard going, owing to its swampy state during the rains, and that elephants have been along it and cut it up to a great extent. Four small chaungs with steep banks and three of them with muddy bottoms have to be crossed causing much delay and trouble. Taungni, a Shan-Burman village, 2 miles from the military police post of Nyaungbintha, can provide much paddy. It is under the Waranlông Sawbwa, an Ithi Kachin. On the hills east and west of this are the remaining Ithi villages, in all about 12 small ones.
		2. Sangin chaung.	8	0	25	0	From Taungni the railway track should not be followed (it leads through much swampy country), but the road along foot of hills on west of the valley. Three miles from Taungni it meets the railway track again and goes on along it, crossing five streams *en route*, namely— 1. Manna chaung. 2. Mulei chaung. 3. Tinkôk chaung. 4. Laikonaw chaung. 5. Sangin chaung.

* The route seems to be the same as that used by Capt. Lewis the year previous, but it is so impossible to combine the two that both are printed here separately.

FROM MÔGAUNG TO LÔNTÔN (INDAWGYI LAKE)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**2. Sangin chaung** —*cont.*					The Tinkôk is a bad crossing with much swampy ground about it also in the bed of the stream, and much ramping had to be done for the transport. The remainder are good streams, shingle bottoms, and about 1 foot deep. Good camping ground near all of them, except No. 3 where the water is nearly stagnant and consequently bad. The country along the march, which is still in the plain of the Nanyin chaung, is quite open, and the hills on both sides are visible throughout.
		3. Tákôn chaung. Namngam chaung, 4 yards broad and 1 foot deep; stony and sandy bottom. Firm and easy for transport. Small streams; sufficient water to supply a large force. Running and good water; sandy bottom.	15	0	40	0	The road runs roughly south-west along railway track as in the previous stage; is a good road and requires little description. It is entirely in the plains and during the day is a very hot march. Above half way crosses the Namngamchaung; a fine stream, sandy and shingle bottom with a most excellent camp on its banks. About 4 miles beyond this it crosses a small stream, and after that the Indawgyi road strikes off to the right, leaving the Môhnyin road and railway track on its left. After 3 miles along this road which runs in a north-west direction arrives at Tákôn chaung; a good stream some 4 yards broad and 12 inches deep; sandy and firm bottom. The banks need to be repaired to make it easy going for the transport animals; good camp available here by clearing kaing grass jungle. The proper march should be from Taungni to Namngam chaung and then on further than this camp.
		4. Sanhli chaung.	9	0	49	0	This road takes a great detour, and the camp in a direct line from Tákôn chaung is not more than 4 miles. The road is a very bad one; leading through much swampy land and also across small spurs of hills at right angles; much clearing of the road had to be done. The Sanhli chaung is almost dry. The camp is nearly at its source, and just below the pass which leads out of the Nanyin chaung into the Indawgyi valley. This pass is as far as can now be seen a low one. The road from Tákôn goes up the stream for some miles through very thick elephant grass jungle and boggy land. After leaving the Tákôn chaung it passes over small spurs of hills and through many dry beds of small streams, leading for a short time up one of them for a mile, The third march from Môgaung should be from the Namngam chaung to the head of the Tákôn chaung some 4 miles beyond where there is ground available for a camp. Sanhli is a good camping ground, but water is very scarce and for that reason would never do for these purposes.
		5. Sankai chaung.	11	0	60	0	Road leads almost directly over the pass which is south-east of the lake. Highest point of the pass by aneroid is 2,575 feet. My camp was 1,825 feet. This is not actual height, but barometer height, and gives the difference between camps, &c. Road is good

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Comr., Northern Dn., and Deputy Comr., Bhamo.	**5. Sankai chaung** —*cont.*			and after crossing the pass leads into the plain and over much boggy country. Camp Sankai.* The last portion of the road very bad indeed after rain. As the marshy ground would not be sufficiently dry for transport about June, it would be dangerous, as the streams swell up in a single night and become utterly impassable.

No. 66.

From MÔGAUNG to MAINGKHWAN.

BY LIEUT T. H. E. DAUNSEY, 21ST HUSSARS, JANUARY 1892.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Jungle Camp (Nwénigyi chaung).** Nwénigyi chaung.	4 6	4 6	The Namkong (or Môgaung) chaung at Môgaung is about 100 yards broad and generally shallow. At the ford it is 3 feet at the deepest parts. Broad sandy beach here on both sides of the river. After crossing the river, the path leads north-west for a mile and then bends round to the south-west for ½ mile, all the way along the brink of the river, brushing through thick and high kaing grass. Path dangerous for pack animals owing to the precipitous and rotten banks. At 1½ miles the path leaves the river, striking off in a north-west direction; for next 3 miles good going, and at 4½ miles reach a small stream of good water, 3 yards broad, and at this point only a few inches deep. Good small camp. This little chaung, named Nwéni, flows south-west into the Namkong chaung, meeting it at Nampaung, 3½ miles above Môgaung.
		2. Jungle Camp (Nwénigyi chaung).	6 4	11 2	Path leads off in a north by north-west direction and after ½ mile comes to a bend of the Nwénigyi chaung, which, after flowing from the north by north-west for about 6 miles, turns off at this point sharp to the east. At the 3rd mile the path is wet and stony leading down into a valley, and the Nwénigyi is crossed for the first time at 3½ miles. Here it is 25 yards broad and shallow. A couple of furlongs farther on a small stream with slippery banks is crossed. At 5½ miles down a wet and stony slope and across another small clear stream 5 yards broad flowing west into the Nwénigyi. At 6½ miles the path crosses the Nwénigyi for the second time; 25 yards broad and clear and shallow, gravelly bottom, and arrives at a good camping ground on the right bank. Path good; tree jungle.
		3. Jungle Camp (Nampaung chaung). Nampaung chaung.	5 0	16 2	At 2½ miles the path leads across the Nampaung chaung, 8 yards, clear, and shallow, gravelly bottom, and then a furlong on, across a boggy little stream. At 4 miles across the Nampaung chaung again. At 5 miles across another river flowing from north-east to south-west, *i.e.*, in the same direction as the Nam-

* This camp appears to be the same as the sixth camp in the itinerary report by Capt. Lewis ... good; tree jungle.

FROM MÔGAUNG TO MAINGKHWAN—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**3. Jungle Camp (Nampaung chaung)**—*cont.*					paung chaung at the last crossing. Could not find out the name of it, so have written it Nampaung chaung; 25 yards broad, clear and shallow, gravelly bottom, good camping ground on the opposite bank. Good path the whole way. General direction north-west; tree jungle.
		4. Kámaing ... Kaché chaung, Namkong (or Môgaung) chaung.	15	2	31	2	Path leads off west by north-west. At ½ mile crosses two boggy streams which flow into the Kaché chaung westward, and at 1 mile a path branches off west to this chaung. At 2½ miles across another small stream. At 6¼ miles across the Kaché chaung, 8 yards broad and shallow sandy bed. There is a small dry camping ground here on the high bank of this chaung. Half a mile further on a paddy clearing on the right of the path, which can also be used as a camping ground. Path up to this point through tree jungle with occasional open spaces. Path good except for the few tiresome boggy crossings. From this point until reaching the turning to Kámaing west at 12½ miles, the route lies west by north-west, nearly the whole way through high kaing grass with a couple of boggy crossings. At the turning to Kámaing, at 12½ miles, the route to Labán strikes in from the north. At 12 miles the path crosses the Swa chaung, 6 yards broad and muddy at the crossing. Here there is a small dry camping place. From the point where the Labán and Kámaing paths meet, the route to Kámaing leads west and then south-west. At 13½ miles a bend of the Namkong chaung is reached, where there is unlimited camping ground by clearing the kaing grass. Along the left bank for 1½ miles, on the very brink of the river which lies 20 feet below, dangerous for pack animals or even for unladen animals, as the banks seem rather rotten. At 15½ miles the path arrives opposite Kámaing, which is situated high up above the right bank of the river. The Namkong is about 80 yards broad at the crossing and about 3 feet deep. Kámaing has about 50 houses and is situated at the junction of the Indaw and Namkong chaungs. Path generally good; a few boggy places.*
		5. Mampin Namkong and Nama chaungs.	13	4	44	6	The path from Kámaing to Maingkhwan leads out of Kámaing for 200 yards along the right bank of the river Namkong and then crosses it. Breadth at crossing 100 yards; depth 3 feet. Small camping ground at the crossing on the left bank. The path then leads off in a west direction following the left bank of the river for about a mile; a very dangerous narrow path along the high overhanging bank and shut in on the right by impenetrable kaing grass. At 1½ miles it reaches a small camping ground, and here the path leaves the river striking off in a north-east direction for 1½ miles where the path from Mogaung joins it from the east. The path now runs north-north-east for nearly 5 miles through a large valley of kaing grass with a view of distant hills on the other side of the Namkong chaung to the west and low ranges of hills running north about 4 miles distant on the right, on which are visible a great many old clearings and a few fresh ones and a small hut here and there. At 4½

* The distance from Môgaung to Kámaing can easily be done in three marches; in fact this was done by the Môgaung-Jade Mines column in 1887–89, *vide* Route No. 72.

FROM MÔGAUNG TO MAINGKHWAN—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**5. Mampin**—*cont.*					miles from Kámaing a muddy, sticky jheel has to be crossed and ½ mile further on a bad swamp 30 yards broad. At 12¼ miles the Pama chaung is reached; 25 yards by 2 feet deep; a swift beautiful stream with a gravelly bed flowing south-west into the Namkong chaung. On the further side is the village of Mampin, 30 feet above the river; eight houses (Marip), the east side of which would be a good camping place for a small column (200 men). Path easy all the way.
		6. Hwélôn ... Pama and Tarôn chaungs.	5	0	49	6	Path leads out of the village of Mampin along the right bank of the river for 200 yards in and east by north-east direction and then turns off into tree jungle in a north-west direction for ½ mile, when it changes almost due west, until the Tarôn chaung is reached at 1 mile. This chaung is about 10 yards broad, clear, shallow, and swift; gravelly bottom. A small damp camping ground here. Bamboo jungle; good path up to this point. The path leads from the Tarôn chaung, up-hill in a north-west direction and ½ mile from the chaung passes through the village of Tarôn, seven houses situated on the summit of a small hill. It then descends and leads close under hills on the right through kaing grass, path difficult, crossed by several deep muddy nullahs, very narrow and steep. At about 3 miles the path leads into tree jungle and soon commences to be most difficult going for pack mules and elephants, up and down almost perpendicular slopes, slippery, and obstructed by overhanging trees and great roots forming steps of 3 feet high or more, up or down which the mules have to jump. In the middle of these hills, the path, for about ¾ mile, leads through a deep, boggy stream between almost perpendicular banks; no path except in the stream. Then, after leading over another steep hill, the path crosses two more boggy streams and arrives at a small clearing in the midst of the hills with three small Kachin houses named Hwélôn, B. 860. Pack mules would have taken about 3 hours traversing this latter 4 miles from the Tarôn chaung. Hwélôn clearing makes a good camping ground for 150 men in dry season. Small shallow stream.
		7. Labán ... Naongmi, 'Nkúm, and Namkong chaungs.	15	0	64	6	Path leads out of Hwélôn clearing in a north direction up a steep hill through tree jungle over six more fairly steep hills and through several small jungle streams. In two places the path is under water for a few hundred yards. At 2½ miles reaches the Naongmi chaung (8 yards by 1 foot, clear, swift, sandy bed) along the bed of which it leads for 150 yards, then turns off to the right through the small Kachin village of Naongmi, 200 yards further on; then on north-west through high kaing grass and tree jungle; crosses the Naongmi chaung for the second time at 3¾ miles; on through tree jungle and a clearing of about 8 acres and crosses to Naongmi chaung for the third time at 4¾ miles. At 5½ miles a small stream and camping ground and the path commences to lead over a high range of hills and is boggy at places and a path from a large Kachin village named 'Nkúm (situated on a hill 1,500 feet high about 2 miles

FROM MÒGAUNG TO MAINGKHWAN—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**7. Labán**—*cont.*			to east-north-east cuts in. At 6¼ miles the path reaches an altitude of 1,100 feet, but is not difficult, and descends again until at 8 miles it crosses the 'Nkúm chaung (2 yards by 6 inches, swift, clear, good water). Now through kaing grass and across several boggy crossings, path generally boggy and narrow until at 9 miles it reaches a large paddy clearing of about 60 acres belonging to the village of Tinring 1½ miles further on. From this clearing to Tinring there is a fine broad path cleared for several yards on each side. Tinring is reached at 11 miles; a large and prosperous Kachin village situated high up on the left bank of the Namna chaung (30 yards by 2 feet, clear, swift, sandy bed). After passing through this village where a small, dry camping ground could be found, the path, as broad as before, runs along the left bank of the chaung, until at 11½ miles it leads down into the bed of the stream, and now for 3 miles the path leads west-south-west along the bed of the Namkong chaung (into which the Namna chaung flows here) crossing it thirteen times (general breadth 60 yards, depth 6 inches to 3 feet; swift and clear; hard, sandy bed) and at 15 miles arrives opposite the two-housed village of Labán, where the river bends to the south-west and narrows to 50 yards by 4 feet at the crossing. Good camping ground for 300 men on the left bank of the river opposite Labán.
		8. 'Nlamkatawng Namsáng and Namkong chaungs.	M. F. 10 0	M. F. 74 6	Path leads out of Labán along the bank of the Namkong chaung for ¼ mile and then strikes off north through low kaing grass jungle for 2 miles when it turns east and crosses a muddy stream, and 200 yards farther on crosses the Namsáng chaung (flowing south-east into the Namkong); 15 yards by 3 feet, clear, swift, sandy bed; then through the small Kachin village of Krup, due north for 1 mile, then north-east for 2 miles, until at 5 miles it touches the river bank of the Namkong chaung again, which is here 80 yards broad and fairly deep. Small village of 'Njúm perched high up on opposite bank 100 feet high; on through high tree jungle; good path following the river until at 10 miles it crosses the river (40 yards by 3 feet bed; 80 yards) and about 200 yards up stream on the left bank there is a large paddy clearing near the village of 'Nlamkatawng; a good camp in dry weather. Path good the whole way. Mules started 9 A.M., arrived in camp at 1-30 P.M. Difficult for elephants.
		9. Tinkauk chaung. Kaunglaw chaung.	14 2	89 0	Path leads off in a north direction through the small village of 'Nlam, across low hills, until at 3½ miles it crosses the Kaunglaw chaung (10 yards by 1 foot, clear, swift; pebbly bed), then on through fine tree jungle, light undergrowth, north by north-east across many small jungle streams. At 8 miles across the Kaunglaw chaung again (4 yards by 6 inches) across several more tiny streams over low hills through grand tree jungle and at 14½ miles path reaches the Tinkauk chaung, where there is a small camping ground used by rubber merchants.

FROM MÔGAUNG TO MAINGKHWAN—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**10. Palanpum (? Malawpum).** Tinkauk and Nampyet chaungs.	14 4	103 4	Path leads across the Tinkauk chaung (15 yards by 2 feet, clear, swift, pebbly bed) north-north-west through tree jungle. At 2 miles it crosses two small jungle streams and at 4½ miles crosses the Tinkauk chaung again (15 yards by 2 feet) up a hill and along the left bank of the river, crossing the Nampyet chaung (15 yards by 2 feet) at 6 miles. The path then follows more or less the course of the Nampyet chaung north-north-west until reaching the large Marip Kachin village of Palanpum * at 14½ miles, having crossed *en route* several small jungle streams flowing east into the Nampyet chaung. Path good throughout through tree jungle, difficult for elephants owing to overhanging branches. Camping ground close to river limited, but unlimited space in dry weather in the paddy-fields ¼ mile distant. Nampyet chaung at Palanpum 25 yards by 3½ feet.
		11. Maingkhwan. Nampyu and Edi chaungs.	12 4	116 0	Path broad and well cleared; leads out of Palanpum in a north-west direction through paddy-fields and at 2 miles passes small village of Ra and crosses the Nampyu chaung (60 yards by 3 feet, clear, swift, gravelly bed), then through small village of Sat on along a broad path north-west following the course of the Nampyu through bamboo jungle, 1 mile to Waga. Path here strikes off in a north-east direction through high kaing grass still following the river to large Kachin village of Nangku at 5 miles. From here the path leaves the river and leads north-north-west for 1½ miles through paddy-fields and high kaing grass; path narrows here and becomes rather boggy. At 8 miles across small stream, very boggy; difficult crossing, through bamboo jungle and kaing grass; very narrow path and boggy until reaching the Edi chaung at 12 miles (6 yards by 2 feet, sluggish, muddy bed) on which Maingkhwan is situated, then across paddy-fields ½ mile to the Shan village of Maingkhwan. Good camping ground; water indifferent. Distances between camp measured and accurate. Intermediate distances between camps reckoned by time and approximate. There are no bridges over the rivers, but they are all shallow. Wading through water every day necessary. Camping places all more or less damp even in the driest season. During the rainy season (from June to November) the easiest way of reaching Maingkhwan from Môgaung would be by river as far as Labán (*certainly*, perhaps a stage further, 'Nlamkatawng); thence by land 4 (or 3) marches.

* I think the correct name of this village is Malawpum.

FROM MÔGAUNG TO MAINGKHWAN—*continued.*

WATER ROUTE.

FROM MÔGAUNG TO MAINGKHWAN (AMBER MINES) BY RIVER AS FAR AS LABÁN, THENCE BY ROAD.

BY MAJOR FENTON, DEPUTY ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, JUNE 1890.

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
			M. F.	M. F.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Kámaing (three days' march by road).** Môgaung (or Namkong) and Indaw chaunga.	...	...	This portion of the Môgaung chaung is well known and has been constantly traversed by steamers of the *Pathfinder* class. When the river is full, that is to say, from about the middle of June to the middle of October, a steamer of this class can get up without difficulty in one day (about 10 hours' steaming) and can come down in from 4 to 5 hours. Country boats only can be used in the cold weather. Of these there are three kinds called "*talé*," "*laung*," and "*peingaw*" respectively. The former are large boats well suited for conveyance of rations requiring to be kept dry, which it is not so easy to do in *laungs* or *peingaws*, owing to their want of depth not admitting of a double bottom to keep the cargo out of the water which finds its away into the boat by leakage or drippings from the punting poles, &c. The *talé* is capable of carrying up to 10,000 lbs. of cargo in addition to its crew of five men, but 7,000 lbs. is quite enough to load in most of them, and if a guard is also to travel on board, the load must be still further reduced according to the number of soldiers taken. Twenty-five men is the outside number that could be carried in one boat, and if the men are to sleep on board not more than 12. The *laungs* are very handy boats for a shallow river, as they draw little water and are light enough to be hawled over or through rapids without great difficulty. Their crew consists of three men, two to row and pole, one to steer. There would be room for eight to 10 men on board, but not more than half that number could sleep on board under the covered portion of the boat. By putting in temporary bamboo false bottoms, certain amount of rations (certainly 15 to 20 60-lb. bags) could also go in each boat, but it would be impossible to load them to anything like their actual carrying capacity for fear of making them top heavy. Country boats can get up in three to four days at any season of the year, and come down in one to two days. A light *peingaw* can come down in 9 or 10 hours even in the very lowest water. From Môgaung to Kámaing there are no difficulties in the way of rapids to be encountered, and the current even in flood time probably seldom exceeds 4 miles an hour anywhere. Country on either side generally speaking level for some distance from the river, sometimes long grass and few trees, at others thick jungle. Hills run down nearly to the river (*quite* in parts) about midway, but bear away again as one approaches Kámaing. Since the establishment of the military post at Kámaing in the winter of 1888-89 the village has increased to about 40 houses, and from its position on the roads to the Jade and Amber mines is likely to still further increase as trade improves. The population is almost entirely Shan, the only other race represented being Chinese, who have two or three houses here and trade, as do several of the leading Shans, with the Kachins in rubber, amber, &c. The police post here, which is at present our most northern one, is built

FROM MÔGAUNG TO MAINGKHWAN—*continued.*

WATER ROUTE—*continued.*

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Kámaing (three days' march by road)** —*cont.*			on high ground and should be healthy. The main post is in and round a kyaung connected by a stockaded covered way with an outwork on high ground above, whence there is a good look-out in all directions. A good view is also obtainable from a small pagoda-topped ridge, the end of which overlooks the river south of the post. A path leads to it past the water-supply, which is in a ravine about midway. Jack-fruit, limes, plantains, and pine-apples appear to grow well here, and so no doubt would vegetables. Cattle and goats very scarce, but plenty of fowls. The village occupies rather a cramped position on the right bank of the western channel of the Môgaung river which is here divided into two channels by an island evidently formed by the silt brought down by the Indaw chaung which joins the Môgaung immediately above the village by the same bank. At the time of our visit both the Môgaung and the Indaw chaungs were in flood and part of the village was under water. The direct road from Môgaung to Maingkhwan keeps to the east or left bank of the Môgaung chaung and some 3 miles to the east of Kámaing, running straight on up the valley until it comes out on the river bank some miles above the junction of the Nampan chaung which comes in from the Shwédaungyi range eastward. It then follows the river, crossing it frequently, up to Labán, about two marches from Kámaing, five from Môgaung. The country on either side of the Môgaung above Kámaing is level, in many parts almost clear of jungle, but covered with long grass, in others dense tree jungle, and high kaing grass along the river banks. There should be little difficulty in taking transport animals of any kind all up the valley in the cold season, and as the road can never be far from the Môgaung chaung, or Namkong as it is generally called above Kámaing, there would never be any difficulty about camping grounds and water and grass supplies for the animals. In the event of an expedition visiting the Amber mines from the Môgaung side, it would effect a great economy in transport animals if the greater part of the stores could be brought up to Kámaing by steamer, whilst the river is high enough for this or even on up to Labán, if arrangements could be made for their storage there.
		2. Labán (six days' march by road from Môgaung). Namkong or Môgaung chaung.	M. F. ...	M. F. ...	When the Namkong is full there is no difficulty whatever in getting a steamer, even of the comparatively large *Pathfinder* class, up to Labán in a day (about 9 or 10 hours' steaming) and down again in about 4 hours. The river bends about a great deal, but the bends are not sharp, like those in the Indaw chaung, and the river is wider; 80 to 100 yards in the lower part and not less than 40 yards anywhere up to Labán, where it is about at its narrowest. Country boats of which launge would probably be most useful in the low water season, get up to Labán in five or six days when the river is in flood and come down in one or two. In the dry season they get up quicker, but take longer coming down, the upward journey taking a day or two less and the downward a day or two more than in the wet weather, when the current is

FROM MÔGAUNG TO MAINGKHWAN—*continued.*

WATER ROUTE—*continued.*

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**2. Labán (six days' march by road from Môgaung)**—*cont.*			strong. There are numbers of good places for camping all up the river even in the flood season as the banks are high and sound, and though in parts there are thick belts of kaing grass, in plenty of places there is none. In the low water season the sand banks would be in every way most suitable for boat parties to camp on. The river is full of fish. The valley is bounded on the east by the Kumunpum, a continuation northward of the Shwédaungyi, and on the west by the Kángpum. To the north-west showing up over the Kángpum, which is by no means a high range (1,000 to 1,500 feet above the plain at the outside), is the very conspicuous Mawmiyé taung * towering high above all the surrounding hills and visible probably from Kámaing in clear weather. This mountain is said to be situated on the left bank of the Uyu river between the jade mines and the amber mines. The Namkong rises in it, flowing first in an easterly direction, evidently round the northern end of the Kángpum, unless that range also bears round to the west and is connected with the Mawmiyé taung. The Kumunpum range must be connected with the Mawmiyé taung by the low ridge called (by Hannay) the Sanpu taung, which forms part of the watershed between the Môgaung and the Chindwin rivers, and is crossed on leaving the valley of the former river on the way to Maingkhwan. There is another very low part in this watershed further south, that is to say, nearer the Shwédaungyi mountains across which you can look from the pagoda hill at Kámaing and see a low range of hills stretching away between north and north-east, which no doubt divides the Tanaiku chaung from the Edi chaung on which the town of Maingkhwan is situated, or some other feeders of the Chindwin that join it below the Tanaiku, which is one of its chief sources. Labán is a Marip-Kachin village of about a dozen houses, and a few houses of Marus living with them situated on the right bank of the river. Usually these Kachin houses have only two entrances, one at each end. A Chinese firm (Lawlawka and Co.) who trade in rubber, &c., have houses at the northern end of the village on the river bank lightly stockaded on three sides but open towards the river. Labán is shut in by jungle and would not afford camping room, but the ground on the opposite side of the river has been cleared for cultivation and would do if the river is high. In the dry weather there would certainly be a sand bank at a bend of the river about ½ mile further up, which would be a much better place. Labán does not look as if it would be at all a healthy place to put a police post in, it is so jungly and shut in. The only village passed on the way from Kámaing is Pákyun and that is scarcely visible from the river. It is situated on the north-east corner of a low range of the same name running east and west, the eastern end terminating on the right bank of the river about 4 hours' steam from Kámaing, and here is the landing place for the village. The Namkong soon splits up into small streams above Kámaing, only one of which is to any extent navigable. This is the Nampama which rises in the Shwédaungyi and joins the Namkong by the left bank about 1½

* This must, I think, be the hill spoken of by Capt. Hannay at page 105 of "Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burma" (I. B. Library, heading D, Lib. No. 61, section [illegible] bearing south 82° west from Maingkhwan and about 25 miles distant.

No. 66.

FROM MÔGAUNG TO MAINGKHWAN—*continued.*

WATER ROUTE—*continued.*

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**2. Labán (six days' march by road from Môgaung)**—*cont.*			miles below the landing place for Pákyun. Small peingaws can get up this stream a day's journey to a village called Manpen. The stream is 15 yards wide, where it joins the Namkong.* Just about opposite Pakyun landing place, another stream called the Tarung Ka or Naunmiyé chaung, 10 yards wide, comes in by the left bank. The only other stream we saw of any size coming in by that bank between this and Labán is the Pwélaw chaung, 5 yards wide at the mouth, but there was said to be another close by, which we missed. This stream comes in opposite where a former Labán was situated, some miles south of the present village, and just here is about the worst bit on the river; channel much split up by sand banks and snags. The only streams of any size joining by the right bank are the Máté chaung (= dead-dog creek) and the Wara chaung. The former is 15 yards wide at its junction with the Namkong, which is about a mile (by water) above Pákyun landing place. It is said to issue from a small lake close to the source of the Nanya chaung, a stream crossed on the way from Kámaing to Tawmaw jade mines, and down which from a place called Nanyaseik most of the jade from those mines is floated into the Indaw chaung and thence to Môgaung.† From close to the mouth of the Máté chaung a conical hill showed up over the Kángpum, bearing about west, and called Nanyaseik taung. The Wara chaung is about 15 yards wide at its mouth, but is only a shallow stream even at this time of year. It comes in about 2 miles below Labán.
		3. 'Nlamkatawng or Sadusup (7 or 8 marches from Môgaung). Namkong, Sadu chaung.	M. F. ...	M. F. ...	The word "sup" (pronounced rather short) means "junction of." The name Sadusup therefore means junction of the Sadu chaung. This is only a halting place (sakhán). There is no village there now, nor apparently has there ever been one for the last 50 years, but the Kachin village of Ngakatawng (? Nlamkatawng) is about midway between Labán and Sadusup. The Shans, who came up with us on the *Pathfinder*, said we should have no difficulty in taking that steamer on up to Sadusup, and could get there and back easily in a day in the present condition of the river. It is probably one long day's march by land and two by boat in high water season. In the dry season only the smallest peingaws can ascend so far. A short distance above Labán two streams of about the same size of the Nampama chaung join by the right and left bank called, respectively, the Namsán and the Namna. The former is navigable for a day's journey in peingaws up to a village of the same name as the stream. It is evidently at Sadusup or close to it that the Namkong quits its easterly course and turns south, and the Namsán

* The southernmost low gap in the Kumunpum is, I think, at the head of the valley of this stream.

† In the latest survey map, compiled from work executed in the cold season 1888–89, a continuous range of hills is shown to run close along the right bank of the Namkong, but this is incorrect. There are actually two ranges—one is the Pákyunpum running east and west, the other the Kángpum, to the north of the first and running north and south. They are divided by the Máté chaung, which flows past the southern end of the latter, and about parallel to the former up to its junction with

FROM MÔGAUNG TO MAINGKHWAN—*continued.*

WATER ROUTE—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**3. Nlamkatawng or Saduzup (7 or 8 marches from Môgaung)** —*cont.*					probably comes in from the south-west. The Sadu chaung comes in from the north or north-east.* Opposite Labán the hills (extension of Kumunpum) on the left bank rise to about 2,500 feet above the plain, and are only about 4 miles from the river, which higher up in its course must flow even nearer to them than this, from the direction it comes from above Labán and that in which the hills run. The most northern point bears 74° from Labán. Here the range drops suddenly or more probably turns away suddenly towards the east, but one cannot see from Labán, as the front peaks run up so steep. The hills are covered with jungle from foot to summit and do not appear to be inhabited on this side at any rate. From Sadusup there are two routes: either quit the Namkong there and ascend the valley or else keep on up the Namkong a little further to where the Kawnglaw chaung (Bayfield's "Hounglo") joins (by the left bank) and ascend the valley of that stream. The former route is the one most used, and is the route already described.
		1. Tinkauk chaung sakhán (one march from Saduzup). Small stream.	14	2	14	2	*See* last three stages of land route described above.
		2. Palanpum (? Malawpum) (one march from Tinkauk sakhán). Nampyet chaung.	14	4	28	6	
		3 Maingkhwan. Nampyu and Edi chaungs.	12	4	41	2	

No. 67.

From MÔGAUNG to MÔHNYIN.

BY LIEUT. W. V. MOUL, CHESHIRE REGIMENT, MARCH 1888.

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commr., Northern Divn., and Deputy Commr., Bhamo.	**1. Nampadaung chaung.** Nanyin, Nampaung, Mawséhôn, and Nampadaung chaungs.	18	0	...	The road leaves Môgaung on the south and runs over a level paddy plain to Lwéli on the Nanyin chaung, a distant 3¾ miles from Môgaung; this part is a level cart road. Road crosses the Nanyin chaung at Lwéli. The river is here about 40 yards wide and 18 inches deep; hard sandy bottom. Lwéli is a weekly stockaded village on the right bank of the Nanyin chaung, about 20 houses. As Moknaung, a

* I think Dr. Bayfield must have been mis-informed as to the name of the stream he calls the Tsa-doo-tshop, and that the stream he calls the Namthet was really the Sadu chaung. Shans with [illegible] the Namthet stream at all [illegible] Nanyin chaung at Lwéli. The river

FROM MÔGAUNG TO MÔHNYIN—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Nampadaung chaung**—*cont.*			village ½ a mile to the east of Lwéli, there is a pôngyi kyaung and a zayát for 40 men. After crossing the river the road runs south-west over a plain level and free from mud, passing some low hills, "Tapu hills," covered with forest on the left; the road is narrow and runs through short grass. At 10½ miles road crosses the Nanpaw or Nanpaung chaung, which rises in the Tapu hills on the left. This stream is about 5 yards broad and 2 feet deep, with a soft muddy bottom. A bridge had to be built of small trees, of which there are plenty on the bank of the river (time 1½ hours). Next 4 miles in a westerly direction over plain, road level and excellent. At 14½ miles road bifurcates, that to the right leading up to the salt mines, ¼ mile; later road crosses Mawséhôn chaung, a big stream rising in the Isaé hills on the right and flowing into the Nanyin chaung. Excellent water. Camping ground available on left bank. Next 600 yards high kaing grass, then open plain again. The road now reaches the foot of the western hills and goes over undulating ground, crossing several small streams through short grass and small woods to the Nampadaung chaung, a small stream flowing into the Nanyin chaung. Camping ground on left bank of Nampadaung chaung very cramped. Water from Nampadaung chaung good, any quantity. Supplies, fuel and coarse grass. Excellent level road on this march, the only obstruction being the Nampaung chaung, across which a temporary bridge must be thrown for transport.
		2. Nansankwin chaung. Kyettaik and Nansankwin chaungs.	13 2	31 2	First 400 yards through kaing grass. Road then comes to the hills and goes south, then south-west over several spurs through tree jungle. Several paths going off on the right to Kachin villages. There are a few marshy places, but no difficult ones. At 4½ miles road passes through cultivation (poppy), the Kachin village of Taungni being visible about 500 yards up the hill on the right. There is a small stream here, Kyettaik chaung. The road continues along the foot of the hills through tree jungle, several paths going off to the right. At 5¾ miles road leaves the hills passing close to Shan village of Taungni, which lies to the left of the road and consists of seven or eight houses. There is some paddy cultivation here. After passing village of Taungni there is a bad piece of swamp which extends for 50 yards causing some delay. Next 2 miles alternately through short grass and tree jungle; road level and good. Remainder of the road south-west across level plain crossing several streams to the Nansankwin chaung, 13¾ miles. The Nansankwin chaung is a big stream, hard gravelly bottom, flowing into Nanyin chaung. Camping ground on right bank, in kaing grass, fair. Water from Nansankwin chaung excellent and abundant. Supplies, fuel and coarse grass.
		3. Camp near Môpin. Nankwin chaung.	16 2	47 4	First ¼ mile south-west through kaing grass to the foot of the western hills, just before reaching which there is a swampy place. Next 1½ miles through tree jungle at the foot of the hills, crossing two swampy places which had to be prepared for transport. At 1¾ miles road goes through

FROM MÔGAUNG TO MÔHNYIN—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**3. Camp near Hôpin**—*cont.*			¼ mile of very dense kaing grass, following bed of small stream. Next 4 miles road up and down in a south-west direction along the foot of the hills, through forest and tree jungle which is very dense in parts; however, it does not obstruct the road which is in excellent order; it crosses several swampy water-courses which require ramping for transport. There is a good stream at 5 miles, the right bank of which is sufficiently clear for a camp. At 6 miles road finally leaves the foot of the western hills and goes south-west across a plain covered with short grass; road level and excellent. At 6¼ miles there is a deep swampy pool. This can be avoided by going some 200 yards to the right. At 8 miles road passes through a belt of forest, down the middle of which runs the Nankwin chaung which is 7 yards wide, 1 foot deep, hard sandy bottom, excellent water. Remainder of the march in a south-west direction over a large plain of old paddy land. Occasional belts of forest and small streams. There are one or two swampy places, but they can mostly be avoided. Road level and excellent. Camping ground on small stream, about 1¼ miles from the Nanyin chaung, in kaing grass fair. Water from stream good, any quantity. Supplies, fuel and coarse grass. This march was mostly level road in good order.
	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Katha.	**4. Maingnaung**... Nanyin and Nansalaw chaungs.	M. 13 F. 2	M. 60 F. 6	Road runs south to Nanyin chaung, first ¼ mile through high kaing grass, crossing a small deep stream which had to be bridged for transport (35 men), then across plain to Nanyin chaung which is crossed. The river is here 30 yards wide, 18 inches deep, with a hard sandy bottom, dense kaing grass on both banks; ¼ mile after crossing road passes through remains of village of Hôpin. There is a small Shan-Burmese village some distance off the road consisting of eight or nine houses. After passing through Hôpin there is a bad marshy place about 40 yards long. Next mile through forest, good level road, to the foot of the eastern hills. Next 4 miles the road skirts the base of the hills through tree jungle crossing several marshy places, the path is very narrow in parts, cut into the side of the hill and encumbered with jungle; this is the worst part of the whole march. At 7 miles road leaves the hills and crosses a level plain free from mud and covered with short grass for a mile, it then runs through forest to the Nansalaw chaung, 8¾ miles. The Nansalaw chaung flows into the Nanyin, and is about 8 yards wide, 1 foot deep, sandy bottom, excellent water. A camp could be cleared on right bank. After crossing Nansalaw chaung, the road runs south-east through forest and tree jungle crossing one swampy place, passing at 9¼ miles the remains of the village of Nansalaw and coming to the hills ¼ mile later. The road now goes over a hill about 350 feet high through dense bamboo jungle, ascent steep at first, afterwards more gentle, gradual descent the other side, it then runs up and down through bamboo jungle. At 10 miles cross a spur cleared for paddy, 400 yards later road goes over a hill, after crossing which there is a bad piece of swamp 50 yards long. The road then leaves the hills and runs south-west through bamboo and tree jungle to Maingnaung on the right bank of the Nanyin chaung. Road good and level. Maingnaung was formerly a fair-sized village, but was burnt about three years ago.

FROM MÔGAUNG TO MÔHNYIN—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Katha.	**4. Maingnaung**—*cont.*			Camping ground on right bank of river fair. Water from Nanyin chaung. Supplies, fuel and bamboo leaves.
		5. Môhnyin ... Nanyin chaung.	M. F. 6 2	M. F. 67 0	Road follows right bank of Nanyin chaung for ½ a mile through bamboo jungle. At 1 mile there is a swampy place which requires a small bridge. Remainder of the march south-west through forest and tree jungle to Môhnyin. Camping ground on right bank of Nanyin chaung good. Water from Nanyin chaung good and abundant. Supplies but little obtainable in Môhnyin, which is a small weakly stockaded village on the left bank of the Nanyin chaung. This road was used as a cart road before Maingnaung was destroyed, and is practically the line that will be eventually taken by the railway. *Note.*—Capt. O'Donnell, "D.S.O.," gives a description of the first two stages at least of this same route. *See* Route No. C5.

No. 68.

From MÔGAUNG to MYITKYINA.

BY LIEUT. T. H. E. DAUNCEY, 1ST HUSSARS, MARCH 1892.

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Camp on Nanti chaung.** Môgaung chaung, Nwéni, Tengwa, Namkham } small streams. Nanti chaung.	13 0	13 0	Across the Môgaung chaung (120 yards by 3 feet), opposite the village and the path leads along the left bank of the river through high kaing grass and at about ½ mile turns north away from the river following up the Nanti chaung which, however, is not visible from the path, and crosses several small rivulets named in column 3. After about 9½ miles the path leads under the welcome shade of high forest and passes the small village of Nanti (Sawbwa's name, Sanpa) sometimes called Sanpa at 10 miles, then across two other rivulets named Nanti and Namkham and on in a north-north-east direction until crossing the Nanti chaung (25 yards by 2 feet, clear, swift, and pebbly) at 13 miles, where there is a good camping ground.
		2. Camp on Yamlam chaung. Tingwat, Pidum, and Yamlam chaungs.	11 2	24 4	Path leads off in a north-east direction through high forest, and after ¼ mile leads over about ½ mile of easy hills. At 1¼ miles the path is rather obstructed by stumps and fallen trees and leads down a steep incline into the bed of a rivulet which it follows up for about 100 yards and then leads up a steep bank and over another hill and becomes easy again. This latter ½ mile is the only uncomfortable bit of road to traverse between Môgaung and Myitkyina, the remainder being a perfect riding path. At 4½ miles across the Tingwat chaung, a small rivulet forming a stagnant pool at the crossing and on east-north-east * through a beautiful open country of short grass dotted with light forest at about 7 miles across a clear, swift rivulet

* From the Tingwat chaung to Myitkyina there is *unlimited* camping space wherever water is met, as the country is perfectly open.

FROM MÔGAUNG TO MYITKYINA—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**2. Yamlam chaung, 4 yards and 9 inches; clear and swift** —*cont.*			where there is a large halting place and good water and now across the foot of low undulating hills soon turning north-north-east and across the head of the Pídum chaung (10 yards broad with precipitous banks and a very varying depth from 6 inches to 6 feet; shallow at the crossings). Keeping the same general direction the path reaches the Yamlam chaung at 11½ miles. Perfect camping place with a beautiful pool of water (4 yards broad, 9 inches deep, clear and swift) formed by this little chaung at the crossing.
		3. Myitkyina ... Wutalé, Pídum and Namkwi chaungs.	14 0	38 2	Path leads from the Yamlam chaung in a north-north-east direction over high flat open country, bounded by high hills on the left about 7 miles to the north-west and by low hills on the right about 5 miles south-west, crossing a small rivulet at ¼ mile and turning east after another ¼ mile crosses the Wutalé chaung (4 yards by 6 inches; clear and swift) at 4 miles, and at 5¾ miles crosses the Pídum chaung again here, 10 yards broad and 1 foot deep. From here the path leads over low undulating hills with a beautiful view of a broad open valley of short grass and high forest lying beneath on the left until reaching the Namkwi chaung (35 yards by 3 feet; sluggish) at 9 miles. After crossing this stream the path soon leads south-south-east, across a perfectly level and open plain crossing two narrow strips of what in wet weather would be very boggy ground (paddy cultivation) about half-way between the Namkwi and the Irrawaddy (at about 12 miles); from here a well-defined path leads south-west towards Akyé, a village on the river bank below Kátkyo. At 14 miles reach Myitkyina. *

* In a previous description of the route by E. C. George, Esq., Burma Commission, it is stated that this road enters Myitkyina through Tháyagôn which is on the river bank about ½ a mile lower down, possibly this is an alternative.

No. 69.

From MÔGAUNG to NYAUNGBINTHA.

BY LIEUT. W. H. MANNING, XII KHELAT-I-GHILZAI REGIMENT, MARCH 1889.

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Nyaungbintha.** Kyetteik and Nanyin chaungs.	19 6	19 6	Road, as in route No. 65, as far as Taungni, 17 miles. Road runs in a south-east direction from the village of Taungni and enters long kaing grass at 17¾ miles and passes through kaing grass to river Nanyin. At 18¾ miles crossing one nullah with sandy bottom and about 2 feet of water. The Nanyin is here about 40 yards wide; left bank very steep and a ramp had to be cut down to the water's edge. About 3 feet 6 inches of water in stream. Road then follows the right bank for ¼ mile through kaing grass and thin tree jungle, crossing one bad swampy nullah. It then leaves the river and at 19½ miles enters the paddy plains below Nyaungbintha and runs on into camp at 19¾ miles. Camp in paddy-fields about 300 yards from right bank of Nanyin. Coarse grass obtainable for transport.

FROM MÔGAUNG TO NYAUNGBINTHA—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commr., Northern Divn., and Deputy Commr., Bhamo.	**1. Nyaungbintha** —*cont.*			Water from Nanyin chaung. There were two villages of Nyaungbintha, one a Kachin village situated at the foot of the hills and the other Shan, in the paddy-fields between the hills and the Nanyin. The Kachin village consisted of about 15 houses and was unstockaded. The Shan village consisted of about 20 houses with a bamboo stockade round it. In this village enormous quantities of paddy were found. This is the best way from Môgaung to Nyaungbintha. It is too long for a single stage under ordinary circumstances, but a halt might be made at 14½ miles on the left bank of the Mawshôn chaung (*see* Route No. 67, Stage 1).

BRANCH I.

FROM NYAUNGBINTHA CAMP TO LAUNGPU (ITHI TRIBE).

BY LIEUT. W. H. MANNING, XII KHELAT-I-GHILZAI REGIMENT, MARCH 1889.

			M.	F.	M.	F.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Laungpu** ...	6	2	6	2	The road out of camp runs across the paddy plain in a south-easterly direction towards the village of Nyaungbintha (Kachin), passes through the village, and commences the ascent of the hills at ¾ mile. Ascent for 1st mile exceedingly steep and road bad. At 1¾ miles descend into a rocky nullah with a small stream in the bed, then ascend from the stream to the lower village of Sumsut at 2 miles. Road passes over paddy clearings the whole way up. This village consists of 10 houses and is not stockaded. Road passes through village and ascends to the upper village of Sumsut at 2¾ miles. This village consists of 10 houses and is not stockaded. A great number of roads leave Sumsut in all directions. The Laungpu road runs east out of the village, turning out just above the road from Nyaungbintha. Road passes through thin jungle and descends for a short distance down to a small stream, then ascends and passes over a level paddy clearing for 200 yards, then exceedingly steep descent through thin jungle down to a nullah with a small stream in its bed. At 3½ miles the road ascends from this nullah and, passing over a spur, descends again for a short distance. At 3¾ miles it ascends through kaing grass by a very stiff ascent to the Môgaung-Laungpu main road at 4½ miles. The road enters main road from Laungpu to Môgaung at right angles. The road turns to the right up the main road and ascends along the summit of the ridge up to Laungpu at 6½ miles. Latter part of road very good. Laungpu consists of 15 houses and was unstockaded.

BRANCH II.

FROM NYAUNGBINTHA CAMP TO LWÉTOM.

BY LIEUT. W. H. MANNING, XII KHELAT-I-GHILZAI REGIMENT, MARCH 1889.

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commr., Northern Divn., and Deputy Commr., Bhamo.	**1. Lwétom** ... Lwétom chaung.	6	0	6	0	Road from camp runs east through paddy plains and, striking the Nanyin chaung at ¼ mile, follows the right bank for a short distance and at 1 mile passes over an awkward nullah with

FROM MÔGAUNG TO NYAUNGBINTHA—*continued.*

BRANCH II—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Lwétom**—*cont.*			steep sides and muddy bottom, which would require bridging for transport. The road then leaves the river and for the next ½ mile runs south through tree jungle and kaing grass. At 1½ miles the road turns east again and ascends slightly passing over a saddle between two small hills through thick jungle. The road is rocky and bad and descends from the saddle to level kaing grass plain at 2½ miles, passing over a small stream with rocky bed as it enters the plain. It enters thick jungle again ¼ mile further on and winds round the foot of the hills past low spurs, crossing numerous swampy places, which would be almost impassable for transport. The road is also in many places almost entirely overgown with jungle. Just before reaching the village cross the Lwétom chaung, a small stream with stony bottom and excellent water. Lwétom is reached at the 6th mile. It is built on a small eminence at the foot of the hills. The Nanyin chaung is about ¼ mile from the village across paddy plains. There were 20 houses in the village, which was unstockaded. The road for the last 3 miles of this march was excessively bad and would require an immense amount of labour to render it passable for transport.

BRANCH III.

FROM NYAUNGBINTHA CAMP TO MANSIN (ITHI TRIBE).

BY LIEUT. W. H. MANNING, XII KHELAT-I-GHILZAI REGIMENT, MARCH 1889.

			M. F.	M. F.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Mansin** ...	5 4	5 4	Road as far as junction of Nyaungbintha and Môgaung-Laungpu main road as per Branch Route No. I. From the junction of the two roads the road to Mansin turns off to the left along the Môgaung main road and descends slightly for first ½ mile through old paddy clearings, now overgrown with kaing grass. It then passes through thin tree jungle to a paddy clearing at 5th mile. The road then turns off to the right and descends the hill side, very steep descent, for 600 yards down to a stream with a rocky bottom, passing through thick jungle. It then ascends out of the stream to the village of Mansin at 5½ miles. Ascent at first steep, then slight. Village, not stockaded, consisted of 11 houses. From Mansin a road runs in a north-easterly direction out of the village and ascends a hill just out of village and then descends along a spur down to the village of Lwé Tôn 3 miles distant in the plains at the foot of the hills.

BRANCH IV.

FROM NYAUNGBINTHA CAMP TO PANGA HILL.

BY LIEUT. W. H. MANNING, XII KHELAT-I-GHILZAI REGIMENT, MARCH 1889.

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commr., Northern Div., and Deputy Commr., Bhamo.	**1. Panga Hill** ... Nanyin chaung.	7 0	7 0	From camp to the Môgaung-Môhnyin road 3½ miles, thence along that road towards Môgaung for next ½ of a mile, it then turns off to the left running in a north-westerly direction through short grass for the next ½ mile. At this point

FROM MÔGAUNG TO NYAUNGBINTHA—*continued.*

BRANCH III—*continued.*

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Panga Hill**—*cont.*			(4th mile) the road bifurcates and the right-hand road must be taken, which turns in a northerly direction and ascends a hill by a gentle ascent. At 5 miles cross a deep ravine with very steep rocky sides. A small stream in the bed of the ravine. The road then turns northwest and, the ascent becoming steeper, at 6 miles enters bamboo jungle for a short distance and then kaing grass. For the next ½ mile the ascent becomes very steep into the village of Marao at 6½ miles. This village consisted of 16 houses and was unstockaded. Road passes out of the upper end of the village and, crossing a nullah with a small stream in its bed just out of the village, leads up to the village of *Tensé* 100 yards off. This village consisted of six houses and was not stockaded. The main road continues the ascent of the hill through jungle and reaches the village of Panga at the 7th mile. The village consisted of eight houses and a portion of it was surrounded by a bamboo stockade.

No. 70.

From MÔGAUNG to PÁNLÁNG.

BY LIEUT. W. H. MANNING, XII KHELAT-I-GHILZAI REGIMENT, APRIL 1889.

			M. F.	M. F.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Nanti** ... ... Nanti chaung.	11 4	...	Force crossed the Môgaung river about ¼ mile above the police stockade. River shallow till within 10 yards of left bank, where it is about 5 feet in depth. Road runs in a north-easterly direction. First mile level through kaing grass. After 1st mile the road passes through thin tree jungle. At 3rd mile it crosses a small spur from the main range and then runs over several small dried-up nullahs. Road follows the right bank of the Nanti chaung through thin tree jungle up to the 9th mile, where it crosses a stream with muddy bottom, across which a bridge had to be made. At 10½ miles pass the village of Nanti, unstockaded; 17 houses. At 11½ miles cross a small nullah with rocky bottom, excellent water, about 18 inches deep. Camp in kaing grass on left bank in a space which has evidently been cleared by Shans and other trading caravans. Grass for transport animals in abundance. The nullahs passed on this march would require bridging earlier in the year.
		2. Camp in jungle on a small stream.	12 0	23 4	The road still follows the course of the Nanti chaung through kaing grass passing over several small dried-up nullahs, and passes through the village of Demala at 3 miles. It crosses the Zefán chaung at 7½ miles; about 2½ feet of water; rocky bottom; excellent water. The road then passes over old paddy plains and crosses a small spur at the 9th mile, then over small

FROM MÔGAUNG TO PÁNLÁNG—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**2. Camp in jungle on a small stream**—*cont.*			hills covered with thin jungle to camp at 12 miles. Camp on banks of a stream, about 18 inches deep; water excellent; rocky bottom. Camp situated in a paddy clearing and was cramped. Grass for transport animals in abundance.
		3. Camp on Sana chaung. Sesan and Sana chaungs.	M. F. 15 4	M. F. 39 0	Road enters thick jungle immediately out of camp and passes over a large number of nullahs. As far as the 4th mile the road was fair; the road then ascends a steep hill and becomes bad, descending to the Sesan chaung at 6 miles; rocky bottom; water excellent; about 3 feet in depth. The road then passes over small hills and is narrow and bad, entering a small stream at 9½ miles and passing up the bed of it for 2½ miles; rocky bottom; water 1 foot to 6 inches in depth. The road leaves the stream at the 12th mile and ascends a small hill and ascends and descends over small ridges as far as Sana chaung at 15½ miles. Road very rough and bad through very thick jungle. Camp on Sana chaung on both sides of the stream is a very small and cramped camp in thick jungle. Small quantities of grass and bamboo leaves for transport animals were obtainable.
		4. Pánláng ... Sana chaung.	5 4	44 4	From camp the road passes up the bed of the Sana chaung for 3½ miles; rough rocky bed; it then leaves the stream, ascends a small hill and descends again to a small stream, then ascends again up a steep hill by a broad road through bamboo jungle to the village of Pánláng (Sana Latawng) at 5½ miles; eight houses; unstockaded. From Pánláng a road runs through the big Sana-Latawng valley to Nawkhum and cuts into the Senbo-Kánti road (Route No. 85 at Shángyáng, 4 miles from Paokaw, Stage 12). This is the route commonly used by Káku Kachins travelling to and fro between their country and Môgaung.

No. 71.

From MÔGAUNG to KHUAGÔN viâ PÔNTU.

BY LIEUT. W. H. MANNING, XII KHELAT-I-GHILZAI REGIMENT, MARCH 1889.

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Divn., and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Khuagôn** ...	5 0	5 0	From Môgaung to camp on the river bank below Pôntu, two days' journey up stream in country boats, a few hours only by launch when sufficient water in the river for launches to ply. The road from the landing place, left bank Môgaung river, runs north-east through kaing grass and occasional jungle, crossing one swampy place at 1st mile, and debouches on to a paddy plain at 1½ miles. It crosses the paddy plain and commences the ascent of Pôntu hill at 2 miles. At the foot of the hill there are about 10 small houses. Road up-hill is steep, but broad and excellent, the breadth throughout

FROM MÔGAUNG TO KHUAGÔN *viâ* PÔNTU—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Divn., and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Khuagôn**—*cont.*			being about 20 feet. At 2¼ miles the road bifurcates; the left-hand road must be taken, which leads up to the village of Pôntu at 3¾ miles. The village consisted of six houses and was unstockaded. No water was found near the village. The road leaves the village by the same path as it enters, passing immediately outside the village a broad road to the right. At 200 yards from the village the Khuagôn road turns off sharp to the right down a narrow path and descends down to a small stream at 1¼ miles; muddy bottom; very little water. There is a little tobacco cultivation on the banks of this stream. The road then ascends slightly through a paddy clearing. At 1¾ miles the ascent becomes steeper and the road passes up a spur of a hill and reaches the village of Khuagôn at 2¼ miles. Road up the spur runs through a large paddy clearing. Village consisted of six houses; not stockaded.
		ALTERNATIVE ROUTE (DIRECT).			
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Divn., and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Khuagôn** ...	M. F. 3 4	M. F. 3 4	Road for first 2 miles as per route from Môgaung river to Khuagôn *viâ* Pôntu. About 250 yards north of main road to Pôntu a narrow path leaves the paddy plains and runs north through bamboo jungle and ascends first up the side and then along the summit of a ridge. Some portions of this road were exceedingly steep. Last mile along summit of ridge to village of Khuagôn at 3¼ miles. The village consisted of six houses; not stockaded. There must also be paths leading from these villages to the Môgaung-Kámaing road (Route No. 66) and onwards to Thama.

No. 72.

From MÔGAUNG to TAWMAW KYAUKSEINDWIN (JADE MINES) viâ PORT O'DONNELL (SANKA).

BY LIEUT. W. V. MOUL, CHESHIRE REGIMENT, JANUARY 1888 (ROUTE OF MÔGAUNG COLUMN, COLD SEASON 1887-88), AND BY LIEUT. H. C. HOLMAN, DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT, APRIL 1891.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Nwéni Sakhán.** Nwéni chaung.	11 4	...	For the 1st mile the path is a mere track through dense kaing grass on the edge of the river bank, it then joins the main road to Kámein, the road to the left going down to the ford on the river. Next 2 miles good level road through grass and tree jungle to Naungkyidauk, a halting place, where the road bifurcates, the road to right running up to Kachin hills; 100 yards later cross the Nwéni-chaungalé, small stream, then through forest coming down to right bank of Nwéni chaung at 5 miles. Road now follows right bank of Nwéni chaung through grass and tree jungle. At 6 miles the main path goes over a small hill. This is at present impassable for mules, numerous big trees having fallen across the path, which is narrow, cut out of the side of the hill. There is another small path which crosses the river (15 road-wide, [illegible] fallen, left bank for a [illegible]

FROM MÔGAUNG TO TAWMAW KYAUKSEINDWIN (JADE MINES) *vid* FORT O'DONNELL (SANKA)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Nwéni Sakhán** —*cont.*			¼ of a mile through kaing grass, recrossing river and rejoining the proper path at a small Kachin garden, two houses. Next mile north-west through tree jungle over one or two swampy water-courses, across which small bridges have to be built. At 7½ miles road crosses Nwéni chaung, which is here about 20 yards wide and 18 inches deep, gravelly bottom. Next 2 miles along left bank of river through forest and tree jungle, crossing one or two small streams; road level. At 9½ miles road ascends a low hill, "Nonontaung," along the top of which it runs for ¾ mile descending a rocky nullah, the top of which is crowned by an old stockade, to a small stream. At 11¼ miles road crosses Nwéni chaung again, coming 400 yards later to Nwéni sakhán, a halting place on the right bank of the river; camping ground good but some clearing required. Water from Nwéni chaung excellent and abundant. Supplies, coarse grass and fuel.
		2. Nanseilong Sakhán. Kautaung, Nampôn (or Nampaung), Wébun and Nanseilöng chaungs.	M. F. 12 0	M. F. 23 4	Road bifurcates just out of camp, that to right leads up to the territory of the Thama Sawbwa and is an excellent road; there are the remains of some old stockades at 3 miles. The proper road is to the left. For the first 3 miles it is a mere tract and runs north-west through dense grass and tree jungle crossing two small marshy places. At 2½ miles cross large stream, Kautaung chaung, gravelly bottom, excellent water. Next mile over bad road through dense jungle crossing Kautaung chaung twice. At 4 miles pass through small clearing; here the proper path is almost impossible to follow without a guide, owing to numerous bifurcations; 200 yards later come down to left bank of Nampôn chaung, crossing it 400 yards later. The Nampôn chaung is here about 15 yards wide and 18 inches deep, excellent water. Next mile through grass jungle and forest. At 6 miles the proper road turns off sharp to right, the other road, which leads straight on, is impassable for transport. Next 3 miles through forest, path tortuous and obstructed by jungle. At 9 miles a road goes off to the right to India-rubber forests. Next 2 miles through clearings and high grass to the Nanseilöng chaung, 10 yards wide, 1 foot deep, gravelly bottom. Path then runs through kaing grass and paddy clearing to Nanseilöng Sakhán, one house in fair repair. Camping ground excellent in large paddy-field surrounded by low ranges of hills. Water from Nanseilöng chaung (distant 200 yards) good and abundant. Supplies, fuel and coarse grass. A guide is necessary on this march, the path being very ill-defined and blocked by jungle. The road is fairly level and the few small swampy places present no difficulty.
		3. Kámaing, ... Namping, Namkong (or Mögaung river), and Indaw chaungs.	9 4	33 0	First 2 miles alternately through grass jungle and forest in a north-west direction crossing one or two swampy pools. The road then debouches on a large open plain covered with short grass, through which it winds in a westerly direction till the Namping chaung is reached at 5½ miles. The Namping is about 8 yards wide and 3 feet 6 inches deep,

FROM MÔGAUNG TO TAWMAW KYAUKSEINDWIN (JADE MINES) *viâ* FORT O'DONNELL (SANKA)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**3. Kámaing**—*cont.*					muddy bottom. Some teak trees were cut across the stream and a temporary bridge built for the transport (time 1½ hours). The road now re-enters forest turning south-west across a marshy stream and reaching the Namkong or Môgaung river at 7½ miles. Next 1½ miles along the left bank of Môgaung river, through dense kaing grass, coming down to junction of Indaw chaung with the Môgaung river at 9 miles. The river here divides into two branches, both of which are usually fordable. The transport animals were unloaded, but crossed with their saddles on. Kámaing is situated on the right bank of the right branch about 400 yards from where the river divides. Camping ground outside stockade good. Water from Môgaung river excellent and abundant. Supplies, fowls, eggs, fish in small quantities, fuel and coarse grass. Easy level march, the only obstacle being the Namping chaung, which must be bridged. For another account of the road thus far, *see* Route No. 66, stages 1 to 4 inclusive.
		4. Sákaw ... ... Indaw river: at this time of year 30 yards broad at Sákaw ford; depth in middle 4 to 5 feet; water discoloured; rate of flow 2 miles an hour; banks steep and covered with kaing grass; rise of river in time of flood 10 feet; bottom firm. A small stream of clear running water flows past east side of village down to the Indaw river.	8	0	41	0	Good mule track; nearly level the whole way, passing through tall kaing grass in many places. Half a mile from Sákaw the Indaw river has to be crossed. This entails a great delay upon a baggage train, as the mules have to be unloaded and unsaddled and taken across, whilst the loads and saddles are transported on rafts. Sakaw is composed of two distinct parts, a Kachin village and a Burmese settlement, the former situated on the highest part of a salient running out from the range of hills to the west, and the latter on the lowest part of the same, just above the extensive paddy plain to the north. The Kachin village consists of four fair-sized houses and four or five huts, the highest ground being stockaded with strong tiger-claw work (30 yards by 50 yards). The Burman village consists of 13 houses. There is a semi-circle of densely wooded hills to the west. There is a distillery of Shan beer here worked by two Chinamen. Paddy, rice, cows, and fowls are obtainable. Camping ground on paddy plain.
		5. Kala Sakhán (Foreigner's Camp). * Nansipu chaung: small hill stream of good, clear, running water; bottom stony; depth 4 to 6 inches at this time. It flows into the Indaw river several miles below Sákáw.	8	0	49	0	Good mule track on the whole, but a quantity of shallow water has to be passed through, as the track is defined, for a distance of several miles, by the bed of a stream, said by the natives to be practicable all the year round. Two small hills are accrossed between the 2nd and 5th miles from Sákaw, and 5 miles out the Nansipu chaung flows across the track in an easterly direction. With the exception of the first 2 miles of the road, which lead through the paddy plain of Sákaw

* The Jade Mines column, winter 1887-88, halted there, hence the name, which is quite modern.

FROM MÔGAUNG TO TAWMAW KYAUKSEINDWIN (JADE MINES) *vid* FORT O'DONNELL (SANKA)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**5. Kala Sakhán (Foreigner's Camp)**—*cont.*			the track passes through dense, luxuriant jungle. Camping ground small and surrounded by dense jungle; would be useless for a large force. Good and sufficient supply of water from a stream close at hand.
		6. Nantein chaung. Nantein chaung flows here from east-north-east to west-south-west; water good; current slow; bottom muddy in places, stony in others; depth 6 inches to 3 feet. Where it crosses road few inches deep. Crossing stones.	M. F. 12 4	M. F. 61 4	Track for first 2 miles not good, passing along the bed of a stream; remainder very good indeed, though hilly and trying for transport animals. The bad bits are boggy places in the hollows between hills: could easily be made good. Camping ground on east and west banks of river; ample space for small column, but surrounded by dense jungle. Two miles from Kala Sakhán passed Nanuyán village. It is a small Kachin village, the houses composing which are scattered about among the trees on a slight rise of ground east of a large paddy plain. Considerable quantities of good paddy obtainable in this village; good water from clear, running stream. The road passes the Kachin village of Nanyaseik on the Nanya chaung leaving it a mile on the right.
		7. Fort O'Donnell (Sanka). Namsán chaung: stream of clear, running water; current rapid; bottom stony; width 30 to 40 feet at places where road crosses it; depth 18 inches; probable rise in rains 4 to 5 feet. Runs into Uru river ½ mile from Sanka. Uru chaung, ford 3 feet deep; indications of rise during rains 10 to 12 feet. River at Sanka is 40 yards broad, 5 feet deep in centre; current rapid; bottom stony; water clear and good. It is not navigable up to Sanka for a launch. Right bank steep; both banks thickly wooded. Sanka chaung: stream of good, clear, fast, running water; bottom stony. Left bank at this point steep and thickly wooded.	11 4	73 0	Road excellent, very few bad bits: jungle dense as usual. Opening out a little as the river Uru is approached. Crosses Namsán chaung several times. Passes village of Nanyôn (Kachin) on east side of extensive paddy plain, 3 miles from last camp. Stream of clear water flows by the village and across the paddy plain in westerly direction. Houses stored very good paddy. Sanka is reached ½ a mile beyond the crossing of the Uru river. Sanka is a prosperous Kachin village of from 12 to 16 substantial houses (very dirty), one of which measures 80 yards in length and two others 75 yards each. It is situated just below the junction of the Uru river and the Sanka chaung on the right bank of the former. Village surrounded by dense jungle. It is rich in supplies: mython, goats, fowls, paddy, and rice being obtainable. Camping ground limited, on west side of village, on the right bank of the Sanka chaung. Military Police Post established here in 1890-91 by Capt. O'Donnell, "D.S.O.," Commanding Môgaung Battalion, whence the name.

FROM MÔGAUNG TO TAWMAW KYAUKSEINDWIN (JADE MINES) *viâ* FORT O'DONNELL (SANKA)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**8. Tawmaw Kyaukseindwin (Upper Jade Mines).**	8 0	*81 0	Good though trying mule track, leading upwards in a westerly direction to a height of 1,600 feet above river at Sanka, through dense jungle, containing a large number of kanyin trees; large mining village of 3,000 inhabitants in the working season; situated on a plateau in a clearing surrounded by dense jungle. There is no ground in the neighbourhood of the village suitable for camping, and water has to be brought from a spring 2 miles distant. Some English stores are procurable in the Chinese shops. *General remarks on road from Sákaw to Sanka.*—The road is a very good mule track on the whole, bearing evidence of being much used by traders. Two-thirds of the road are level, though, as above described, broken by streams, &c., the other third is hilly; the greater part of the climbing and descending has to be done during the second march. With very little difficulty and expense the track could be made excellent for mule transport throughout its length. All the rivers and streams met with are easily fordable during the dry season, and the road is said by the natives to be practicable all the year round, but during rains the camps would be very unhealthy owing to the dense, rank jungle. The alternative route by water to Nanyaseik is then far preferable. The distance from Sákaw to Sanka could be accomplished by a small column in two days, and by Mounted Infantry in one.

No. 73.

From MÔGAUNG to THAMA viâ TANAIKU CHAUNG.

BY LIEUT. W. H. MANNING, XII KHELAT-I-GHILZAI REGIMENT, FEBRUARY 1889.

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Nampaung (or Nampôn chaung).** Môgaung river, Nwéni, Nampaung chaungs.	15 0	...	*See* Route No. 72, Stages 1 and 2.
		2. Kumôngyi ... Nampaung chaung.	8 2	23 6	The road leaves camp in a north-easterly direction and follows the bank of the Nampaung chaung for the first ¼ mile, then crosses the stream and passes through thick jungle on to the paddy plains at 1¼ miles. Winding across the plains it enters bamboo and kaing grass at 1¾ miles, and passes on the next mile through grass, passing a few paddy huts and crossing a stream several times. At 3 miles it ascends a small hill dropping down to a stream again on the opposite side; it then ascends again through scrub jungle passing over several low hills. Ascent nowhere very marked, the road being fair, and entering paddy clearings below Naikungyi at 6¼ miles, which it runs through up to the village at 6¾ miles,

* Lieut. Dannoey makes the distance from Môgaung to Kâmaing 1½ miles shorter than Lieut. Mopl. so that according to him the total distance would be 79½ miles.

FROM MÔGAUNG TO THAMA *viâ* TANAIKU CHAUNG—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**2. Kumôngyi**—*cont.*			consisting of 20 houses not stockaded. Naikungalé lies to the north-west, about 800 yards below Naikungyi; it consisted of eight houses and was unstockaded. The road runs north out of Naikungyi and descends into a ravine (1½ miles in length); at the foot of the descent out of the village a road turns off to the left, which leads up a nullah to the village of Naikungalé. The main road is here broad and good. Passing over two small streams with rocky beds, excellent water, it ascends, slightly at first, through thick jungle and then through kaing grass. The road now begins to narrow and passes round the side of a hill for a short distance, and is narrow and dangerous. It then ascends again more steeply up to a saddle, between two ridges, at 1 mile. From this point it descends down to a ravine through thick jungle, very steep descent. There is a stream with rocky bed at the bottom of the ravine. The road ascends from this ravine up a very steep ascent, and at 1¼ miles turns off sharp to the right and passes up the spur of a hill through scrub jungle to the village of Kumôngyi at 1½ miles. The village is situated on the spur. It consisted of 25 houses and was unstockaded. Water about 400 yards distant down the side of the spur. Coarse grass obtainable for the transport animals. This is an easy march.
		3. Tanaiku chaung or Thama Tanaiku chaung.	M. F. 9 4 2 0	M. F. 33 2 35 2	The road leaves the upper end of the the village and turns north and passes round the hill side, fairly level and broad for the first ¾ of a mile; then narrower, passing at 1 mile a nullah with steep sides and a muddy bottom, which requires bridging for transport. Immediately afterwards a path is seen turning off to the left and descending the hill side to the valley. The main road passes round the hill side through kaing grass and bamboo jungle, crossing three bad nullahs with very steep rocky sides, excessively difficult for transport animals. At 2½ miles the village of Kumôngalé is passed, situated on the left, below the road and consisting of five houses and being unstockaded. From Kumôngalé a road runs south-east and passes round the opposite side of the hill to the Kumôngyi road. From Kumôngalé the road ascends a hill side and for ½ mile is cut out of the hill and is narrow and dangerous, but level for the next ¼ mile. It commences to descend at 3¾ miles, very steep descent, down to the main road from the Tanaiku chaung, to Maklôn at 5 miles. The village of Maklôn is situated 200 yards to the right up the main road, and consisted of 20 houses unstockaded. Turning to the left down the Tanaiku valley the main road, which runs north-west and is level and broad through thick jungle, passes round a low hill on the left and crosses the Tanaiku chaung at 5½ miles. The river is here about 50 feet broad and varies from 3 feet to 6 inches in depth. The left bank being in one place, just opposite the crossing about 60 feet in height and overhanging the river. From the river the road passes through bamboo jungle to the village of Wawâng, then through the village into bamboo jungle again. This village consisted of nine houses and was unstockaded. The road enters a paddy clearing at 7¼ miles and passes on over undulating clearings, crossing a small stream with rocky bottom, at 7½ miles. The road then passes through

FROM MÔGAUNG TO THAMA *vid* TANAIKU CHAUNG—*continued.*

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commr., Northern Divn., and Deputy Commr., Bhamo.	**3. Tanaiku chaung, &c.**—*cont.*	clearings and follows the course of the Tanaiku chaung. At 8 miles a road runs south-east and goes up to the village of Tanaiku, which is situated on the summit of a ridge. From the 8th mile the river is crossed three times into camp at 9½ miles; camp on the Tanaiku chaung sufficient for a large force. Water from Tanaiku; grass for transport animals in abundance. The road on the earlier part of this march is trying, the latter part is easy. The hill on which Thama is situated is distant about 2 miles to the east, in a direct line from camp.		

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM MÔGAUNG TO NAMPAUNG CHAUNG (STAGE 2) *vid* WANÉYAUNG AND KHADÔM.

BY LIEUT. W. H. MANNING, XII KHELAT-I-GHILZAI REGIMENT, FEBRUARY 1889.

			M.	F.	M.	F.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Nwéni Sakhán.** Môgaung river; Nwéni chaung.	11	4	...		*See* Route No. 72, Stage 1.
		2. Nampaung chaung. Khadôm and Nampaung chaungs.	8	0	19	4	From Nwéni Sakhán road leaves main road to Kâmaing and turns off to the right through kaing grass and bamboo jungle for 1st mile. Road up to this point level, broad, and excellent; next mile road narrows and passes for some distance up a ravine. At 2nd mile the road passes over a low saddle between two hills and drops down by a gradual descent to Khadôm chaung at 2½ miles. From stream road ascends up the hill side through short grass by a steep ascent to the village of Wanéyaung. About 400 yards below the village a broad road runs off to the right to the village of Lalein about 5 miles distant. Wanéyaung consisted of about 20 houses and was unstockaded. From Wanéyaung the village of Khadôm was visible across a valley in a northerly direction. Road leaves the village opposite to where it enters and descends for 500 yards, then passes along the summit of a ridge, and ascends gradually into Khadôm at 4½ miles. Village consisted of 30 houses on the summits of two small hills and was unstockaded. Road between the two villages broad and excellent. Road leaves the village in a north-westerly direction and passes along the summit of a ridge with thick jungle on either side and descends gradually to 5th mile, where the road bifurcates. Left-hand road leads to paddy clearing and small village of Khadômgalé; 10 houses; unstockaded. The right-hand road passes round the hill side and is cut out. It descends for a short distance into a gorge (path here very narrow and dangerous): it then ascends out of the gorge by a very steep ascent and passes over the end of the ridge at 5½ miles, and then descends (first portion of descent very steep) and reaches the direct road from Môgaung to Tanaiku chaung at 6½ miles; last ¼ mile very steep descent across paddy plains to camp at 8 miles on Nampaung (Nampôn) chaung, *see* Route No. 72, Stage 2.

FROM MÕGAUNG TO THAMA *viâ* TANAIKU CHAUNG—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE II.

FROM NAMPAUNG CHAUNG (STAGE 1) TO TANAIKU CHAUNG.

BY LIEUT. W. H. MANNING, KHELAT-I-GHILZAI REGIMENT, FEBRUARY 1889.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Cross roads, 2 miles short of Nanseilöng.**	6	4	6	4	For details of this stage, *see* Route No. 72, Stage 2.
		2. Pawkaw ...	7	0	13	4	At this point there are four cross-roads, one to Kámaing, one to Mõgaung, one leading in the direction of the Mõgaung river, and the fourth turning east and leading up to the village of Kanru and on to Tanaiku chaung. The Kanru road descends slightly for the first 300 yards, ascends for the next 300 yards, descends for 200 yards, level for 400 yards, and then is one continual ascent. At 4th mile from Nanseilöng (2nd mile from turning of Mõgaung-Kámaing main road) the road bifurcates; the left-hand road must be taken, which leads up to village of Kanru at 4½ miles. Kanru, 15 fair-sized houses on summit of low hill; village unstockaded. Water-supply on east of village scarce, about 300 yards below village. Paddy in quantities found in village. To the north of Kanru on the hill side, about ½ mile beyond and considerably lower down, was the village of Pawlam consisting of 11 houses. In this village considerable numbers of cattle were seen. Three roads run north-east out of Kanru—the first, a broad road, leads straight down to the valley and stream; the second cut out of and passing round the hill side is a narrow path; the third ascends to some outlying houses on the hill north of Kanru. The second road must be taken, which winds round the hill side and is narrow and dangerous for transport animals, descending into the valley for first 2 miles out of the village of Kanru; gradual descent. At 6½ miles the road crosses a small stream with rocky bottom (no hindrance to transport), then level for 200 yards, crossing another small stream with rocky bed; excellent water in both streams. One hundred yards further on the road crosses another stream; rocky bed. It then turns north at 6 miles for 900 yards. Up to this point it passes through bamboo and light tree and thorn jungle. Road now enters plain with high kaing grass and occasional bamboo clumbs as far as 7th mile; it then ascends a hill covered with short grass (very steep ascent for first 600 yards), and turns north-west still ascending; stiff for next 500 yards; it then descends slightly for 300 yards along the hill side; a path cut out of hill side. At 8th mile road turns north and ascends again, passing through a cleared level space for 300 yards. The next 200 yards is a stiff ascent up a broad excellent road, next 300 yards gentle ascent, then 150 yards level to the village of Pawkaw at 9th mile; village on right of road and about 300 yards below it. The road here passes along the crest of a ridge. Pawkaw consisted of 13 houses, one of which was 70 yards in length and two 50 yards in length. The village is situated on the hill side and consists of two parts joined together by a broad road. The village was unstockaded and would be untenable, as it is commanded by hills in rear. Enormous quantities of paddy found in this village. Water-supply

FROM MÔMEIK TO NAMKHAM *viâ* MANTÔN—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Ruby Mines.	**6. Gummaw**—*cont.*			a valley and winds round the end of a small spur to the scattered village of Gummaw, nine houses. Water from stream to east of village.
		7. Mantôn (Manpun), (Mapun), (Malôn).	7 4	50 0	Height 2,900 feet above Mômeik. Road runs fairly east throughout, bending south-east and north-east at intervals. At 500 yards, after leaving Gummaw, the road divides, left-hand one is followed, a narrow not much used track. It rises to 1 mile, descends and then follows a hill side over a col and then along another hill side. At 1¾ miles Manloi-i and Manchan are visible bearing W.N.W. Follow a short valley and then along a spur and round the head of a valley at 2½ miles. Descend and cross a muddy stream at 2¾ miles and then rise through long grass to 3½ miles. Road improves, at 3½ miles runs between low hills. At 3¾ miles a road comes in from south-west, and at 4 miles pass Kachin village of Ma Paung, 200 yards to north. Road then runs through taungya clearing to 4½ miles, turns north and then bending east descends a valley of dense jungle with muddy stream running along it to 5½ miles. The road then bends north and again east, rising at first and then descends into paddy-fields at about 6¾ miles. Cross these for 100 yards and a small stream, then up a steep slope through thin tree jungle at 7½ miles, six Kachin houses (burnt), 300 yards south. The road to Manlun turns north for ¼ mile. Village of about 20 Palaung houses and a pôngyi kyaung scattered along an uneven ridge running north and south. Water from a stream to west 300 yards. Height 350 feet above Gummaw.
		8. Kaukkyaing ... Namkhôn and other small streams.	12 0	62 0	Path good. Direction east for first ¾ of a mile, then north for the rest of the way. The Namkhôn stream is crossed frequently between Mantôn and Wámáng (7 miles), banks sometimes steep, but no serious difficulty. Small Kachin village of Laungshé lies up the hill to the left, about ½ a mile off the road at 3 miles. At 7 miles the Palaung village of Wámang is passed, built on a small bare knoll. A Kachin village of the same name (10 houses) stands on the hill above on the left of the road about ¾ mile distant. Beyond this there are a few hill clearings on the left. The road is now very narrow, ascending the valley of the Namkhôn in a north-easterly direction. At 12 miles Kaukkyaing, a halting place, no village. Camping ground on slope of hill, rather confined; water from hill stream to the west, which can be best reached by following the back track for a few hundred yards. Elevation of camp 5,200 feet.
		9. Nampao chaung. Nampao and other smaller streams.	7 0	69 0	Leaving camp road ascends 700 feet in a northerly direction to the summit of a high forest-clad ridge, along which it descends north-east to Sasaw (or Sasôkkatawng) village at 3 miles. Thence it runs generally north, crossing several tributaries of the Nampao chaung. At the

FROM MÔGAUNG TO THAMA *viâ* TANAIKU CHAUNG—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE II—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commr., Northern Divn., and Deputy Commr., Bhamo.	**4. Camp on Tanaiku chaung**—*cont.*			required bridging, to camp at 6 miles on banks of Tanaiku chaung. Camp among short grass sufficient for any force. Tanaiku is here about 40 yards broad and varies in depth from 3 feet to 6 inches; excellent water; stony bottom; current very strong; banks low. This camp was 2,400 feet above sea-level. Excellent grass obtainable; water from Tanaiku. Road very trying to transport animals in several places.

No. 74.

From MÔGÔK to THÍBAW viâ KYAUNGYAUK (HONGHENG).

BY CAPT. H. R. B. DUNNE, NORFOLK REGIMENT, DECEMBER 1888.

			M. F.	M. F.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Ruby Mines.	**1. Nyaungôn** ...	5 2	5 2	General direction south-east. For the first 300 yards the path runs along the level, after which it travels across some small spurs and is rather steep and rough in two or three places. From 3½ miles the rest of the way is fairly level. At 200 yards path crosses Mógôk stream by covered wooden bridge, passable for animals, 20 yards long, 9 feet wide; stream 3 yards wide, 1 foot deep (2 miles per hour). Water unfit for drinking, being discoloured by small streams used for washing the earth for rubies. Taungywa village on the left bank contains one kyaung, one zayát. Accommodation for 18 men. About 20 houses and a guard of police. At 300 yards a path leads off to Kyátpin on the right, 7 miles distant. At ¾ mile good site for camp on left to accommodate 500 men. Good water close by. At 1½ miles path divides into two for 100 yards; both tracks rough, but the left is the better. At 2 miles rather a rough bit of up-hill path. At 2½ miles track ascends through defile for 50 yards. At 3 miles a path on right to Puyôn village, said to be 2 miles. At 3½ miles path becomes very rough, descending to stream. At 4½ miles small patch of open ground sufficient to camp 50 men. Water close by. At 5½ miles halting place close to a large banyan tree and cluster of pagodas, sufficient to camp 250 men. Good water from stream close by. The small village of Nyaungôn, surrounded by a slight stockade, is 200 yards to the south and consists of five huts, one kyaung. No accommodation or supplies. Throughout this march water is plentiful, small streams crossing the track at about every ¼ mile. The country is open for the first 2 miles and for the rest of the march the track leads through jungle.
	Supt., Northern Shan States.	**2. Nyaungdauk (2,500 feet).** Namkyinko.	9 6	15 0	General direction of path south-east for first 3 miles, after that east for 7½ miles through jungle, the remainder of march being over open ground. The track leads over low spurs and is good throughout, except at 2½ miles where the descent is rather rough and steep. Several small streams of good water cross the path up to 3½ miles, but after that the track

FROM MÔGÔK TO THÍBAW *vid* KYAUNGYAUK (HONGHENG)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Superintendent, Northern Shan States.	**2. Nyaungdauk (2,500 feet)**—*cont.*			leads too near the watershed lines to strike any water until a small stream is reached 1 mile from Nyaungdauk. There is a small spring 100 yards beyond Kyunpanse. At 1¼ miles a path to right to village of Nyaungôn. At 2½ miles the path becomes rather rough, descending to the Namkyinko at 3½ miles, which is crossed by a ford 10 yards wide, 18 inches deep (3 miles per hour). Water good. This stream is spanned 100 yards lower down by a rough wooden foot-bridge. One hundred and fifty yards further path crosses small stream, the ground on the left bank being fairly level and sufficient to encamp 500 men, and in dry weather the paddy-fields on the right would accommodate 800 men. At 5½ miles the path passes close to the stockaded Palaung village of Yôngpansa, which consists of about 30 houses. No accommodation. Water from stream. At 7¾ miles the track commences to descend until the village of Nyaungdauk is reached at 9¾ miles. It consists of two villages close together, situated on the western side of the Nampai valley, which is 1,200 yards across, containing 30 houses, four large kyaungs on hill to north, two sayáts. Accommodation for 40 men. Camping ground on paddy-fields sufficient for 2,000 men in dry weather. Water good from stream. Paddy plentiful.
		3. Loikham (3,400 feet). Nampai, Namkaw.	M. 5 F. 4	M. 20 F. 4	General direction for 1st mile south-west and for remainder of march south-east. The path travels at first along the level across paddy-fields, until at 1,000 yards the Nampai is crossed by a ford 25 yards wide, 18 inches deep (2½ miles per hour). Bottom hard, banks low, covered with long grass; would be impassable in the rains. At 200 yards and again at ½ mile beyond this river two small streams cross the track; the ground near them is soft. At ¼ mile road ascends a terrace about 30 feet above plain running through long grass. At 1¼ miles the path begins to ascend gradually and continues winding up and down low hills through scattered bushes, until Loikham is reached. At 2½ miles path crosses stream by ford 3 yards wide, 9 inches deep. Water good. Path down to stream a little rough for 300 yards. Track then enters jungle. At 3 miles path crosses the Namkaw by a ford 6 yards wide, 1 foot deep (2½ miles per hour). Water good; hard bottom. On right bank site to camp 100 men. At 4 miles a path to the left leads to Mainglôn, 2½ miles distant. (This track is rough for transport animals and crosses the Namkaw and Nampai). At 5½ miles camping ground on small spur very cramped. The Palaung village of Loikham, which is open, lies at 300 yards to the north, 100 feet higher up, and contains one kyaung, two sayáts. Accommodation for 20 men, and 12 huts. The lower village is 300 yards to the south-west of it, containing one kyaung (uninhabited). Accommodation for 20, and 10 huts. It is inhabited by Shans, both villages being under the Myosa of Mainglôn. Good water from small stream.
		4. Kángkáng (3,050 feet). Namkaw.	5 6	26 2	General direction south-east. The path leads along the watershed line the whole way, and therefore no water is met with until end of March. It leads through jungle and is good throughout. At 2 miles a path on right leads to village of Páng-

FROM MÔGÔK TO THÍBAW *viâ* KYAÜNGYAUK (HONGHENG)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Superintendent, Northern Shan States.	**4. Kángkáng (3,050 feet)**—*cont.*			yukut. At 3¼ miles a patch of fairly level ground, sufficient to encamp 300 men; but water would have to be brought up from about 200 to 300 feet below. At 3¾ miles path on right leads to village of Tournoyé (?), ¼ mile distant to south-west, consisting of six huts; no accommodation. At 5¾ miles path crosses Namkaw by ford 3 yards wide, 1 foot deep (3 miles per hour). Camping ground on paddy-fields on right bank, where there is room for 1,000 men in dry weather. The Shan village of Kángkáng is situate 300 yards to the west, 20 feet above stream, on the left bank. It is an open village, consisting of 32 houses, one kyaung, one zayát; accommodation for 30 men; lies 300 yards to south-west. It is under the Myoza of Mainglôn. Water good from stream. Paddy plentiful. The valley is here about 200 yards wide. No bazaar, but villagers go to Mankum for supplies. There is a route from here to Namsán.
		5. Longlaw stream (2,750 feet). Longlaw.	6 6	33 0	General direction south-east. Path through jungle and long grass. There are two places where the track is rough for animals. The road first enters a gully south-west of the village and then turns up to the left at a gradient of one-third for 50 yards, rather rough. At 1¼ miles taungya clearing on right. Similar patches are met with from time to time along the route. At 3½ miles the path winds round a steep hill, where it is very narrow and slippery (two mules slipped down the khud at this point for 100 feet). At 3¾ miles small stream. Water good but limited. Two hundred yards beyond this the path, having reached its highest point, commences to descend. At 4½ miles small stream. Water good. Path rather rough for 60 yards leading down to it. At 4¾ miles path on left leads to village of Toigya and about here the track crosses another small stream. Water good. At 5 miles pagoda on left and village of Mankáng on right, through which route leads. It consists of one kyaung; no accommodation; 21 huts. Water brought from stream by means of bamboo aqueduct. Vegetables and paddy plentiful. At 6¾ miles camping ground on paddy on left bank of the Longlaw stream, which is 10 feet wide, 9 inches deep (3½ miles per hour). Water good. The valley at this point is 120 yards broad, sufficient to camp 800 men in dry weather.
		6. Pángkyeng ...	8 0	41 0	General direction south-east. The path at first travels north-east, crossing the Longlaw three times in 200 yards. It then ascends the right bank at an approximate gradient of ½ for 100 yards, where the track is rough and slippery for animals, winding through long grass and thin jungle and gradually turning in a south-easterly direction. The route continues to ascend until at 3¼ miles it reaches the top of the ridge, whence it continues fairly level for 3 miles. From a point at 3½ miles the villages of Hôkwo, Old Khôn, and New Khôn are visible at a distance on the left. They are halting places on the way to Namsán from Mainglôn *viâ* Kángkáng. At 3¾ miles small stream. Water good. At 4 miles the path is very narrow, the ground sloping down on the left at an angle of 45°, a little awkward for animals. At 4 miles path crosses small stream; water good; and a similar one 100 yards

FROM MÔGÔK TO THÍBAW *viâ* KYAUNGYAUK (HONGHENG)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Superintendent, Northern Shan States.	**6. Pángkyeng**—*cont.*					further on. At 4¼ miles track crosses small stream. At 4½ miles narrow bit of path as at 4 miles. At 4¾ miles fairly level piece of ground, sufficient to encamp 400 men. Water close by. At 5 miles small stream of water. At 7½ miles path crosses ridge (highest point in march), whence it descends to the small Palaung village of Pángkyeng, which is open and consists of one kyaung; no accommodation; eight huts. Water from small stream, but supply limited. A path leads in a north-easterly direction to Pángnôk village. Pángkyeng is under the Myosa of Mainglôn. Paddy plentiful.
		7. Kyuseo (3,800 feet).	**10**	**0**	51	0	General direction east-south-east. At first the path travels in an easterly direction down the hill through long grass and shrubs, gradually entering thin jungle. Throughout this march the track traverses patches of jungle and open grass-covered ground alternately. At 2½ miles the small village of Hakwat lies along 500 yards to the right, 200 feet below. It contains one kyaung and about 14 houses. Accommodation not known. Just after this the road runs along the watershed line, from which two large valleys on the right and left spring, and then ascends until the highest elevation for the march is attained (5,400 feet) at 4¾ miles. At 6½ miles the small village of Nongpyet is visible, situated on a ridge about 1,000 yards to the right. At 7 miles path crosses 20 yards of bare limestone rock. At 8½ miles track descends at a gradient of ⅓ for 40 yards, where it is rather rough. Quarter of a mile further another rough bit occurs. With the exception of these two places the road is good throughout. At about 10 miles small stream is crossed, brought down by bamboo aqueduct. Water good and plentiful. Small spring on the right, 6 yards further, and the village of Kyuseo lies close by on left. It is open and straggling and consists of 40 houses, one kyaung, one zayát. Accommodation for 20 men. Water good from small stream. This village is under the Sawbwa of Thíbaw. The camping ground is cramped, being on a small ridge (on the path) about ½ mile beyond the village. Paddy plentiful.
		8. Kyaukmé (2,800 feet).	**6**	**0**	57	0	General direction east-south-east. For the first 2½ miles the path descends through long grass and low jungle, being practically level for the rest of the way. It is good throughout. At 3 miles path crosses small stream which apparently rises in a swamp. Quality of water clear, but doubtful. From 2½ miles the ground affords sites for camps, sufficient for 2,000 or 3,000 men at any point up to Kyaukmé. Kyaukmé consists of two straggling villages situated to the south of a conspicuous white pagoda, ½ mile off. The combined villages contained about 60 houses, one kyaung 60 by 50 yards. No accommodation. Water good from small streams. A considerable amount of letpet is carried through this place by bullock transport (there were 200 there when passing through). Camping ground ¾ mile south-west of pagoda, sufficient for 600 men. Good water from stream. In rainy weather the higher ground north of pagoda would be more suitable. There is a bazaar every five days.

FROM MÔGÔK TO THÍBAW *viâ* KYAUNGYAUK (HONGHENG)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Superintendent, Northern Shan States.	**9. Kyaungyauk. (Hongheng).** Namsim.	8	2	65	0	General direction east. Path runs along the level throughout this march and is easy for transport animals, except at one place just beyond 5¼ miles, where the right bank of the stream is rather slippery and steep. The country is generally wooded, but at 2¾ miles and again at 3½ miles there is an open space where 500 men might camp. After passing through Kyaukmé the kyaung is passed on the right at ¾ mile. At 4 miles small spring of good water immediately on right of path. At 4½ miles the village of Heimán is on the left; consists of 26 houses. Paddy plentiful. At 4¾ miles path crosses stream 8 feet wide, 18 inches deep (3 miles per hour) by wooden bridge. At 5¼ miles path crosses stream by ford 4 yards wide, 1 foot deep (2½ miles per hour). Twenty yards above ford there is a rough log laid across the water as a foot-bridge. Fifty yards beyond another branch of the Namsim is crossed by ford of similar dimensions. No foot-bridge. Further on, right bank slippery. At 5¾ miles village of Loikaw on right; seven houses; no accommodation. At 6 miles the track strikes the main route between Mandalay and Thíbaw. At 8 miles small village of Kyaungyauk or Hongheng, consisting of eight huts. No accommodation. Paddy plentiful. Fair camping ground sufficient for 500 men. Water good.
		10. Namsim ...	5	0	70	0	*See* Route No. 53, Stages 12 and 13.
		11. Thíbaw ...	8	0	78	0	

No. 75.

From MÔMEIK to LWÉWAIN viâ YÉBÔN and MÔLO (or WÉGYI).

BY CAPT. SEWELL, NORFOLK REGIMENT, JANUARY 1890, AND MAJOR GREENAWAY, 6TH MADRAS INFANTRY, JANUARY 1890.

G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Ruby Mines.	**1. Sinkán**	6	1	6	1	*See* Route No. 77, Stages 1 to 4.
		2. Heinlôa ...	12	3	18	4	
		3. Taungyi ...	6	4	25	0	
		4. Yébôn	5	2	30	2	
		5. Loikaw ... ... Seven streams.	10	2	40	4	Road leaves Yébôn (Palaung) in a north-westerly direction, and passes through Yébôn (Kachin) at ¼ mile, and another small Kachin village in the next 200 yards and follows a ridge through tree jungle to 1 mile. Here it crosses a small stream and runs through grass jungle to 1½ miles and descends steeply to 2½ miles. Here is a good camping ground. The road then ascends a hill, runs along a level spur, and descends slightly to a stream at 4 miles. Here is a camping ground in paddy-fields. To 5 miles the road runs over low hills and is indifferent. Here are more paddy-fields, and a stream is crossed. After

FROM MÔMEIK TO LWÉWAIN *viâ* YÊBÔN AND MÔLO (OR WÉGYI)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Ruby Mines.	**5. Loikaw**—*cont.*			this there is a steady ascent to Loiva village, at 7¼ miles, (Kachin) of 30 houses, covering a large area of ground. After leaving the village the roads divide. The right-hand one descends to 2 miles, crossing in this part of the road three small streams. Parts of the road here are steep and bad. It then runs level to 9½ miles and ascends to Loikaw, which is reached at 10¼ miles, a Kachin village of 20 houses. Camping ground good. Water from wells.
		6. Wégyi or Môlo Three streams.	M. F. 8 0	M. F. 48 4	Road runs north by west broad and good to 2 miles. At 1½ miles the road (left-hand one) that separates at Loiva rejoins. This road is a better one than that above described and is of the same length. There a good jungle. Camping ground ¼ mile north of Loiva, with water from a stream. Road descends to a small stream at 3 miles, after which there is a sharp ascent to 3¼ miles, where the road runs along a ridge to 4 miles. At 4½ miles a road branches off to the north to Lwékyé. From this point the road descends to 4½ miles and is then level to 6 miles. Here it descends to a small stream, and immediately after a larger one is crossed; this is crossed again five times in the next mile. At 7 miles enter paddy-fields, which are crossed until Wégyi is reached. A large Burman village on the left bank of the Shwéli river and opposite to Môlo island. Wégyi is partly stockaded, and there is a good pôngyi kyaung. Môlo village (Burmese) lies on an island 200 yards wide and 600 yards long. It is stockaded and has 200 houses. The left branch of the river is fordable, but to pass from Môlo to the right bank boats are required. The Shwéli is navigable for boats carrying 2 tons, as Môlo all the year round is not navigable above this point. There are 10 large boats which can carry 20 men each belonging to the village, but these would seldom be available at one time, as regular trade is carried on with Mandalay. Dug-outs to carry six men are always to be had. *Ferries.* (1) Half-a-mile up-stream from Wégyi to Naungpaung deserted. River 70 yards wide, crossing easy, owing to sand bank in the river. Room on both banks. (2) Opposite Ekkyi 1½ miles up-stream. This is a better ferry for a large force, as there is more room on either bank. River 100 yards wide, banks easy and shelving. (3) One mile down stream from Wégyi is a ferry similar to (2).
		7. Lwéwain ... Shwéli river.	4 2	52 6	* Crossing by ferry (1) or (2). There are roads running along both banks between these ferries, that on the left bank being the most open. Road runs north for ¾ mile through jungle, other ascends to 2 miles to Kawlain, Kachin village of 10 houses, with one well on east. This ascent is stiff and rises 2,100 feet from the river. From here the road runs on the level in a north-easterly direction to Lwéwain, a Kachin village of 20 houses. Water from two wells.

* This last stage requires explanation. In its present form it is not at all clear.

No. 76.

From MÔMEIK to MÔGÔK (the Kyauktada Road).

By Major HOBDAY, Survey of India, February 1890.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Ruby Mines.	**1. Kunwat** ... Several mountain streams.	12	0	12	0	The road is fair throughout and runs at first south-east along the left bank of the South chaung and then turns south passing Athán at 1½ and Légyi at 3 miles, road level to this point. From here it commences to ascend bending gradually from south to south-south-west to Pángmo, 7 miles; it then winds up-hill a rather steep zigzag to Kyauktada (stone bridge), crossing a short distance from the village along a short stone ridge. Thence it winds up-hill south and then west to Kunwat, a Palaung village. Three mountain streams are crossed up to this point.
		2. Mógôk	14	0	26	0	The road continues to rise and fall, running south-west fairly on the level past Kônsa, 1 mile, and after crossing a stream at 2 miles turns south to 3 miles and again west to Pángkyit village, 4½ miles; from here it turns south to the pass, the highest point of which is reached at 6 miles, and thence runs south-west by a steady decline to Mógôk. *Note.*—All the hill villages are Palaung and the road is much used by traders.

No. 77.

From MÔMEIK to NAMKHAM viâ MANTÔN.

By Capt. SEWELL, Norfolk Regiment, Intelligence Officer, Mômeik Column, Tônhôn Force, January 1890.

G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Ruby Mines.	**1. Sinkán (Sin-kin), (Singém).** Nameit chaung and nullahs (now dry).	6	1	6	1	Cross Nameit chaung at 500 yards from the town by ford 2 feet deep. River 30 yards wide. Left bank steep. Then follow general line of river by a bridle track through tree jungle. Direction north-east. At 1 mile out is a road to the golden pagods standing on a spur ¼ mile off. Road then winds east and passes Yaunglebin (banian tree) at 2¾ miles; 12 houses. Near river bank cross nullah by plank bridge at 3¼ miles. Here road to Matein turns off north. Forward direction east. Winding road through bamboo jungle. Cross bridged nullah at 3¾ miles and dry nullah at 3¾, 4½, 5¼, and 6 miles. Pass Khyaur (sweet mango) village at 5¼ miles; 30 houses. Cotton grown in valley of river. Cross a small spur at 5½ miles and at 6 miles turn east; up to a small slope to village Sinkán, 30 houses, Palaung and Shan. Room in two huts for 100 men. River 350 yards south, 30 feet wide, 2 feet deep, running under low hills. Room for camp on low ground cultivated near river.

FROM MÔMEIK TO NAMKHAM *viâ* MANTÔN—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Ruby Mines.	**2. Heinlôn** ... Sukôngyi stream and two small ones.	12	3	18	4	Direction throughout north-east. Road fairly level for 5¾ miles to Sukôngyi, a halting place only. Runs through bamboo and tree jungle. Fairly easy. One bad nullah (dry at 3½ miles) and the track between 4 and 5½ miles runs over stony ravine with several bad bits. Road begins to ascend at 5¾ miles and continues to do so to the end. The steepest slope is 10° and in several places it is 8°. It is however fair in the way of width, and there are few places awkward for mules on this account. It winds up spurs and along cols, and at 11½ miles turns east to Heinlôn. This is the site of old village on spur 300 yards by 20 yards. Water from a spring 200 yards east, 50 yards down-hill. A stream from this runs north and should be improved for watering cattle. New Heinlôn is on a spur 1 mile off, 12 houses, Palaung. To reach it follow the road inwards for ¾ mile and turn down-hill to left of road 600 yards. Grass good about Heinlôn. Signal station for Bernardmyo visible. Height 2,350 feet above Mômeik.
		3. Taungyi ... Several small hill streams.	6	4	25	0	General direction of road is east-north-east. Road a narrow hill track fairly level for the first 1½ miles, but dangerously narrow in places. It runs along ridges for the first 4 miles. In this portion there are four steep bits. Then a very steep winding descent through bamboo jungle, and the next 1½ miles the road winds up and down in a south-east direction crossing numerous hills, running down from the hills on the left of the road. At 5¾ miles is a small clearing which would serve as an alternative camp. The next ½ mile is a steep climb to a col, here level for 100 yards and then a gentle descent to Taungyi village. This is a Kachin village of 28 houses standing on a clearing running east. The houses stand on four different levels and are long barrack-looking buildings of bamboo. Water from a stream ¼ mile south-east, good and plentiful. Pass Paka, Palaung village at 2 miles, ½ mile south of road.
		4. Yébôn ... ... Two streams.	5	2	30	2	General direction east-south-east, which is fairly maintained throughout. The road descends a good deal; cross a stream at ½ mile after descending over a bad stony bit; then winds along hill side to ¾ mile. At 1 mile follow a gentle sloping ridge, a steep bit, at 1¼ miles* and again at 1¾ miles. Here is water in a stream down the hill. Road again descends to 2 miles. At 2½ and 2¼ are narrow bits bad for laden mules. At 2½ miles water from a spring on left of road. Road here turns north for ¼ mile and then resumes the original direction at 2¾. Strike a good stream on right of road; this is followed to 4½ miles. Road rising over spur and descending into cultivated (old) ground, cross and recross stream in the valley. Here are four old pagodas and several cultivated huts. At 4 miles cross stream again. Here is a good place for a small camp. Road then turns south-east, rises over a bad bit round corner of the hill side, descends and ascends,

* A [illegible] which goes through [illegible] of Taungyi. Kachin [illegible] passes. Mishlin on map [illegible] turns north for ¼ mile and then resumes the original direc-

FROM MÔMEIK TO NAMKHAM *viâ* MANTÔN—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Ruby Mines.	**4. Yébôn**—*cont.*			all rather bad road to 5 miles. Here a track runs to pôngyi kyaung and four houses 120 yards off the road to south. Road turns east to Yébôn, a Palaung village of 20 houses, and a large kyaung and zayát. Water from a spring and stream 300 yards down-hill on north of village.
		5. Pwa-ún (Pashata). One stream and Nameit chaung, 10 yards wide, 1 foot deep, and 1 mile an hour.	M. F. 5 4	M. F. 35 6	The track turns east out of centre of village and runs north-east and subsequently north along the hill side descending and level by turns to ¾ mile, descent not over 6°. At ¾ mile is a pool and stream. A road runs in from west at 1 mile. Road then runs north-east and north-north-east. Mostly level and good along ridges and spurs to 2 miles. Pass a big clearing at 1¼ miles. Road then descends, being rather rough and narrow for loaded mules 2¼ miles.* Then good to 2¾ miles. Here direction changes to north to 3 miles with one steep descent for 60 yards. Here is a big banian tree and a village, name not ascertained. Road turns east and winds after east and north-east to 3½ miles, mostly level. Then east down a spur with average slope of 4° to 3¾ miles. Direction here changes to north-east down a spur to 4 miles, slope 6°. Then east down the same spur to Nameit stream at 4⅝ miles. The last 5 furlongs is steep and rough for mules. Ascent from stream stony and very difficult; mules must go up singly. The road then runs up a spur stiff the whole way to within 300 yards of village. It rises 200 feet in the first 350 yards and most of the rest is 8°. Village (Palaung) of 11 houses and kyaung in a small spur 300 yards long running south. Height 300 feet below Yébôn. Water from stream 300 yards south of village in valley; plentiful. Road to Gummaw turns off 100 yards short of village.
		6. Gummaw ... One large stream 5½ inches and three small ones between 3 and 4 inches.	6 6	42 4	General direction east. At starting road runs north-north-east and east over steep ascents and descents for the first ½ mile, then pretty level to 1½ miles. After this a steady rise for ¼ mile to the Kachin village of Kunlôn, 15 houses. Road passes through the village and is level to 2½ miles, when it descends gradually and becomes very narrow, running along a steep hill side cleared to 3 miles. A road runs off to the left front at 2⅝ miles. Here cross two small streams. Road on still narrow along the north side of a gorge. At 3¾ miles the road divides, the left one running north-east is followed, and at 3⅝ miles a stream and level bit of ground is passed. Here is a room for a small camp. Then ascend a steep spur and afterwards follows a col to 3¾ miles. Here ¼ mile on the left of the road is the Palaung village of Manloi-i. Here the road turns round the head of a valley and runs south-east to 4 miles. Here is a bamboo and banian tree round a nat house. From here the road runs down to a valley and then winds down the hill side at about 10° slope to 5¼ miles. Here cross a stream 20 yards wide below, where two join rocky bottom 1 foot deep. Then ascend a spur at a similar slope to that descended previously to 6 miles. Road very sound. It then follows the head of

* A road runs in near here from a Kachin village called Manthé.

FROM MÔGAUNG TO THAMA *vid* TANAIKU CHAUNG—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE II—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**2. Pawkaw**—*cont.*			some distance down the hill side below the village; scanty, but good. Force camped in the village, which was rather a cramped site. No grass for the animals, but small quantities of bamboo leaves procurable. The road on this march was excellent and broad throughout, except first ¼ mile out of Kanru. The stiff ascents and the length of time they were under their loads made this march trying to the transport animals.
		3. Paowéla ...	M. F. 2 6	M. F. 16 2	Road from Pawkaw to Paowéla runs along the crest of the ridge above the village of Pawkaw and ascends for 1st mile (an excellent road for first 500 yards), then cut out of hill side and dangerous to transport animals; the road is here very narrow and the hill side almost perpendicular. At 1 mile road descends slightly for 500 yards, then ascends for 600 yards, then up to 2nd mile fairly level, though very narrow and dangerous. From 2nd mile road passes over summit of ridge on to the hill-top and ascends slightly into the village of Paowéla at 2¾ miles. Last ¾ mile road broad and excellent; village unstockaded; 30 houses. Water 200 yards below village; scarce, but excellent on eastern side. Very little grass for transport animals, but bamboo leaves in abundance. Large quantities of paddy found in this village. Sufficient room for the force after burning the village. The road on this march was difficult and in many places was very narrow and dangerous to transport animals.
		4. Camp on Tanaiku chaung. Tanaiku chaung (one of the main sources of the Chindwin river).	6 0	22 2	First 200 yards runs along the same road as enters the village, the path then turns off sharp to the left through bamboo jungle, and ascends for 200 yards, passing over summit of a small hill, which is covered with short coarse grass. Road runs in a north-easterly direction along a ridge and rises and falls, ascents and descents nowhere very marked. At 2 miles there is a very precipitous ravine, the sides of which are excessively steep. The road passes over rocks and is rendered very difficult by the rocky nature of sides of ravine. There is a small stream at the bottom; bed rocky; the road is excessively trying to transport. Two hundred yards further on another similar ravine. The road on the opposite bank of this ravine is not so steep, but is very narrow. It ascends for 1½ miles, nowhere very steep, and is good, passing through thin tree jungle; the road then passes round the side of a hill from which it has been cut out and becomes dangerous for transport animals for 250 yards; it then descends down to the village of Tangorbum at 4½ miles, passing through bamboo and tree jungle for last 300 yards. Village unstockaded; contains seven houses, none of any size; too small for camp. Village would be untenable as it is commanded by heights in rear. The road runs east out of the village of Tangorbum and descends and is a broad and excellent road. It descends in several places very steep, especially on nearing the plain, and passes over a small stream with a rocky bed as it debouches on the plain at 5½ miles, then on over a swampy stream, which

FROM MÔMEIK TO NAMKHAM *vid* MANTÔN—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Ruby Mines.	**9. Nampao chaung** —*cont.*					crossings there is a good deal of boggy ground which has to be crossed carefully when travelling with pack animals, especially in the last mile. Camp at 7 miles in paddy-fields on the bank Nampao river, which is here easily fordable. Water plentiful. Elevation 4,300 feet; 2° or 3° of frost experienced here during the night in January.
		10. Lwékáng (Loikáng). Namkit and smaller streams.	11	4	80	4	Cross the Nampao and ascend 300 feet, passing through the Palaung village of Sekao (25 houses). Road then descends, very narrow and steep in places, to a new village (name not ascertained) at 5½ miles. For the next mile the path is mostly paved throughout with stones. At 6½ miles Hômôn or Manna (15 houses) the principal village of the Maingkwáng circle, lying about ½ a mile to the left of the road. From here there is a good road to Kyusa, the principal village of the Maumauk circle of Môméik state, *vid* Môkadu and Mankán. Road runs on across some paddy cultivation crossing a couple of small streams, with slight ascents and descents. At 7½ miles ford the Namkit, follow the opposite bank for a mile, then ascend north-east through some hill clearings to Lwékáng (11½ miles). Palaung village of 30 houses. Camping ground on a cleared knoll north-east of the village. Water from hill streams. Elevation 4,000 feet.
		11. Maingkát (Möngkák). Namkák.	13	0	93	4	At first, short steep descent, then across a few boggy hill streams round the face of a hill and then descending gradually in a northerly direction along the ridge of a spur to Loiving. Palaung village at 3 miles. Road still descending along same spur to 6 miles, where a stream is crossed. Crossing some paddy cultivation, road now ascends north-east up to 7 miles. Here a branch road to the right leads to Mankao ½ a mile distant, whence there is a good road to Möngwi; two stages; village of Lawliao half way. At 8½ miles reach the top of the ascent, the village of Loiohom (14 houses) lying ½ a mile to the left on the summit of the hill. Thence for next 4½ miles road good through steep in parts. Direction at first north-east, then north descending along a long spur to 12 miles where the Namkák is reached, and the road following its course for the next mile crosses and recrosses it half-a-dozen times. At 13 miles Maingkát, 20 houses. Shan, Palaung and a few Kachins; chief village of the Húmai circle of Môméik state. Camping ground extensive in paddy-fields, water plentiful. Elevation 850 feet. Hsaileng, the chief village of one of the Môméik circles (of the same name), lies 5 miles to the east.
		12. Sheolán ...	12	0	105	4	*See* Route No. 73.
		13. Möngwi ...	...		...		
		14. Manpu ...	...		...		
		15. Namkham ...	...		...		

FROM MÔMEIK TO NAMKHAM *vid* MANTÔN—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM YÉBÔN (STAGE 4) TO PWA-ÁN (STAGE 5) *vid* MANPUN.

BY LIEUT. SOLBÉ, FEBRUARY 1890.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Ruby Mines.	**1. Manpun** ... Nameit chaung and two streams.	10	0	10	0	The general direction of the road from the point where it quits the Yébôn-Pwa-án road to the point where it meets the Pwa-án-Manpun road is south-south-east. The Pwa-án road is followed for 700 yards. Here the track turns off to south and descends winding south and east to 1 mile through tree jungle. Then kaing grass to 1½ miles. For next ½ mile it ascends slightly and then descends steeply to 2½ miles, the road winding considerably. Here cross a small stream and then descend to the Nameit chaung at 3 miles. The last 300 yards through paddy-fields. Chaung 30 feet wide and 2½ feet deep, bottom shingly. The road to this point is good and fit for pack animals though steep in places. After crossing the chaung the old road is overgrown and bad from disuse. It ascends at first steeply over a ridge to 3¾ miles and then descends to 4 miles. For the next 4 miles it winds east and south continuing to ascend over rough undulations till it meets the Pwa-án-Manpun road at 8 miles, and at a point 2 miles from Manpun. From the chaung at 3 miles onwards the road is unfit for pack animals.
		2. Pwa-án ... Nameit chaung.	6	0	16	0	General direction north-north-west. Road descends rather steeply for the first ¼ mile, but is fairly easy, through thin jungle. A small stream is crossed and the road is level to ½ mile and then runs down-hill in a northerly direction and crosses the Dasit stream at 1 mile. A gradual ascent to 1½ miles and then a steady descent to 4½ miles. This part of the road runs along a spur through thin jungle and grass. Here cross the Dasit stream again and ascend a slight rise and then descend and cross the Nameit chaung at 4½ miles, 30 yards wide and 1½ feet deep. The road then runs up a steep ascent to 5½ miles, rough and rather difficult. Descend to small stream, the water-supply of Pwa-án, and ascend to the village.

BRANCH I.

FROM MANTÔN (STAGE 7) TO KATHÔN (STAGE 5 OF ROUTE NO. 78).

BY MAJOR KELSALL, 2ND DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT, JANUARY 1891.

G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Ruby Mines.	**1. Sinkángyi** ... Three streams about 15 feet wide; fordable. River fordable; gravelly bottom.	11	4	11	4	From Mantôn the road runs in a northern direction; descends for about ¾ of a mile; crosses a small stream and passes for some distance through swampy ground (small village). At about 3 miles cross another stream 15 yards wide and 1 foot deep. A road here branches off to the eastward to Seku. The road then ascends for about 3 miles through tree jungle, village of Pungka is passed about 9th mile, some distance to the east of the road. Rather a steep descent to Sinkángyi. Camping ground; good stream of water; no village; road fairly good all through.

FROM MÔMEIK TO NAMKHAM *viâ* MANTÔN—*continued.*

BRANCH I—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Ruby Mines.	**2. Manmauk** ... Two streams rocky bottom; fordable. Rocky bottom; fordable except during the rain.	6	0	17	4	From Sinkángyi the road runs north and ascends for about 1½ miles through tree jungle; road then descends to a stream 2½ miles and passes through a village about a mile further. At 5th mile a stream 30 yards wide and 2 feet deep has to be forded; from here steep ascent of 1 mile to Manmauk, Palaung village situated on a spur about 4,000 feet above the sea. Good water from a spring. Road from here to Kynsa, 9 miles distant on bank of Shwéli fair road, but very steep. Another road branches off to the east.
		3. Kathôn ... Two streams rocky bottom; fordable. Rocky bottom; fordable except during the rain.	5	4	23	0	From Manmauk the road runs north through grass jungle and cultivated ground to village of Loimun (Palaung) 2 miles; good spring of water near village; road nearly level. From here very steep descent for 1½ miles through grass jungle to a small stream. Road then ascends for about 1 mile; remainder of the road fairly level, last 2½ miles through tree jungle. No village at Kathôn; camping ground on a hill about 4,000 feet above the sea; water about 400 yards distant. Two small Palaung villages about 1 mile south-east and south-west from Kathôn. (*See* Route No. 78, Stage 5.)

BRANCH II.

FROM MAINGKÂT (STAGE 11) TO NGWANSAI (*see* ROUTE NO. 15).

BY CAPT. SEWELL, NORFOLK REGIMENT, INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, MÔMEIK COLUMN, TÔNHÔN FORCE, JANUARY 1890.

G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Ruby Mines.	**1. Ngwansai** ... Shwéli and other smaller hill streams.	9	0	9	0	Leaving the village, path runs north-west skirting some paddy-fields to the Namkák which is crossed at 1½ miles, easily fordable. Thence ascending spur pass through village of Myenmun or Vingmun (10 houses) at 3 miles, and at 4 miles the Palaung village of Hakôk or Kôhôk (10 houses). At 5 miles Vingshé (12 houses) lies ½ mile to the right of the road. At 6 miles Palaung village of Tantao (12 houses). From here the path ascends for a short distance, then descends for 2 miles to a small stream, tributary of the Shwéli river, whence it ascends south-west to Ngwansai. At 9 miles, Palaung village of 15 houses situated on a low ridge above the Shwéli. Water from small streams a short distance down the side of the hill, but not very plentiful. Elevation 1,600 feet. For route from here to Rhamo see No. 15.

No. 78.

From MÔMEIK to NAMKHAM (up Shwéli Valley).

By Major HOBDAY, Survey of India, February 1890, and Major YULE, Devonshire Regiment, February 1891.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Ruby Mines.	**1. Paungdaw camp.** Nameit chaung and small streams.	13	4	13	4	Immediately on leaving Mômeik cross the Nameit stream, 50 yards wide, 2 feet deep. Thence for 2 miles through open grass jungle, road level and good. For the rest of the stages through bamboo jungle, road as before. At 5½ and 11½ miles two hill ridges are crossed 700 feet and 600 feet high respectively, ascents and descents in both cases easy. Camp in forest clearing. Water from hill streams.
		2. Nayôk ... Hill streams and Shwéli river.	12	0	25	4	Road good and level throughout running through bamboo jungle. Water plentiful throughout from hill streams. Nayôk is a Shan-Burmese village of 12 houses, on the left bank of the Shwéli river. No boats available here.
		3. Wégyi or Môlo. Shwéli river.	6	4	32	0	Road level and good in dry weather, first through bamboo jungle, then through paddy cultivation. Wégyi is a large Burman village on the left bank of the Shwéli, and has a good kyaung. Môlo is on an island opposite Wégyi (*see* Route No. 75).
		4. Kyusa ... ... Shwéli and small streams.	14	0	46	0	Road level and good along left bank of Shwéli, except at one or two places, where it is very narrow on edge of river, and mules are apt to fall over through teak and bamboo jungle. At 7 miles Môlaw, Kachin village; eight houses. Good camping ground just beyond village by stream on some paddy-fields. Stream 12 yards wide, 1½ feet deep. At 13 miles cross small stream, then some paddy-fields to Kyusa (burnt) village on bank of Shwéli river. Good camping ground and water from small stream.
		5. Kathôn ... ... Shwéli and small streams.	8	0	54	0	Road along left bank of river. At 1 mile turn eastward and ascend a long spur, steep in places through bamboo and grass jungle. At 5 miles pass Loikôn (burnt). At 7 miles road divides, right road going to a Palaung village, left to Kathôn camping ground on clearing on crest of hill to left of road. Small stockade here in 1891, 2,000 feet above Kyusa. Water-supply from spring 500 yards on Kyusa road. Village of Kathôn (burnt). From here there is a road to Mantôn, *see* Branch I of Route No. 77.
		6. Hptib (Hpatip) Shwéli and small streams.	8	4	62	4	Road as before through tree jungle up to Loilôn, thence bamboo jungle except last mile which is through grass, very steep descent for 4 miles, then slight ascents and descents through village of Loilôn (burnt) at about 5 miles. At 7 miles cross stream 20 yards wide, 2½ feet deep. At 8½ miles Hptib, old kyaung (no village) on banks on Shwéli. Accommodation for 50 men. River

FROM MÔMEIK TO NÁMKHAM (UP SHWÉLI VALLEY)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Ruby Mines.	**6. Hptib (Hpatip)** —*cont.*					here 100 to 120 yards wide; no boats; but river can be crossed by means of bamboo rafts. A small Palaung village built recently 2 miles north-east and ½ a mile from the river. (There is no direct road along river from Kyusa to Hptib owing to rocks and precipices.)
		7. Ngwansai ... Shwéli and small streams.	9	0	71	4	Road leaves river bank again through jungle. At 1½ miles cross stream 20 yards wide, 2½ feet deep, and at 2 miles Chitsaung, Palaung village, 12 houses; accommodation in and under huts. Water from stream 500 yards. Road improves; several ascents and descents, but gradually rising, passing through Palaung village at 4 miles. At about 6 miles Loilem, Palaung village, about 15 houses; accommodation in kyaung, zayát, and under houses. Water from wells, scarce. Road ascends to Ngawdé; 12 houses (8 miles). Road to river and ferry by bamboo rafts for Lwópán, turns off to left at entrance of village. At 9 miles Ngwansai, 12 houses; road to river and ferry by bamboo rafts for Tônhôn turns off to left beyond village. Water from stream ½ mile from village on road; steep descent.
		8. Maingkát (Möngkák). Small streams.	*10	0	81	4	Road very good and well made in parts, ascents and descents, but gradually descending, passing through several Palaung villages. At 9 miles cross small stream and skirt paddy-fields to Maingkát 10 miles, chief village in Hamai; 30 houses; market every week; accommodation in kyaung and zayáts (two) for 200 men. Good stream of water close by. Supplies obtainable at most of these villages.
		9. Sheolán (Sailong).	12	0	93	4	Direction easterly. At 2 miles commence ascents, very steep in places, short descent. At 6 miles cross stream 15 yards wide, 1½ feet deep. Pass through small village and a number of paddy-fields, then steep ascent nearly all the way to Sheolán 4,500 feet. Large village, 30 houses. Kyaung and zayát for 100 men; water plentiful from springs below village. Height of hill behind village 5,300 feet.
	Superintendent, Northern Shan States.	**10. Möngwi** ...	...		...		The next stages are said to be Möngwi, Manpu and Namkham. There is also said to be an alternative route from Maingkát, the stages of which are— 9. Tunsôn. 10. Pángyôk. 11. Patma. 12. Namkham.
		11. Manpu ...	...		...		
		12. Namkham ...	...		...		

* Major Hobday makes the distance from Ngwansai to Maingkát 9 miles, Major Yule, 11, so I have split the difference and called it 10.—A. F.

No. 79.

From MYITKYINA to SADÔN.

By Lieut. PEEBLES, 1st Norfolk Regiment, December 1891.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Waingmaw** ... Irrawaddy.	3 0	3 0	Cross the Irrawaddy to Naungtálaw opposite Myitkyina, passing over shingle on the bank of the river for 2 miles, till the village of Ywadaw, on the Nátmyin chaung, is reached, and then through cultivation to Waingmaw, a Kachin village of 30 houses, surrounded by a double stockade. The Irrawaddy at the point of crossing is 150 yards wide and 18 feet deep in the middle of the stream, current 2½ miles per hour. The Nátmyin chaung is 20 yards wide, 2 feet 6 inches deep, with steep bank, and rapid current.
		2. Loisaw ... Natmyin chaung.	12 6	15 6	From Waingmaw the road leads north-east till the village of Loisaw (Shan Talôk) is reached; the road is level throughout and marching is good. For the first 5 miles the road passes through an open plain covered with high kaing grass, then for 6 miles through jungle, after which a large open plain is reached, which is under paddy cultivation, the village of Loisaw being situated at the further end of this plain. The camping ground is south-east of the village, which is situated on the left bank of the Nátmyin chaung. From here there is a road to Lekannoi Ferry *vid* Kwitu, *see* Route No. 46, Branch I.
		3. Hpong ... ... Nátmyin, Namlao, and Namtong chaungs.	11 6	27 4	Leaving Loisaw the road leads east following the Natmyin chaung for 1½ miles, at which point the river is crossed. Half-a-mile further the road runs beside the Namlao chaung, crossing it at 3½ miles from Loisaw. Up to this point the road is level and in good order, but from the crossing of the Namlao chaung, the road leads up a steep hill to an elevation of 1,500 feet. The remainder of the road to Hpong leads alternately up and down steep inclines of from 2 to 300 feet in height. The road which is a forest track is in good order, but not being much used is overgrown with vegetation. Hpong is a Marán Kachin village of 30 houses. The Nátmyin chaung drains this part of the country, and at the point of crossing is 30 yards wide and 3 feet deep with pebbly bottom and good banks, current 2 miles per hour. The Namlao is a tributary of the Natmyin and drains the country north of Loisaw, running into the main stream a few miles east of Loisaw, and at the point where the road crosses is 20 yards wide and 2 feet deep. The Namtong is a small stream which runs into the Namlao and is crossed by the road about 200 yards beyond where it crosses the Namlao.
		4. Kritu ... ... Namli Ka.	9 0	36 4	The village of Singtum is passed 2 miles from Hpong. The road to Kritu runs due east from Hpong; the 1st mile is up-hill and steep, the road then for 2½ miles leads along the side of the hill crossing several small nullahs, the rest of the road to the river is down-hill and very steep in parts. The Namli is crossed at (?) miles by a ford, * the river at this point

* It was bridged in May 1892, but the bridge was washed away again a few months later.—A. F.

FROM MYITKYINA TO SADÔN—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**4. Kritu**—*cont.*			being about 60 yards wide and 3 feet deep, current rapid with stony bottom, making the crossing a tedious business, especially for pack animals. Here there is a military police post and telegraph office, and a halt can be made here instead of at Hpong. Kritu is situated on the summit of a hill, the road to which is 2½ miles long and very steep in parts. The villages of Seku, Singtum and Singrum were passed at 1, 2 and 3 miles respectively from Hpong, of which place the first and last are off-shoots. Kritu is a Maru-Kachin village of 30 houses.
		5. Nawláng ... Tingri Ka.	M. F. 9 6	M. F. 46 2	The road to Nawlang leads due north along a spur gradually rising from 2,500 feet at Kritu to a height of 4,500 feet, it then gradually drops down to the Tingri Ka, which it crosses near its source and then leads due east over the summit of another spur down to Nawláng, a small village of 30 houses. The village of Pungán was passed 2 miles from Kritu; it consists of 100 houses divided into four quarters. At 7½ miles from Kritu the road branches off to the right to Sadôn *viâ* Sana. *See* Alternative I. The Tingri is a small stream running into the Namli east of Kritu.
		6. Sadôn ... ... Sadôn Ka.	3 4	49 6	Sadôn lies upon a spur to the south of Nawláng; the road for the first 1½ miles runs south-east and down-hill, crossing some paddy-fields at the bottom of the valley across the Sadôn Ka, and then to the south-west up a steep incline to the village of Sadôn which consists of 100 Kachin houses. The road for the first 2 miles is good, but the latter part is very steep and rocky in parts. The Sadôn Ka is a small stream which rises to the north-east of Sadôn, running into the Namli, south of Kritu, it is about 25 yards wide and 2 feet 6 inches deep, with good banks, current moderate, and stony bottom, bridged. *N.B.*—The distance between stages 1 and 6 is now done in three marches, the stages being Loisaw, Namli River Police Post, and Sadôn. Helio communication can be maintained between Myitkyina and Sadôn in favourable weather.

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM KRITU (STAGE 4) TO SADÔN (STAGE 6).

BY LIEUT. PEEBLES, 1ST NORFOLK REGIMENT, DECEMBER 1891.

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Sadôn** ... ... Sadôn Ka.	...	...	The first part of the route is as to Nawlang for 7½ miles, at which point the road branches off to the south-east, leading through Sana, the site of which alone remains, which is situated on the summit of a small hill and then down-hill till the Sadôn Ka is reached, after which it runs south-west up a moderate incline to Sadôn. The Sadôn Ka is a small stream which rises to the north-east of Sadôn, running into the Namli south of Kritu. At the point of fording, the stream is 30 yards wide and 2 feet 6 inches deep with pebbly bottom. (The distance by this route is not mentioned, but it is presumably longer than that first described, though probably only slightly so.)

No. 80.

From SADÔN to KAOLÁNG-PUM.

By Lieut. PEEBLES, 1st Norfolk Regiment, Attaché, Intelligence Branch, January 1892.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	F.	Distances. Total. M.	F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Rukri** ... ... Sadôn Ka.	8	4	8	4	Rukri lies to the east-north-east of Sadôn. The road for the first 2½ miles is down-hill and very good, being about 10 feet wide and cut out of the side of the hill. At 1 mile from Sadôn the road bifurcates to the left, leading north to 'Nsontarn and that to the right to Nawláng. At 2½ miles the Sadôn Ka is reached, the road running for ¾ mile through paddy-fields, the village of Sadôn-pa being passed on the left. The road then leads up-hill at a steep gradient and at 1½ miles from the river the village of Nawláng is reached. This village is inhabited by Marán Kachins and consists of 40 houses. The summit of the hill (Lepai-pum) is reached at 6¼ miles from Sadôn. The road then leads down to Rukri at a steep incline, passing several small mountain streams. The road is good throughout and passes through jungle, except near the villages of Sadôn Ka and Nawláng, where the jungle is cleared for paddy cultivation. The Sadôn Ka is a small stream running into the Namli south of Sadôn, and at the ford is 12 yards wide and 1½ feet deep; current moderate. Rukri is a small village of eight houses, the camping ground being in a taungya beside a small stream.
		2. Nawchôn ... Tumpaing Ka.	6	0	14	4	The road continues to lead east-north-east and down-hill. At 2 miles from Rukri the village of Lepai (Lashi) is reached; this village consists of 40 houses. At 4½ miles the Tumpaing Ka is reached; crossing the river the road leads up a steep hill for 1 mile, till the village of Nawchôn (Szi), 80 houses, is reached. The camp lies ½ mile beyond the village in a taungya. Water-supply good. The Tumpaing Ka is a large stream rising between Chingai and Sabu Pum, and at the point of crossing is 20 yards wide and 3 feet deep, bottom being big boulders; current rapid. The crossing is difficult owing to rapidity of stream and badness of bottom.
		3. Kumbaiti Sakhán. Rutong Ka.	9	0	23	4	The road leads due east through taungyas till the Rutong Ka is reached at 1¾ miles. The road then leads through the village of Rutong (Lashi) 30 houses, along the side of a hill, crossing the Rutong Ka at 6½ miles and again at 7 miles from Nawchôn. The village of Lônkán (Lashi) is passed at 6 miles from Nawchôn, the camping ground being 3 miles further on on the hill side near a good spring. The road from Rutong runs up-hill till the camp is reached; it is in good condition and the slope gradual. The Rutong Ka rises between Warong-pum and Kaoláng-pum, and at the first ford is 20 yards wide and 1 foot deep; current very rapid. At the second and third crossings the stream is narrow and easily forded. The approaches, however, are bad in each case, causing delay to the transport. This stream falls 2,350 feet in 10 miles.

FROM SADÔN TO KAOLÁNG-PUM—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**4. Kaoláng-pum (Frontier).**	4 0	27 4	The road runs east from the camp at Kumbaiti. It becomes a mere track through the jungle and very steep, an ascent of 2,200 feet being made in 4 miles. The jungle is thin, chiefly consisting of male bamboos. Several small streams have to be crossed; they are however of no importance. The top of the ridge is the frontier line, the road to Kayôn being down the reverse slope, and running due east. The town of Kayôn lies in the valley of the Wámáng Ka, about 5 miles distant.

Notes on road from Sadôn to Kaoláng-pum.

The road to Rukri is in very good order, after that the hill down to the Tumpaing Ka becomes very steep, the remainder of the road to Kaoláng-pum is up-hill and presents no difficulties to troops marching. The last ¼ miles before the summit of Kaoláng-pum is reached is a very trying march, particularly for mountain guns and transport.

Streams.—The streams are all fordable from the middle of November till the commencement of the rains. The crossing of the Tumpaing Ka is tedious; it can, however, be facilitated by throwing a temporary bridge over the stream suitable for pack animals. This can be easily done, as there are several big rocks convenient.

Camping grounds.—Camping grounds were made for the troops at each spot where the column halted. Taungyas were generally chosen, as they present good sites and water is always at hand.

Trade.—One of the principal trade routes runs from Kayôn beyond the frontier, across Kaoláng-pum, to Nawchôn over Lepai-pum, through Nawláng to Sadôn-pa, and then bifurcates, one road running to Sadôn and the other to Nawláng across Kaotu-pum to Ti-i.

No. 81.

From SADÔN to KUMPI-PUM viâ NAWCHÔN.

BY LIEUT. PEEBLES, 1ST NORFOLK REGIMENT, ATTACHÉ, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, JANUARY 1892.

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Rukri**	8 4	8 4	*See* Route No. 80.
		2. Nawchôn ...	6 0	14 4	
		3. Waror-kyet ... Rutong, Katáng, Kônmai, and Anchi streams.	9 0	23 4	From Nawchôn the road runs due north to Waror-kyet. The first 2½ miles is down a sharp incline to the Rutong Ka. The road then leads over a small spur and across the Katáng Ka, then up a very steep hill called Pyawláng hill to Masa, 5 miles, passing the village of Kuntu on the right of the road. The road then leads over a small spur down to the Kônmai Ka, 6 miles, passing the small village of Yindam. About 1½ miles further on the road crosses the Anchi Ka and leads up a steep incline till the camp at Waror-kyet is reached. The road to Masa is good, after that gets very bad and rocky.

FROM SADÔN TO KUMPI-PUM *vid* NAWCHÔN—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**3. Waror-kyet**—*cont.*					The Rutong Ka is crossed by means of a bridge capable of supporting mules heavily laden, over a pool 15 feet deep. The Katáng Ka, Kônmai Ka and Anchi Ka are all small streams, the first running into the Rutong Ka and the two latter into the Tumpaing Ka. They are crossed by means of stepping stones, the animals crossing close by overfords, a few inches deep.
		4. Ningsham ... Nawku, Sum, and Kankôn streams.	9	4	33	0	Ningshan lies north-west of Waror-kyet. The road leads through the village of Waror soon after leaving camp, 2½ miles further on, the village of Rutong (Marán) is passed and at 6 miles the Nawku Ka is reached. The road up to this point being down a steady incline. Fording the Nawku Ka the road leads over small spurs crossing the Sum Ka and the Kankôn Ka, after that it leads straight up a steep incline to the village of Ningshan. The road throughout is very good, the inclines being gradual and the road itself broad and in very good order. The Nawku Ka is a shallow stream 30 yards wide and 2 feet deep in the centre; current ordinary; bottom stony. The approach from the left bank is good, but that on the right bank is very steep and bad for pack animals. The Sum Ka and Kankôn Ka are two small streams easily forded by means of stepping stones.
		5. Camp on Shitugor Ka. Kanaw, Nankré' and Shitugor streams.	8	4	41	4	General direction of road north. The road for the first 2 miles is up-hill till the crest is reached. It then runs down a sharp descent passing the village of Nankré. At 6 miles the road then passes over two small spurs across the Kanaw Ka and Nankré Ka and down to the Shitugor Ka. The road is good throughout, but steep in parts. The camp is on the right bank of Shitugor Ka. The Kanaw Ka and Nankré Ka are two small streams, both running into the Shitugor Ka and easily crossed. The Shitugor Ka is a big stream rising in Pángsen-pum and at the point of crossing is 30 yards wide and 4 feet deep. Current very rapid, the bottom being large boulders. Approaches very bad. Small bridge for foot-passengers; loads have to be rafted across.
		6. Kumpi	7	0	48	4	Kumpi lies north-east of Shitugor camp, the road is up-hill throughout and very good, sharp inclines being met with occasionally. At 2½ miles the village of Waga (Maru) is reached and at 4 miles Nawcha (Maru) is reached. Camp in village of Kumpi. The peak rising abruptly to the east about 2,000 feet in height.

Notes on road between Nawchôn and Kumpi-pum vid Waror-kyet.

The road.—The road throughout is in very good order, but passes over several spurs, the ascents up them being very steep and very trying for mules.

Rivers.—The Shitugor Ka is a big stream running into the 'Nmai Ka above 'Nsentaru and at the point of crossing runs very rapidly. Foot-passengers can cross by means of a bamboo bridge, but loads must be ferried across on rafts.

FROM SADÔN TO KUMPI-PUM *viâ* NAWCHÔN—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay Dist. & O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**6. Kumpi**—*cont.*			*Supplies.*—*Nil*, the Kachins only growing enough grain for their own immediate wants. A few pigs and fowls are found in each village, but the former are not fit for food, being very dirty feeders. *Camps.*—Camps have to be made at each place the column halts and are generally placed in taungyas, as the ground is ready cleared and water generally handy.

There is another road FROM SADÔN TO KUMPI-PUM *viâ* LAITÁNG AND SASSA-KYET. The distance is very much the same, but it is probably a better road on the whole than the above. The following is a description of it:—

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM KUMPI-PUM TO SADÔN *viâ* LAITÁNG AND SASSA-KYET.

BY LIEUT. PEEBLES, 1ST NORFOLK REGIMENT, ATTACHÉ, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, JANUARY 1892.

			M. F.	M. F.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Camp on Shitugor Ka.** Shitugor Ka.	9 0	9 0	The camp lies to south-west of Kumpi-pum. The road runs down a sharp descent, along a spur of Kumpi-pum, passing the village of Salaw (Maru), 40 houses, at 4¼ miles from Kumpi. This is a large straggling village, extending for ½ mile along the road. The road throughout is very good, being about 10 feet wide. The country on either side is thick jungle with occasional taungyas. The Shitugor Ka rises to the east of Kumpi, and at the point of crossing is 30 yards wide and 2 feet 6 inches deep; stony bottom; current rapid; approaches good. The camping ground is on the left bank of the river in a clearing in the jungle, about 3 miles lower down the stream than the camp, stage 5 of the route above.
		2. Camp on Tingcha ridge.	12 0	21 0	The camp on Tingcha ridge lies south-west of previous camping ground. The road for the first 2½ miles is up-hill till the village of Singma (Maru) is reached, after that the road runs along ridge past the village of Kumpáng (Maru), 4 miles distant. At 5½ miles the village of Mawnn (Marán) is passed. The road then leads down-hill and bifurcates at 7 miles, the main road being to the right and leading to 'Naentaru. At 7½ miles the village of Laitáng (Lashi) is passed, after leaving the village the road becomes a mere track, very steep and overgrown.* The camp is in a taungya near the village of Saré on the Tingcha ridge.
		3. Sassa-kyet ... Tumpaing Ka.	13 4	34 4	The road runs south-west, the first part running down-hill till the Tumpaing Ka is reached at 5½ miles. The road then makes a steady ascent to the camp, which lies 1 mile beyond the village of Sassa-kyet in a taungya. The villages of Laimakong (Maru), 7 miles, Kumpáng (Sadán), 8 miles, and Laika (Sadán), 10 miles are passed. The road to the village of Laika is good, after that it becomes much overgrown and evidently little used. The

* According to this route it is 18 miles from Laitáng to Sassa-kyet, 14½ on thence to Sadôn—Total 32½. Route No. 82, however, makes it 14 and 12½ respectively—Total 26½ or nearly 6 miles less.

FROM SADÔN TO KUMPI-PUM *viâ* NAWCHÔN—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**3. Sassa-kyet**—*cont.*					water-supply is limited. The Tumpaing Ka at the point of crossing is 50 yards wide, the ford running in an oblique direction up-stream from the right to the left bank and is about 2½ feet deep; current slow. The ford runs between two deep pools and would be impassable if the river rose to any degree.
		4. Sadôn	14	2	48	6	Sadôn lies due south of Sassa-kyet. At 1 mile the village of Ti-i is passed and at 9 miles it runs into the road from Kritu to Sadôn. The road runs up-hill throughout till the main road is struck at the top of Kaolang-pum, about ½ mile beyond the Tingri Ka. The road is very good throughout, but steep in parts.

Notes on road from Kumpi to Sadôn viâ Laitâng and Sassa-kyet.

The road.—The road from Kumpi to the village of Laitâng is in very good order, this being the main road to 'Nsentaru, after that it becomes a mere track. However, the main trade route is met with at Ti-i, the road from that place to Sadôn being very good. The road leads through jungle, the country near villages being generally cleared for cultivation.

Rivers.—The Shitugor Ka is a big stream running into the 'Nmai Ka, north-east of 'Nsentaru the ford being where the river widens and becomes shallow. This stream drains all the country between Kumpi-pum and Tingsin-pum (previously called Pasângpum).

The Tumpaing Ka rises near Sabu-pum and drains all the country between Kaolâng-pum and Sabu-pum on one side and Lepai-pum on the other, running into the 'Nmai Ka between Loingu and 'Nsentaru. It is very deep at the point where the road crosses, there being a narrow ford across the stream.

Camping ground.—The camping grounds, as usual, in this part of the country, have to be made in convenient spots, taungyas being usually chosen if possible.

No. 82.

From SADÔN to SADÂNKONG viâ 'NSENTARU.

BY LIEUT. PEEBLES, 1st NORFOLK REGIMENT, ATTACHÉ, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, RANGOON, FEBRUARY 1892.

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Sassa-kyet** ... Sadôn Ka.	12	4	12	4	General direction of road north-west. The road for the first mile leads down-hill till the Sadôn Ka is reached, it then leads up-hill through the village of Sana (Sadôn), now destroyed by fire, to the summit of the Kaotu range, which is reached 3½ miles from Sadôn. Here the road bifurcates, that to the left leading to Kritu and that to the right down the reverse slopes of the hill in the direction of Ti-i. At 8 miles from Sadôn the village of Manôn (Sadôn) is passed, situated some little distance to the left of the road. At 11½ miles Ti-i (Sadôn) is passed. The camp is situated in a big taungya about a mile beyond

FROM SADÔN TO SADÁNKONG *viâ* 'NSENTARU—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Sassa-kyet**—*cont.*					Ti-i, water being obtained in a moderate quantity from a hill-side spring. The road throughout is good, the incline to Ti-i, from the top of the Kaotu ridge, is, however, very steep in parts. The Sadôn Ka at the point of crossing is bridged, the bridge being thrown over a deep pool where the stream narrows. The structure is of a permanent nature and strong enough to permit pack animals to cross over. The ford lies about 100 yards below the bridge.
		2. Laitáng ... Tumpaing Ka.	**14**	**0**	* 26	4	General direction north-east. The road leads up-hill for the first 3 miles till the village of Laika (Sadôn) is reached, the village of Sassa-kyet (Sadôn) is passed 1 mile from camp. Leaving Laika the road runs for 3 miles along the top of a ridge, passing the village of Kumpang (Sadôn) at 5¼ miles and the village of Laimakong (Sadôn) at 6¼ miles. The road from the village of Laimakong leads down-hill to the Tumpaing Ka which it crosses at 8 miles. The river is crossed by a ford and the road runs up a steep hill on the opposite side of the river for 1¼ miles, it then runs along the top of the ridge for 1 mile, after that it leads up a slight incline to the village of Laitáng (Marán) 6 miles from the Tumpaing Ka. The camping ground is situated in a big taungya on the north side of the village, water being obtained from hill spring. The ford across the Tumpaing Ka runs in an oblique direction, down stream, from the left bank to the right; the river on both sides of the ford deepens considerably, the ford itself being 5 yards wide and 2 feet 6 inches deep; bottom stony, current slow; the approach from left bank bad, that from right bank good. The road throughout is in good order passing through thick jungle. The width of the roadway rises from 3 to 10 feet.
		3. 'Nsentaru Ferry. 'Nmai Ka.	**8**	**4**	35	0	General direction north-west. The road for the 1st mile is down-hill, running through the taungya on which the camping ground is situated; a small stream is then passed and the road leads up a steep hill for 1¼ miles through dense jungle to the village of Laitáng (Lashi); ¼ mile further on the road bifurcates, that to the right leading to Kumpipum and that to the left to 'Nsentaru. From the village of Laitáng the road runs along the top of the ridge to the village of Laitáng (Sadôn), 3 miles from cross roads. This village owns the ferry at 'Nsentaru, and arrangements should here be made for any large parties crossing the 'Nmai Ka. The road then runs down-hill to the village 'Nsentaru, the slope being gentle. This village is on the banks of the 'Nmai Ka and consists of five houses in which the people who work the ferry live. The 'Nmai Ka at the ferry is 120 yards wide, of considerable depth, with a very swift current. The actual bed of the river is from 400 yards to 500 yards wide, and in the rainy season the river rises some 30 to 40 feet and becomes an impassable torrent, the river bed being covered with numerous large rocks and boulders. The river is crossed by means of a small ferry boat which is worked by two men and capable of carrying small loads only. In the event of troops crossing, light bamboo rafts should be made.

* *See* footnote in Route No. 81, Alternative I, referring to Laitáng, Stage 3. According to that [illegible]

FROM SADÔN TO SADÁNKONG *viâ* 'NSENTARU—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Meadaley District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**4. Sampawng** ... Numshi Ka.	9 6	44 6	General direction of road north. A ½ mile after leaving the river, the Numshi Ka is reached and ½ mile further on the road runs through the village of Lakawng (Lepai), 15 houses. The Numshi Ka is again crossed 1¾ miles from the 'Nmai Ka. The road up to this point is fairly level, passing over several small boggy nullahs which cause considerable delay to transport animals. Leaving the Numshi Ka the road gradually ascends a gentle slope passing the village of Sum Ka (Lepai) at 4 miles and arriving at Sampawng (Lepai), 8½ miles from 'Nsentaru ferry. The camp is situated in a taungya about 1 mile further on, water being obtainable from two springs. The Numshi Ka is a small stream running into the 'Nmai Ka about ½ mile above the ferry; at the first crossing it is 5 yards wide and 12 inches deep, gravelly bottom with good approaches, and at the second crossing is 7 yards wide and 6 inches deep, gravelly bottom with boggy banks.
		5. Wabong ... Timli Ka and Namli Ka.	10 4	55 2	General direction north-west. The road for the 1st mile leads up-hill to the village of Wapya (Lepai), 12 houses, from there it runs along the top of a plateau to the west for 1 mile to the village of Pumli (Maru), it then descends a gradual slope to the Timli Ka and ½ mile further on to the Namli Ka which is reached 4¾ miles from the last halting place. Ascending a hill on the opposite bank the village of Laikum (Maru) is passed 1 mile from the river. The road leads over a pass in the hills called Kumbakyet and down the opposite side to the village of Wabong (Maru) 10½ miles from last camping ground. The road throughout is good, the slopes of the hills being gentle and the river easily crossed. The Timli Ka and the Namli Ka are two small streams, the former running into the latter; they are both about 8 yards wide and 6 inches deep, bottom stony, and approaches good.
		6. Sadánkong ...	4 0	59 2	General direction north-west. The road for the first 2 miles is level and runs north to the village of Supma (Kunru Lepai). It then turns to the west and, ascending a gentle rise past the village of Singkong (Lepai) at 3 miles, Sadánkong is reached 4 miles from Wabong. The road throughout is in good order and can be easily marched in an hour and-a-half. The camp is in the village, large clear places being available.

From the description of the route there seems little doubt that the last three stages could be easily done in two marches.

BRANCH I.

FROM SADÁNKONG (STAGE 6) TO LEKANNOI FERRY (*see* ROUTE No. 46).

BY LIEUT. PEEBLES, 1ST NORFOLK REGIMENT, ATTACHÉ, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, RANGOON, FEBRUARY 1892.

G.O.C. Meadaley District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commr., Northern Div., and Dy. Commr., Bhamo.	**1. Lapu** ... ... Nansing Ka.	13 4	13 4	General direction of road south-west. The road for the first 3 miles runs west to the village of Saror (Marán) and then turns south to Marakaung

FROM SADÔN TO SADÁNKONG *viâ* 'NSENTARU—*continued.*

BRANCH I—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Lapu**—*cont.*			(Wawáng Lepai), 30 houses; 5 miles. Up to this point the road runs along a level plateau, being broad and in very good order. The road then descends to the Nansáng Ka down a zigzag cut out of the hill side. Following the stream on its right bank for 2 miles, the road crosses it 9 miles from Sadánkong. The road then leads through a taungya and over a small hill past the village of Ningchum (Samka Lepai), 12 miles, and on to the village of Lapu (Samka Lepai), five houses. The camp is situated in a taungya beside the Namkong Ka about ½ mile beyond the village. The Nansang Ka is a small stream, 5 yards wide and 12 inches deep, rising to the north of Lailon and running into the Mali Ka about 20 miles above the confluence.
		2. Lekannoi Ferry. Namkong Ka and 'Nmai Ka.	M. F. 13 0	M. F. 26 4	General direction of road south. Crossing the Namkong Ka the road runs for 1 mile through paddy-fields, with several small bogs which cause great delay to the transport. The road then runs over a small hill, on the summit of which is the village of Lapu (Samka Lepai), 12 houses. At 4½ miles the village of Walor (Khunru Lepai) is passed. The road then ascends along incline, past the villages of Wakarât and Pousa (both of the Khunru-Lepai tribe) to the village of Seinma, 8½ miles (Malei Latawng), 12 houses, which is situated on the summit. About ½ mile beyond Seinma the village of Wallaw (Malei Latawng), 12 houses, is passed. The road then runs down a spur first at a slight incline gradually becoming steeper, till the 'Nmai Ka is reached, passing the villages of Wasat, Wagar, and Kaitwé (all Malei Latawng). The Namkong Ka is a small stream running into the Nansáng Ka and is about 20 yards wide and 12 inches deep with pebbly bottom. The 'Nmai Ka at the ferry is 200 yards wide with very little stream and (?) feet deep. The ferry is crossed by means of a big dug-out capable of holding 20 men. Baggage can be easily transported by means of bamboo rafts.

No. 83.

From SADÔN to SÁNSI FRONTIER.

BY LIEUT. PEEBLES, 1st NORFOLK REGIMENT, ATTACHÉ, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, RANGOON, FEBRUARY 1892.

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commr., Northern Division, and Dy. Commr., Bhamo.	**1. Namliku** ... Saga Ka.	5 2	5 2	The road runs south and for the first 2 miles is down-hill, it then leads through the paddy plains surrounding the Shan Talôk village of Saga, which village is passed on the left. Crossing a small stream, which runs through the village, at 3 miles the road begins to ascend and almost immediately crosses the Saga Ka. The road then runs along the side of a hill for a short distance when it again leads up a gentle incline to the village of Namliku (Sadôn). This is a long straggling village extending along the road for about 1 mile. The camping ground is situated in a taungya on a spur lying to the west and below the village. The Saga Ka is a small mountain stream rising to

FROM SADÒN TO SÁNSI FRONTIER—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Namliku**—*cont.*					the north-west of Sabu-pum and running into the Namli west of Saga. It is crossed by a foot-bridge thrown across a rocky chasm 15 feet wide. Animals must cross by a ford 20 yards above the bridge. At the ford the stream is 20 yards wide, 2 feet deep; bottom stony; approaches steep.
		2. Camp on Shingôp Ka. Shingôp Ka.	8	4	13	6	Leaving the Namliku the road leads south, and up-hill for 1 mile. Here the Shingôp Ka is reached. The road follows the river on the right bank for 1½ miles up-stream when a ford is crossed. The road then leads up a steep incline to the village of Shingôp, a Chinese settlement with two Lishaw houses. The road then runs down a steep incline for ½ mile when it again crosses the Shingôp Ka. Fording the river the road leads up a gentle incline following the right bank of the river till it is again left at 6½ miles from Namliku, the road crossing a small tributary when it runs into the main stream. The road then ascends a steep incline meeting the Shingôp Ka about 2 miles further on near its source. The camping ground is situated here, no other water being procurable within reasonable distance. The road for the first 1½ miles is very good, after that it becomes rocky and very bad. The Shingôp Ka at the first ford is 15 yards wide and 2 feet deep; bottom composed of big boulders; approaches good. At the second crossing the river is bridged, a foot-bridge being thrown across two big boulders about 13 yards apart. The ford for animals is just above the bridge and is very bad, although not of any depth, the river bed being strewn with big boulders and the approaches being steep and very bad.
		3. Frontier on Sánsi road. Shingôp Ka.	6	0	19	6	Crossing the Shingôp Ka the road leads up a very steep incline through dense jungle consisting chiefly of oak trees with thick undergrowth. The hills to the east of the road are seen occasionally and are bare with a few small patches of cultivation. No water is met with till 4 miles from Shingôp Ka. At this point a small spring is met with. The two last miles of the road are very steep and rocky and almost impassable for transport. Above 8,000 feet the road passes through thick bamboo (male) jungle, and just below the summit the road passes through low jungle, chiefly rhododendrons. At the summit is a small spring of very good water. The crest of the ridge is the frontier line. The Shingôp Ka is easily forded, being only a few feet wide with good banks. The road throughout is steep and very rocky and very trying to pack animals. Beyond the frontier the road runs through a fine valley, the source of the Shap Ka, which can be followed for 1½ miles. On either side of this valley are high hills covered with fine trees; the valley itself is grassy and open. [illegible]

From SADÔN to TUNGAW.

By Lieut. E. C. PEEBLES, 1st Battalion, Norfolk Regiment, Attaché, Intelligence Branch, March 1892.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Ti-i** ... ... Sadôn Ka.	11	4	11	4	General direction north-west. The road for the 1st mile leads down-hill till the Sadôn Ka is reached. It then leads up-hill through the village of Sana (Sadôn), now burnt, to the summit of the Kaotu Range which is reached 3½ miles from Sadôn; here the road bifurcates, that to the left leading to Kritu and that to the right down the north slope of the range in the direction of Ti-i. At 8 miles from Sadôn, the village of Manôn is passed (Sadôn), situated some way to the left of the road. At 11¼ miles Ti-i (Sadôn) is passed. The camp is situated beside the road near village of Ti-i. The road throughout is good; the incline down to Ti-i from the crest of the range is very steep in parts. The Sadôn Ka is bridged at the point of crossing, the bridge being thrown over a deep pool where the stream narrows. The structure is of wood and is permanent, and capable of bearing pack animals. The ford lies about 100 yards to west of bridge.
		2. Manwing ... Namli Ka and Namlong Ka.	8	4	20	0	Leaving the village of Ti-i the road runs west down a steep incline till the Namli Ka is reached at 4 miles, it then runs along the right bank of the river for 200 yards, crossing by a ford running diagonally across the stream. The left bank of the river is then followed for ¾ of a mile to the village of Salaw (Shan Talôk); 12 houses. The track then runs through paddy plains, some deserted, others under cultivation, crossing the Namlong Ka at 5½ miles, and arriving at Manwing at 8½ miles. The camp is situated in the paddy-fields about ¼ of a mile beyond the village. The ford across the Namli Ka is 60 yards wide and 2 feet deep; stony bottom; approaches good. The Namlong Ka is a small stream running into the Namli and is about 10 yards wide and 1 foot deep; bottom gravelly; banks low.
		3. Tungaw ... Manwing chaung.	4	2	24	4	The road runs north through village of Manwing (Shan Talôk); 20 houses; situated on the Manwing chaung. Crossing the stream the road leads along the level through paddy-fields and low jungle for 2 miles, it then leads up a slight ascent for 2½ miles to village of Tungaw (Sadôn); 25 houses. This village is situated on the southern slopes of Loi Ngu. The road, which is a mere track, is very good, particularly so near the village of Tungaw where it becomes very broad. The Manwing chaung is a small stream running into the Namlong Ka and is about 5 yards wide and 1 foot deep; pebbly bottom; approaches good.

FROM SADÓN TO TUNGAW—*continued.*

BRANCH I.

FROM MANWING (STAGE 2) TO SAGONGYWA *viâ* CHAMCHA.

BY LIEUT. E. C. PEEBLES, 1st BATTALION, NORFOLK REGIMENT, ATTACHÉ, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, MARCH 1892.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Chamcha** ... Namlong Ka and Namlao Ka.	9 4	9 4	General direction of road west. Leaving the village of Manwing the road runs through paddy plains for about 2 miles, crossing the Namlong Ka about 1 mile from Manwing. The road then leads up a steep incline to the village of Chingwam (Sadun) 4 miles and then down a steep descent of ½ a mile across a small stream and up the opposite side for another ½ mile. The road then runs down a steep descent 2 miles to the Namlao Ka which is crossed near its head-waters and up a steep ascent to the village of Chamcha (Sadun); 10 houses. The camping ground is in the village; water is obtainable only in small quantities from a mountain spring. The Namlong Ka is 10 yards wide; 1 foot deep; gravelly bottom; good banks. The bed of the Namlao Ka is about 20 yards wide; the stream itself is, however, only 6 yards wide and 9 inches deep; rocky bottom; approaches very steep.
		2. Sagongywa* ...	3 0	12 4	General direction of road north. The road at the village of Chamcha bifurcates, that to left leading down to Kwitu and that to the right to Sagongywa (Sadun); 80 houses. The road leads up-hill at an easy gradient and is in good order; rocky in parts. The village of Sagongywa is divided into two parts, about ½ mile apart; the lower village consisting of 30 houses.

FROM SAGONGYWA there is an alternative route TO MANWING, passing through HPUMNATONG and NANKAI, the description of which is as follows:—

ALTERNATIVE BRANCH I.

FROM SAGONGYWA TO MANWING.

BY LIEUT. E. C. PEEBLES, 1st BATTALION, NORFOLK REGIMENT, ATTACHÉ, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, MARCH 1892.

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commr., Northern Divn., and Dy. Commr., Bhamo.	**1. Hpumnatong**... Kanoi Ka and Kwitu chaung.	10 6	10 6	General direction of road north-east. Leaving Sagongywa the road runs north-west and down a sharp incline for 3 miles, crossing the Kanoi Ka at 3½ miles and again at 4 miles. From the foot of the hill the road runs through plains and changing direction leads eastward. The Kwitu chaung is crossed at 6 miles and again at 6½ miles from Sagongywa, and at 8 miles the road leaves the plains and ascends a very steep hill up which it zigzags. Hpumnatong (Sadun) is a small village ½ mile beyond the crest of the hill. The road throughout is

* There is apparently no reason why the village of Sagongywa should not be reached in one day's march from Manwing, though the "Irrawaddy column" of the cold season 1891-92 took two

FROM SADÓN TO TUNGAW—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE BRANCH I—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Hpumnatong**—*cont.*			good, the ascents and descents, however, are very steep. Several small nullahs with mountain streams have to be crossed. The Kanoi Ka is about 6 yards wide and 1 foot deep; pebbly bottom; banks good: this stream rises to the north of Sagongywa and runs into Kwitu chaung. The Kwitu chaung is crossed near its source and is a small mountain stream 8 yards wide, 6 inches deep; bottom and banks good.
		2. Nankai ... Tungrán Ka and Kraokrán Ka.	M. F. 10 2	M. F. 21 0	General direction east. The road for the first 2 miles is down a steep incline across a small mountain stream and up a slight incline for ½ mile to the village of Káchaing, situated on a small spur. Descending for ½ mile the Tungrán Ka is crossed, the road then ascends a gentle slope to the villages of Matáng (Sadun) and Kraokrán (Sadun) 3¾ miles and 4 miles respectively from Hpumnatong. Descending about 200 feet in height the road crosses the Kraokrán Ka, which is the main stream draining country north of Loi Lem and Loi Ngu. From here the road leads up a gentle incline to the village of (?), 8 miles. The remainder of the road to Nankai is along the level. The Tungrán Ka is a small mountain stream running into the Kraokrán Ka and is 5 yards wide, 6 inches deep; stony bottom; approaches good. The Kraokrán Ka is the main stream and runs into 'Nmai Ka rising to north of Loi Lem and Loi Ngu. At the ford the stream is 15 yards wide and 1 foot deep. The bottom is rocky, the banks steep, but good. The road throughout is good, but rocky where it passes over several small nullahs.
		3. Manwing ...	10 4	31 4	General direction of road south-west. The road for the first 1½ miles is along the level, after that for the next 5 miles it passes over several small spurs, varying from 100 to 150 feet in height. At 6½ miles the road begins to descend till the level of the Lakapyáng plain is reached at 8½ miles; the rest of the route is level. The road throughout is very cramped and in parts very much overgrown with kaing grass and bamboos. This track appears to be little used.

No. 85.

From SENBO to KÁNTI (MÖNGYAKA) viâ MYITKYINA and PUMLUMPUM.

BY LIEUT. E. C. PEEBLES, 1st NORFOLK REGIMENT, ATTACHÉ, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, DECEMBER 1891, AND LIEUT. BLEWITT, KING'S ROYAL RIFLES, INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, JANUARY 1891.

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commr., Northern Divn., and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Nansaing chaung camp.** Nankantel and Nansaing chaungs.	15 0	15 0	The road runs in a northerly direction and is level throughout; several small nullahs have to be crossed, but not of sufficient size to delay a column. The Nankantel chaung is passed 12 miles from Senbo; it is about 6 feet wide and 1 foot deep with steep

FROM SENBO TO KÂNTI (MÖNGYAKA) *viâ* MYITKYINA AND PUMLUMPUM—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Nansaing chaung camp**—*cont.*					banks. Halt can be made here instead of at Nansaing chaung if desired. The Nansaing chaung, on the left bank of which the camping ground is situated at 15 miles, is 30 feet wide, 2 feet deep, gravelly bottom, and approaches good. Sufficient camping ground for 300 men and transport.
		2. Naungkán ... Môgaung chaung.	12	0	27	0	General direction north. The road throughout is good, passing through jungle; several nullahs, dry at this time of year, have to be crossed, causing considerable delay to a column. The small kachin village of Naungkán is situated on the left bank of the Môgaung chaung ½ mile below ford, the camp being situated on the left bank at the ford. Boats or rafts must be procured beforehand from village for the purpose of crossing. Only two dug-outs are kept there permanently.
		3. Hôkát ... ... Irrawaddy river.	9	4	36	4	General direction north. The road is same as before; several small nullahs having to be crossed. A small police post is built at the village of Hôkát. Camping ground for troops on bank of Irrawaddy in village. Hôkát (Wawáng Lepai) consists of 10 houses and is situated on the right bank of the Irrawaddy.
		4. Sinkaung ...	7	6	44	2	General direction north. Road good throughout the village of Laika (Wawáng Lepai), eight houses, is passed 4 miles from Hôkát, and Taiklôn (Wawáng Lepai), 12 houses at 5 miles. Camp in paddy-fields at new village of Sinkaung (Wawáng Lepai), eight houses on bank of Ângngôn chaung, a backwater of Irrawaddy, 50 yards wide (7¾ miles).
		5. Páraw	9	0	53	2	Direction north. The road good passing over several nullahs near Sinkaung. Passed the village of Ninglum (Wawáng Lepai), 10 houses, 5 miles; and Nawkhum (Wawáng Lepai), eight houses, at 6½ miles. Camp in village of Páraw (Latawng), eight houses, on right bank of Irrawaddy, which is 600 yards wide at this point; stream ordinary, gravelly bottom.
		6. Héchain ... Namkwi chaung.	12	0	65	2	Road leads north and is good throughout, passing through open spaces in jungle evidently once under cultivation. At 1 mile the village of Akyé (Lawkhum Latawng), 10 houses, is passed, and at 6 miles the Namkwi chaung is reached. The stream at the point of crossing is 50 yards wide, 2 feet deep, with gravelly bottom. Camp near village of Héchain (Maru) on right bank of Irrawaddy.

FROM SENBO TO KÁNTI (MÖNGÝAKA) *vid* MYITKYINA AND PUMLUMPUM—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**7. Myitkyina** ...	6 0	71 2	General direction north-east. The road passes through open country covered with kaing grass, boggy in places. Tháyagôn (mixture of Shans and Shan Talôks) is passed at 5½ miles, being situated some way to the left of main road.* The road which can be marched in seven days is a mere track through the forest, any transport can move along it, elephants excepted, as they find the numerous nullahs to be crossed very trying.

Notes on the road from Senbo to Myitkyina.

The road.—The total distance is 71 miles and can very easily be marched in seven days. The road is little better than a narrow forest track, but it is perfectly level and presents no difficulties to troops with mule transport, provided a few picks and shovels are with the advance guard: Goorkha *kukris* or Kachin *dâs* are also useful for cutting down boughs, &c.

Streams.—Water is plentiful everywhere. Streams are all fordable from November to the commencement of the rains, and the same remark applies to the Namkwi river.

Rivers.—Arrangements for crossing the Môgaung river have always to be made, as it is not fordable.

Camping grounds.—There are no regular camping grounds for troops, but spaces in the jungle can easily be cleared.

Supplies.—The country is very sparsely populated, and the small Kachin villages to be met with on the road cannot supply more than a very little paddy and poultry. From Senbo, Hôkát, Myitkyina, however, rather larger quantities can be obtained.

Boats.—Steamers do not ascend the Irrawaddy higher than Senbo, but could do so when the river is in flood during the rains and for a short time afterwards. Country boats such as *talés* and *laungs* take three days from Senbo to Hôkát, and three and-a-half days from Hôkát to Myitkyina.

Escorts.—British authority extends as far as Myitkyina, but a small escort is at present necessary, two to four sepoys being quite sufficient.

Lateral communications.—From Hôkát there is a road to Môgaung. It is 27 miles and can be easily marched in three days as follows:—

(1) Hôkát to Yinbát.
(2) Yinbát to Tápaw.
(3) Tápaw to Môgaung.

From Myitkyina there is also a road to Môgaung. The marches are rather longer and the Namkwi, Nanti and Môgaung rivers have to be crossed, but the distance is easily done in three days.

* I cannot understand this last remark unless *left* has been written in mistake for *right*, as Tháyagôn is certainly situated on the Irrawaddy (right bank) and the road does not cross the river. Even supposing this mistake to have been made, the village cannot have been far to the right, as it is only ¼ a mile from Myitkyina down the river bank, and Myitkyina is reached according to the reporter within ½ a mile of passing Tháyagôn. As a matter of fact, the two villages are practically connected, and even though Lieut. Peebles may not have passed through Tháyagôn, he certainly *could* have done so.—A.F.

FROM SENBO TO KÁNTI (MÖNGYAKA) *viâ* MYITKYINA AND PUMLUMPUM—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**8. Wátu**	8	6	80	0	The road is along the right bank of the Irrawaddy through fairly open country and only crosses one or two nullahs. At 4½ miles Alet is reached, which is a small Kachin village of the Maran tribe. At Wátu there are a few Shan Talôks or Chinese Shans, and the Kachins are of the Nawkhum-Latawng tribe.
		9. Mawmé ...	10	2	90	2	The road was a bad one for the last half of the distance, crossing five large streams and two smaller ones. At the 5th mile the village of Sakáp is reached. It consists of about 20 houses, and the inhabitants are of the Nawkhum-Latawng tribe. Mawmé is a small Kachin village, Latawng, and about eight houses.
		10. Confluence of the Malí Ka and the 'Nmai Ka, latitude 25° 43′. Narong Ka, Sin Ka, Mikán Ka, Kyinkyun Ka, Konkhun Ka, Tongpu Ka, Kákun Ka, and Mima Ka.	10	6	101	0	The road or forest track becomes very much more difficult for mule transport. After crossing the large streams called Narong Ka, Sin Ka and Mikán Ka, Wátugyi is reached. It is a small village, six houses, and is inhabited by the Nawkhum-Latawng Kachins. The Sawbwa of Wátu and Wátugyi lives here. After leaving Wátugyi the following streams are crossed, the Kyinkyun Ka, the Konkhun Ka, the Tongpu Ka, the Kákun Ka, and the Mima Ka. They are all small streams, about 5 yards broad and 1 foot deep, with very steep banks on either side, stony bottom. The country, which every mile becomes more hilly, accounts for the deep nullahs through which these streams flow. Lapé Latawng Kachin, eight houses, is about 2 miles from Wátugyi. At the confluence there is no village, but a very fair camping ground on the river bank.
		11. Taláng ... Waisi Ka.	11	0	112	0	The road now enters the hills and no more level country is met with. The road on forest track becomes exceedingly bad and steep in places. After crossing the Waisi Ka, which is a small stream about 5 yards wide and 1 foot deep, the Pungin Ka is reached, which is 6 miles from the confluence. Pungin Ka is from 45 to 50 yards wide and the greatest depth not more than 3 feet 6 inches. The bottom was rocky. Village of Taláng belongs to the Salôn-Latawng tribe of Kachins and consists of about nine houses and is situated on a low hill 900 feet high and about 4 miles west of the Malí Ka.

FROM SENBO TO KÁNTI (MÖNGYAKA) *viâ* MYITKYINA AND PUMLUMPUM—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**12. Paokaw** ... Insôp Ka.	6 0	118 0	Short march, but difficult. After leaving Taláng the road gradually descends into the valley of the Insôp Ka, which is reached 2 miles from Talang. The Insôp Ka was just fordable when we crossed, only a few of the loads getting wet. It was about 60 yards wide and 3 feet deep with a rocky bottom. Leaving Insôp Ka the road ascends a high range of hills, on which is Paokaw, a small village of five houses, Sana-Latawng tribe of Kachins. The height of the village is 2,300 feet.
		13. Pumwai ...	10 2	128 2	From Paokaw to Pumwai the road continues along the range. At 4½ miles the village of Shángyáng is reached, about 10 houses, of the Salon-Latawng tribe. From Shángyáng there is a good road to Môgaung *viâ* Pánláng. It leaves the road we were on about 1 mile from Shángyáng and, bearing south-west, passes through the big village of Nawkhna (Latawng tribe) and thence across the valley to Pánláng. Continuing along the range we reached Pumwai. It is a small village inhabited by Wawáng-Lepai Kachins; about six houses. From here there is a road to Sabaw and Kwitu ferries on the Malí Ka (*see* Route No. 46, Stages 5 to 8).
		14. Supka ... Tiyang Ka.	8 0	136 2	Leaving Pumwai the road for 4 miles is fairly good as far as the Kachin village Katnem (Sampaung-Lepai tribe); six houses. The next 2 miles to the Tiyáng Ka are very bad, in and out of deep nullahs and for some little distance along the bed of a stream. The Tiyáng Ka is about 20 yards wide, 1 foot to 18 inches deep, stony bottom, and steep banks. Leaving the bed of the stream the road ascends a steep hill and Supka is reached. Supka is a small village of eight houses (Malé-Latawng tribe). From Supka there is a road to Sawan on the Malí Ka 4 miles distant. It is important, as Sawan is the highest point that country boats, such as "laungs," can reach. Above Sawan the rapids prevent all navigation.
		15. Wara ... ... Tamáng Ka and Taru Ka.	8 0	144 2	Road bad, up and down a succession of steep hills. After travelling 3 miles the road descends into the valley through which the Tamáng and the Taru streams flow. The ford is at the confluence of the two streams, which was 40 yards wide and 3 feet deep at the most, with a good sound bottom. Leaving the river the road gradually ascends a steep hill, and the small village of Wara is reached (Wawáng-Lepai tribe); seven houses. Height of village 2,200 feet.
		16. Siyángkong.	6 4	150 6	A short march and a better road. Four miles from Wara, 'Nkánkong is reached (Lepai tribe, Kamlao); 12 to 15 houses. Continuing by the same good path Siyángkong, a small village ('Nkum tribe); six houses.

FROM SENBO TO KÁNTI (MÖNGYAKA) *viâ* MYITKYINA AND PUMLUMPUM—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**17. Tingsa Pumlumpum.** Wasip Ka.	6	4	157	2	For 3 miles the road descends when the Wasip Ka is reached. It is a small stream, 18 feet wide and 1 foot deep with rocky bottom. Having crossed this the road ascends a high hill and skirting the village of Kaichaung Kong (Sana-Latawng tribe) reaches Tingsa Pumlumpum. Tingsa is a small village of about eight houses (Lepai tribe); the height of our camp 3,600 feet.
		18. Marao Satár.	4	0	161	2	Lieut. Blewitt, in his diary of the expedition that visited the Upper Irrawaddy in the cold season 1890-91, mentions Marao Satár as the next place they would have marched to beyond Tingsa Pumlumpum, had not they been compelled by the threatening attitude of the Sana Latawngs to turn back. This same place was mentioned in the account given to Major Fenton at Maingna in June 1890 of the route from Nawnaw (a rapid on the Mali Ka about 8 miles above the confluence) to Kánti *viâ* Sawan, which is appended for reference; stage 9 in it would become stage 19 of the through route from Senbo.

General Notes on the road from Myitkyina to Pumlumpum.

State of the road.—The road or forest track as far as the bifurcation, or rather the confluence of 'Nmai Ka and the Mali Ka, is a fairly easy one for mule transport. Its general direction is due north close to the right bank of the Irrawaddy. After leaving, however, the confluence the road continuing north enters the hills and becomes exceedingly bad. A succession of low hills is met with; there is no attempt made to make the gradients easy, and the descents into the deep valleys or gorges through which the Pungin Ka, Insôp Ka, Tiyáng Ka, Wasip Ka flow are barely passable for mules. The road is from 3 to 4 miles west of the Mali Ka and parallel to it.

Rivers.—The rivers in January were all fordable and probably always are so from the middle of October until the beginning of the rains.

Supplies.—The Kachins live principally on paddy, but they do not grow more than is sufficient for themselves. At every village one sees a little poultry and a few pigs. Troops marching along this road should not reckon on being able to get any supplies at all, as it was only with great difficulty we were able to get a little paddy for the mules.

The people.—The Kachins do not yet recognise the authority of the British Government, and it is impossible to go through the country without an escort.

FROM NAWNAW TO KÁNTI (MÖNGYAKA) *viâ* SAWAN AND MARAO SATÁR.

BY MAJOR FENTON, DEPUTY ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, FROM INFORMATION BY SÁN MAUNG PWA OF MAINGNA, JUNE 1890.

O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, North Division, and Deputy Commr., Bhamo.	**1. Wunnán** ...	...		...		There are no villages other than Kachin throughout this route until Kánti Shan country is reached. Möngyaka is apparently the chief place in the southern part of Kánti. Wunnán is a village on left bank of the Mali Ka.

FROM SENBO TO KÂNTI (MONGYAKA) *viâ* MYITKYINA AND PUMLUMPUM—*continued.*

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
			M. F.	M. F.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**2. Álun**	...	...	At about one-third of the way past village of Nunglán, left bank, just south of which a small stream enters river by same bank. Álun is a village on left bank.
		3. Sawan	...	...	At about one-third of the way past village of Santá, left bank, just above which the Namsáng chaung, a good big stream (as large as the Natmyin below Ywadaw), enters by the same bank. At two-thirds pass village of Namsékataung at the mouth of a small stream that enters by the left bank. Sawan is a village on the right bank. "*Laungs*" (medium size [country boats) can get up so far, but no further, and apparently very few go up during the year even so far, the Shans trusting to the Kachins to come down themselves and fetch what they want. From Santá upwards there are numerous Kachin villages on the hills on either side of the river. Only "*poingaws*" (small "dug-outs") and bamboo rafts can be used on the river above Sawan.
		4. Tamáng Sakhán.	...	...	Halting place on left bank. No village near.
		5. Kasa Sakhán ...	...	...	Halting place on left bank. No village near.
		6. Tarátsup ...	...	...	At about two-thirds of the way village of Köngsungyáng, left bank. Tarátsup is just below the mouth of a stream that enters by the left bank. Doubtful whether this is a village or merely a halting place.
		7. Wulaw	...	...	Matkyikatawng village on left bank is passed midway. Wulaw is a village also on left bank.
		8. Lapaung and Pungleng.	...	...	Lapaung and Pungleng are villages on the river bank opposite each other, the former on the right bank, the latter on the left. No boats, however small, can get higher up than this, and travellers must take to the road which follows the right bank.
		9. 'Htingnoi ...	...	...	A long day's march passing the villages of Marao Satár (just beyond which a stream is crossed), Sanáyáng, and Lôpla, all on the right bank.

From SENBO to KÁNTI (MÖNGYAKA) *viâ* MYITKYINA and PUMLUMPUM—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
			M. F.	M. F.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**10. Káchaing** ...	...	...	Passing the villages of 'Nkán, Pomyáng, and Sakám, all right bank.
		11. Masi chaung.	...	...	Just north of Káchaing a large stream, called the Pungin Ka, enters by the right bank. It comes from the west and some little distance up it forks, the southern branch being called the Pungin and the northern the Pungsán Ka (Ka=river in Kachin). After crossing the Pungin pass the villages of Lashulatáp, Salékyet, Pási, Kátsu, and Taungmatsa and camp at halting place on Masi chaung, a short distance beyond the last-named village. This stream comes in from the north-west or west by the right bank.
		12. 'Ntaung ...	...	...	Village on right bank. Here the path apparently bears away to the west of the Malí Ka, and it is two days' march to Möngyaka.
		13. Möngyaka (or Möngyöka).	...	...	This is a large village or town in Kánti, probably situated in the valley of the Namyuk, which is shown in the 2nd edition of sheet No. 22 N. W. N. E. T. F. Series as joining the Namlung just above *its* junction with the Namkiu or Malí Ka in about latitude 27° 15′. From Lapaung upwards the country is thickly populated by Káku-Kachin tribes, who cultivate "taungya," wash for gold, and make *dás* which they sell in Assam and Möganng. It is said to be eight days' journey from Káchaing into Assam, but they must be very long marches and even so would scarcely land one more than on the borders of that country. If, however, the high range forming the watershed between the Brahmaputra and the Irrawaddy be taken as bounding Assam on the east, then eight days' journey from Káchaing or thereabouts *viâ* the Chaukan pass would just about land one in Assam, and very likely this is what they mean. The first eight stages are by water, probably about 8 miles each, if so much, as there are numerous rapids and progress would be slow. The remaining stages are each a day's march. The distance from Nawnaw to Möngyaka, as the crow flies, must be about 80 miles, not more, and as travelled by water and road would not be as much as 120. Probably the land stages cannot, therefore, be long, and 14 days must be a very liberal estimate of the time required to perform the whole journey. Transport animals do not appear to be used, the Kachins carrying their loads on the back, with a band passing round the forehead and a yoke resting on the shoulders to steady the load just like the Manipur, Kuki, or Tonkul coolies carry theirs. A path runs northwards from Lapé below the bifurcation to Kwitao ferry, whence there must certainly be a path up the left bank to Sánta, and there is probably another path up the right bank, as there is another ferry at a place called 'Npáng about a day's journey above Nawnaw. The path crossing here may, however, go direct west to the Amoer Mines district and not come down the river bank towards Lapé. A number of Kánti Shans come down every year to Möganng *viâ* the Hukong valley. They come down

FROM SENBO TO KÁNTI (MÖNGYAKA) *vid* MYITKYINA AND PUMLUMPUM—*continued.*

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commr., Northern Divn., and Deputy Commr., Bhamo.	**13. Möngyaka (or Möngyöka)** —*cont.*			to make offerings at the pagodas at Bhamo, Shwégu, and even Mandalay and bring a certain amount of gold and musk-pods with them, apparently more with the idea of covering the expenses of their trip than with a view to trading. All their trade seems to go to Assam. From Nawnaw upwards the river is shut in on both sides by hills and numerous rapids are met with.

No. 86.

From SENBO to LWÉGYO (for Kaukkwé Valley).

BY LIEUT. W. H. MANNING, XII KHELAT-I-GHILZAI REGIMENT, APRIL 1890.

			M. F.	M. F.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Lwégyo** ... Namkán chaung.	13 6	13 6	This and the two following routes form the starting portions of three routes into the Kaukkwé valley, not yet fully explored. The road leaves Senbo in a north-westerly direction and follows the telegraph clearing for the 1st mile, then through thin tree jungle on to the paddy plains at 2½ miles. The road winds over the paddy plains, passing the village of Nanpapa at the 4th mile. From this village the road enters jungle and runs parallel to the course of the Namkán chaung, being in many places almost entirely overgrown with jungle. From the 7th mile the road runs up the centre of a narrow valley and beyond the 9th mile continually crosses and recrosses the Namkán chaung and passes into tall kaing grass at the 10th mile and on to a small paddy plain at the 11th mile. The valley is here about ½ mile in width. The road then runs in a northerly direction across the plain and commences the ascent of the hills at 11½ miles, through thick jungle for the first ¼ mile; ascent steep. The road then passes on to a paddy clearing, descends into a ravine, and ascends into the village of Malwé at 12¾ miles. This village consists of 12 houses and was unstockaded. The road runs north out of Malwé and ascends along the side of a spur through a large paddy clearing. At 13½ miles it passes from the paddy clearing into thick jungle and reaches the village of Lwégyo at 13¾ miles, the last ¼ mile being up and excessively steep ascent. The village consisted of 25 houses and was unstockaded. The road from the 5th mile of this march was extremely bad up to the 11th mile. It seemed to be a disused path. From the paddy plains below Malwé Makan village can be reached by a disused road. This road passes up a nullah on the opposite side of the plain to the Malwé road. It runs up this nullah for ½ mile, then ascends up a spur into a ridge through very thick jungle. Makan is reached at 4 miles, the road passing along the summit of the ridge the whole way.

No. 87.

From SENBO to MAKAN and PINSUN (for Kaukkwé Valley).

By Lieut. W. H. MANNING, XII Khelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment, April 1889.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Camp in jungle below Makan.** Namkán and Thôkut chaungs.	7 2	...	The road turns south out of Senbo, passes through the village of Pinlong at 1¾ miles, then turns west out of Pinlong, and passes through thin jungle, crossing the Namkán chaung ¼ mile outside the village, then through thin tree jungle into a grassy plain at 3 miles, the road then winds across the plain in a north-westerly direction and enters bamboo jungle at 4 miles, it then commences slight ascent and crosses Thôkut chaung at 5 miles; rocky bed, excellent water. Road continues to ascend slightly, and at 6 miles passes through a small clearing, short kaing grass. The road at this point bifurcates, and the right-hand road must be taken (left-hand road leads up to the villages on Mansain hill). It continues to ascend and crosses over a small stream with rocky bed at 6¾ miles. Camp was reached at 7½ miles on left bank of this stream. The camp was cleared in bamboo jungle and was very cramped. Road on this march was narrow, but good, and there were no swampy places.
		2. Pinsun ...	5 4	12 6	The road runs west out of camp and ascends very slightly for first 1,200 yards through thick bamboo jungle, it then passes through a paddy clearing for the next 200 yards and enters bamboo jungle at 1 mile, and passes on to the spur of a hill which it ascends for the next mile. Ascent gradual; road good through bamboo jungle. At 2 miles the ascent becomes steeper for 400 yards and further on passes into scrub jungle and enters the village of Makan, 2¾ miles. Makan consists of 16 houses, and the village was unstockaded. Water was found 300 yards below the village on the west side. South of Makan and overlooking it, about 800 yards distant, is the village of Léshwa consisting of 17 houses. The road to Pinsun runs south-west out of Makan and ascends for the 1st mile and is broad, it then passes over the summit of a hill through thick jungle and descends through grass and bamboo jungle to the village of Pinsun at 5¾ miles. Road good throughout this march. The village consists of nine houses and was enclosed by a bamboo stockade in bad repair. *Note.*—This is evidently the route leading to Máttát on the Kaukkwé chaung, *vide* Route No. 27.

No. 88.

From SENBO to MANSAIN HILL (for Kaukkwé Valley).

By Lieut. W. H. MANNING, XII Khelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment, April 1889.

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commr., Northern Divn., and Deputy Commr., Bhamo.	**1. Sompapaung (Mansain Hill).** Namkán and Thôkut chaungs.	9 0	9 0	Up to the 6th mile *vide* Route No. 87, Senbo to Makan and Pinsun. From the 6th mile the road is level through grass and scrub jungle for first ¾ mile running in a south-westerly direction and passing below a low hill on the right of the road, which then turns

FROM SENBO TO MANSAIN HILL (FOR KAUKKWÉ VALLEY)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Sompapaung (Mansain Hill)** —*cont.*			south and ascends by a slight ascent into the village of Mansain at the 7th mile. This village consisted of eight houses and was unstockaded. The road out of the village runs west through bamboo jungle and passes a few small houses on the right just out of the village. It is level for the first 200 yards, then descends for next 200 yards, then ascends along the side of a hill path, having been cut out of hill side and passes over a nullah at 7¾ miles with a small stream in its bed; rocky bottom. The road rises out of the nullah and commences the ascent of the Mansain hill, which is exceedingly steep, through thick tree jungle and very rocky in some places, and reaches the village of Sampapaung at 9 miles. Sampapaung consisted of eight houses and was not stockaded. The village is situated on the summit of a spur from the hill some distance below the crest of the hill.

No. 89.

From SENBO to MÔGAUNG.

BY LIEUT. MOUL, 2ND CHESHIRE REGIMENT, COLD SEASON, 1887-88.

			M.	F.	M.	F.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Nankán stream.** Nankán stream.	11	2	11	2	The march from Senbo to Môgaung is fairly easy, the Môgaung river, however, has to be crossed twice, and this crossing occupies nearly a day with a large force. The first two marches are very easy over a good level road. The third march (camp on Môgaung river) to Yinbát is over a bad road which has not been cleared lately. The remaining two marches are easy. The Ghurka police unencumbered by baggage marched from Senbo to camp on Môgaung river in one day (26 miles), also from Yinbát to Môgaung (19 miles). There are no boats at the place where we crossed the first time, and arrangements should be made to get them from Tápaw or Môgaung. At Tápaw there are five or six boats (dug-outs). It took 9 hours to cross at the camp above Saungkán with six dug-outs; the transport animals can be easily swum across at both places. There are several marshy places on the road from Tápaw to Môgaung which are not practicable for transport animals unless unloaded, these should be bridged by a fatigue party starting early. The road runs north-west out of Senbo, leaving the river which here takes a bend to the east. First 2 miles through tree forest, one or two clearings for cultivation. At 2½ miles road turns north through forest. At 5 miles road comes down to the Irrawaddy (branch), crossing a little marshy stream which had to be bridged for transport. Tagôndein village on opposite bank. Next 2 miles north-east through forest. At 7½ miles road enters a big clearing and running north-east in a winding direction through paddy-fields becomes a mere track. At 8½ miles it turns north and at 9½ miles re-enters jungle. Next 2 miles north through forest. At 11½ miles cross the Nankán stream, 8 feet wide, 4 feet deep. A bridge had to be constructed across this for the transport and the banks had to be ramped. Good water. Camp on left bank of stream in forest very cramped for large force. Water from Nankán stream good and abundant.

FROM SENBO TO MÔGAUNG—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**2. Môgaung river.** Namsen and Môgaung rivers.	14	4	25	6	First 3 miles north-west through forest with a few small clearings. At 3¼ miles cross the Namsen river about 30 feet wide, 2 feet deep, gravelly bottom, no difficulty to transport. Next mile north-east through forest, road then enters a large open clearing through which it runs in a north-east direction for 2 miles, then turns north through forest and clearing till at 9 miles it debouches on a large open plain through which it winds, general direction north-east, till at 11 miles it enters jungle. Three-quarter mile later cross a very marshy stream which has to be bridged for transport. Next mile north-east through forest. At 12¾ miles the road bifurcates—the right-hand road leading to Naungkán, a stockaded village of about 40 houses on the Môgaung river, the left runs north over a bad road through jungle down to the bed of the Môgaung river. Rear guard left 9-30 A.M., arrived 5-30 P.M. Camp in sand river bed, any space available. Water from Môgaung river. The river here is about 100 yards wide and shallow for some distance from the right bank; near the left bank, however, it is from 8 to 12 feet deep. No village here; current about 2 miles an hour. The left bank of the river is rather steep and should be ramped for transport. The above two marches are easy, the road being level and in good condition; it is about 6 feet wide in the forests; but through the clearings and paddy plains it becomes very indefinite; a guide should be taken. Camp on left bank of river cramped for large force; clearing difficult. Water from Môgaung river.
		3. Yinbát ... ... Pompiyé chaung.	10	2	36	0	Road leaves the river and runs north-east through grass jungle; at 400 yards a broad road comes in from the right and a little later one from the left; these are forest paths for timber cutting; proper path narrow. At ½ mile road turns north-west and runs through clearing and dense jungle till at 2½ miles it comes down to the river, 400 yards later passing the village of Namyát, the greater part of which is burnt down. Next 3 miles north through forest and tree jungle, occasional clearings, path narrow and ill-defined. At 6 miles cross the Pompaha chaung, narrow marshy stream, which required bridging for the transport; good water. Next mile north-west, bad path, crossing the stream several times, then through dense bamboo jungle, till at 8¼ miles meet the stream again following the right bank for 600 yards. The road now becomes better and leads north-west through forest down to the Môgaung river which is reached at 10¼ miles. Camping ground on banks of Môgaung river; very little space for large force. Water good from river. The jungle in this march has overgrown the path, especially in latter part of the march, necessitating a great deal of clearing for the transport. From here there is good road to Hôkát, 9 miles.

FROM SENBO TO MÔGAUNG—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**4. Tápaw** ... ... Tethé chaung.	8	6	44	6	First mile north through thick bamboo jungle; path narrow and ill-defined crossing one small stream. The road now becomes good and runs in a north-west direction through forest over a couple of nullahs. At 3½ miles road crosses the Tethé chaung, a stream about 8 yards wide, 2 feet deep, gravelly bottom, excellent water. Next mile north-west through grass. At 4 miles cross another small stream and then in a north-west direction through forest and small clearings. At 6½ miles road turns north and runs through bamboo jungle crossing two streams. Next 2 miles through jungle and clearings down to camp. Camping ground on bank of river, 20 feet above, cramped. Water from Môgaung river. Supplies at Tápaw, eggs, fowls, paddy, rice, &c. An easy march, path required clearing for 1st mile, remainder of march it was excellent though narrow. There are two or three nullahs and numerous small streams, but they present no obstacle to transport. The river is here about 200 yards wide; current 2 miles an hour. The banks are high and require ramping for transport. It is shallow near the left bank; near the right bank it is 12 feet deep. Camping ground in open clearing, about 300 yards from river, good. Water from river. Tápaw 30 houses, one pôngyi kyaung for 50 men; supplies paddy, rice, fowls, eggs, &c.
		5. Môgaung ...	10	4	55	2	Road leads north-west out of camp for 400 yards through tree jungle, it then emerges on a large open plain through which it runs in a winding direction for 3 miles crossing one or two small dykes between paddy-fields which have to be bridged for transport. At 4 miles there is a very marshy place, across which a causeway had to be built. Next mile through tree jungle over a hill, steep descent, at the bottom a marshy place, through grass. At 5 miles the road turns west and passes through grass and clearings in a winding direction. At 6½ miles pass over right spur of a conical hill with a pagoda on the summit, then in a south-west direction through paddy, marshy in places, coming down to Môgaung river at 6½ miles. Next 2 miles south-west through tree jungle and paddy, passing small villages of Pinka, Lethma, Pinwé. At 8½ miles cross small stream, 8 feet wide, 1 foot deep, then north-west over grass plain to Môgaung, through which road runs to camp. Camp on sandy river bed; any room available. Môgaung bazaar is reached at 10 miles, ½ mile on through town to camp. Water from Môgaung river. *Note.*—During the rainy season (June to October inclusive roughly), small steamers of the Pathfinder class can run between Senbo and Môgaung, getting up in a day to a day and-a-half and returning easily in a day.

No. 90.

From SENBO to PAOLONG (Irrawaddy River) near mouth of MOGIT CHAUNG, or PÁTIN (for Bhamo).

By Lieut. W. H. MANNING, XII Khelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment, May 1889.

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Camp on Thôkut chaung.** Nankán and Thôkut chaungs.	M. F. 10 4	M. F. ...	*Note.*—This route is only likely to be used in looking up the Kachin villages on the right bank of the Irrawaddy or possibly to get transport animals along when the defile is closed to steamers on account of floods. I expect, though that it would be easier in the latter case, now that the country is quieting down to take them *viâ* the Môlô chaung route to Ayaindama, from which there are sure to be branches to the Irrawaddy lower down at several points. Road turns south out of Senbo, passing through the villages of Pinlong and Mánlé, and at 2½ miles crossing Nankán chaung, the road then turns south-west and passes for next ½ mile through jungle, debouching on paddy plains at 3rd mile, and winds in a southerly direction across the paddy plains, passing two large villages on the right about 1 mile distant from the road. One swampy place at 4½ miles caused some delay. At 5¾ miles pass village of Mangin on left about ½ mile off the road. This village had a bamboo stockading round it At 6¼ miles cross the Thôkut chaung; bed rocky; depth about 3 feet; water good. Road now enters bamboo and tree jungle, crossing the Thôkut chaung three times up to the 8th mile. At the 8th mile the road leaves the stream and runs for ½ mile in an easterly direction, then turns south and strikes the stream again at 9th mile; from the 9th mile the road follows the course of the stream through bamboo and tree jungle, nowhere very thick, passing at 10 miles over a small hill with the remains of an old stockade on its summit. Camp is reached at 10½ miles, on the right bank of the Thôkut chaung site cramped; grass and bamboo leaves for transport animals. Water from the stream excellent and abundant.
		2. Camp below Kawan. Thôkut chaung.	6 4	17 0	The road runs up the bed of the Thôkut chaung, which varies from 6 inches to 3 feet in depth; bed rocky and full of large stones. In many places the stream passes between high precipitous banks. Camp at 6½ miles in a paddy clearing in the valley. Camp sufficient for a large force. This was a very trying march, as the bed of the stream was full of stones and very trying to the transport animals. Coarse grass for transport animals was obtainable, also water from stream.
		3. Asin ... ... Thôkut chaung.	4 4	12 4	The road for the 1st mile runs south up the valley and follows the course of the Thôkut chaung. At 1 mile the road turns west for 500 yards, crosses a small stream and then turns south again and ascends the spur of a hill, passing through thin jungle; path very steep and in many places rocky. The summit of the ridge is reached at 2 miles. At this point the road bifurcates, and the left-hand road must be taken, which descends along the side of the
		4. Asin	4 4	12 4	The road for the 1st mile runs south up

FROM SENBO TO PAOLONG (IRRAWADDY RIVER) NEAR MOUTH OF MÔSIT CHAUNG, OR PÂTIN (FOR BHAMO)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**3. Asin**—*cont.*			ridge for ¼ mile through paddy clearing, then ascends through thick jungle, and passes on to the summit of the ridge again at 2½ miles. The road from this point broadens and passes through scrub jungle and enters the village of Kawan at 3 miles. This village consisted of 14 houses and was not stockaded. Water found about 600 yards below the village on the west side. The road runs south out of the village and passes below the summit of the ridge for first ¼ mile through thick jungle, then ascends on to the summit of the ridge and passes through large paddy clearings as far as 4¼ miles, then enters tree jungle for last ¼ mile to the village of Asin at 4¾ miles. Village consisted of six houses and was unstockaded. Camp was in a paddy clearing just before the entrance to Asin. Ample room for a small force. Water in very small quantities was found 800 yards below and to the east of the village of Asin. Bamboo leaves for transport animals.
		4. Camp on Môsit chaung. Môsit chaung.	M. F. 2 2	M. F. 23 6	The road passes south out of Asin and descends down a spur through thick jungle, fallen bamboos greatly obstructing the road in several places. Passing over several small muddy streams, Môsit chaung is reached at 1¾ miles; the road then follows the banks of the stream crossing it three times into camp at 2½ miles. Camp on both banks of the Môsit chaung in a deep nullah; very cramped; a great deal of clearing required. Stream here about 6 inches deep; rocky bed; excellent water. Bamboo leaves and grass obtainable for transport animals.
		5. Paolong ... Môsit chaung.	13 2	37 0	The road ascends out of the nullah from the Môsit chaung through thick jungle up to the summit of a ridge at 1 mile and passes along the ridge through old paddy clearings now covered with bamboo and scrub jungle; it then runs along the summit of the ridge in a southerly direction for 3 miles. At the 3rd mile the road turns east and ascends through thin tree jungle to the village of Pônsi at 4 miles. This village consists of about 40 houses and is unstockaded. The road runs south out of Pônsi along the summit of a ridge through old clearings now overgrown with scrub jungle, and descends slightly. At 6½ miles the road passes through large paddy clearing in a hollow, ascends from this hollow passing over the end of a ridge at 7 miles; the road then descends slightly and passes round the face of hill with precipitous side and is cut out from the hill side, in some places being hardly 2 feet broad; exceedingly dangerous for transport animals; the path follows round the hill side for 1 mile, then passes on to a spur, and descends passing over a small stream at the foot of the spur to Môsit chaung at 9½ miles, latter part of descent being very steep; bed of stream rocky; cross the stream and follow the left bank for next ½ mile through paddy clearing; then from 10th mile on

FROM SENBO TO PAOLONG (IRRAWADDY RIVER) NEAR MOUTH OF MÔSIT CHAUNG, OR PÂTIN (FOR BHAMO)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**5. Paolong**—*cont.*			follow the course of the stream crossing and recrossing it continually; from 12th mile pass up the bed of the stream, with precipitous bank on left side. At 13th mile, about 50 yards before the junction of the Môsit chaung with the Irrawaddy, the path leaves the stream and ascends the left bank; ascent precipitous up to a paddy clearing on the bank of the Irrawaddy, 13½ miles. Camp is in the paddy clearing about ½ mile below the village of Paolong and is sufficient for a small force. Coarse grass for transport animals. Water from Irrawaddy. Hence to Bhamo by water. The Irrawaddy can also be reached at Pâtin, a village on the right bank at the lower end of the defile, by branching off at Pônsi (*see* stage 5). Stages (1) Kaiguno (?), 10 miles; (2) Pâtin, 7 miles. The first stage is not a very difficult one, though ascents and descents in parts are steep. Transport animals would take about 10 hours to do it. The villages of Kaniya and Tindaingsa are passed *en route*, both Kachin. The second stage is a very trying one for transport animals owing to the frequent steep ascents and descents. Plenty of water along the route, and coarse grass or bamboo for forage. No other supplies to be depended on.

No. 91.

From SHEINMAGA to SHWÉBO.

I. B. COMPILATION, MARCH 1888.

G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Shwébo.	**1. Imbé**	M. 8 F. 0	M. 8 F. 0	Sheinmaga is a large village on the right bank of the Irrawaddy in the Shwébo district. Time of steaming from Mandalay in August 6½ hours. There is a good anchorage for steamers about ¼ mile south of the village. Steamers here take in salt, jaggery, cocoanuts, lime, and betel. Sheinmaga has a military police post, 50 strong, kyaungs available for troops passing through. There are six kyaungs in all, which would accommodate 300 men. Good water can be obtained from Nud stream. There are numerous tracks and foot-paths converging and diverging to avoid the water which lies across it in different places at different seasons of the year. The difficulty in finding the road without guides is to select that suited to the present season. Track is good for baggage animals and fair for carts in dry season. Much under water in places during rains, but always practicable for carts. Leaving Sheinmaga through water-worn defile road ascends to higher ground. Flat country, covered with low scrub jungle of prickly bushes, which could be ridden through almost anywhere. At 5 miles a track branches north-east to Sinain, leaving the small villages of Zanbinyaung and Bowenda. From this the most direct foot-path to Imbé leads across cultivation. Imbé is a small village of about 35 houses. Water good from tank 50 yards square.

FROM SHEINMAGA TO SHWÉBO—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Shwébo.	**1. Imbé**—*cont.*			There are also two wells, but these have brackish taste, accounted for by the amount of salt in the ground, which is extracted in the neighbourhood at numerous workings. Ground to west and south-west of villages marshy. One large and two small zayáts east; 60 men. One kyaung and two zayáts ½ mile north; would hold (kyaung) 50 men, (zayáts) 20 men. Cattle in abundance of good quality. Paddy, maize, and grass of fair quality procurable.
		2. Heléngyi ...	M. F. 12 0	M. F. 20 0	The road from Imbé to Thayain is north-north-west, for the most part through jungle which has been cleared to a breadth of 10 yards. First ½ mile through paddy when road enters open scrub jungle, passing the kyaung above mentioned enclosed by trees and thick fenced just east of the road. At 2 miles palm trees commence among the scrub jungle. At 4 miles thick jungle begins, which continues till ¼ mile from Thayain 5½ miles. At 3 miles the village of Thayain is passed, 500 yards west in the jungle. The road is very good over sandy soil and could be used by carts at all seasons. In the dry season Heléngyi can be reached at 5½ miles from Thayaing by a straight road across the paddy-fields, passing Nyaunghindwin just east of Heléngyi lake at 2 miles. In the rainy season carts follow the above road for 1 mile, then along a road north-east to Mathi at 3 miles, then north-west to Heléngyi *viâ* Sadaungyi. The latter road reaches Heléngyi at 6½ miles from Thayain, but is over high ground. Practicable for carts at all seasons. At Nyaungbindwin there is good water, and accommodation could be obtained for 40 men in kyaung north-east of village. Heléngyi is a straggling town of 250 houses. Salt abounds in the neighbourhood. There are three hot-springs of high temperature, the hand can scarcely be held in them. They emit a strong sulphurous smell. Good drinking water from one well north and from streams. Accommodation, 150 men, in two deserted kyaungs south of village; for 60 men in one south-east; 100 men in several scattered zayáts. Supplies as at Imbé with addition of rice.
		3. Shwébo ...	13 0	33 0	Road on. General direction north-west. Character as before. It crosses head of swampy ground north-west of town, and after gradual ascent reaches higher ground, from which an extensive view is obtained, and on which there is an old pagoda and zayát. At 1½ miles the road passes over open grass plain, sparsely covered with bushes and trees. At 3½ miles pass a small zayát and tank of fair water, although covered with green leaves. A track leaves south-west. Cross Mágalé stream running north to south at 6 miles. Here about 20 yards wide; current sluggish; bottom sandy; banks vary. The stream completely overflows its banks during rains; only a few inches water in April; said to join Mágalé river

FROM SHEINMAGA TO SHWÉBO—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Shwébo.	**3. Shwébo**—*cont.*			at Thayé, flowing through lake. Thitkynobin 7 miles, a small village of about 35 houses, situated on both banks of Múgalé stream. Water from stream good. Supplies as at Imbé, but less plentiful. Accommodation, one small sayát west bank, two east bank for 40 men. Road on, general direction north-north-west, along top of an embankment close to and parallel to which runs the Múgalé stream. Here little more than a ditch at this season. Bottom muddy, bank low with long grass. The embankment is said to date from the time of Alaungpaya, and to have been made to regulate the irrigation of the surrounding country. It is pierced in many places by well-built masonry sluices, evidently of ancient date, as they are unbridged. The track makes a detour at each. Tagondain, a village of about 30 houses. The Múgalé stream here has been practically diverted south for paddy cultivation. Two wooden bridges cross the Múgalé for foot-passengers or ponies in single file only. Of use during rains. The track leaves the embankment and goes west across open country. Flat; paddy; and a small stream of clear water with sandy bottom, about ½ mile to Shwébo. In the rainy season the direct road from Heléngyi to Shwébo is impracticable for carts. At that time the road used is north to Ôrbok, 11 miles, and west to Shwebo 8½ miles—total 19½ miles. The ancient city of Shwébo, Mônsobo, or Yadana Things, by all of which names it is known, was formerly the capital of Burma in the time of Alaungpaya. It is surrounded by the remains of the old wall now much ruined and no great obstacle to an assault. In many places it is of great thickness. Its extent is about 1,700 by 1,500 yards. A small wooden erection near the remains of the site of the old palace, which latter is marked by some grass-grown ruins at the north-west extremity, is shown as the tomb of the celebrated king "Alaungpaya" (corrupted Alompra). The town, now consisting of 1,000 houses, occupies the north-east corner only of the space enclosed by the old city walls. There are three large and numerous small pagodas and several monasteries inside the walls, also an enclosure with several monasteries about ¼ mile outside the north-east gate, in which are three wells of good water. Supplies are plentiful (as before) with addition of rice and vegetables. Two hundred carts procurable in a day.

BRANCH I.

FROM HELÉNGYI (STAGE 2) TO YWATHIT (*see* ROUTE No. 34).

BY LIEUT. T. W. B. MEADE, 3RD CAVALRY, HYDERABAD CONTINGENT, JANUARY 1887.

			M.	F.	M.	F.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Shwébo.	**1. Ywathit** ... Irrawaddy.	**12**	**4**	12	4	First 3½ miles through paddy cultivation, would be bad in wet weather, passing village of Matégyi at 3 miles. Thence over open down-like country, grass and small shrubs. Last 4 miles through low hills with thorn trees scattered about. Good fair weather cart road throughout, and except between Heléngyi and Matégyi, good going for cavalry. A little water in a nullah at 6½ miles.

From SHWÉBO to MALÉ.

By Lieut. HUGHES, 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry, April 1888.

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
			M. F.	M. F.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Shwébo.	**1. Yetha**	11 4	11 4	The road leaves Shwébo stockade by the north and follows the most north till reaching the military police stockade, here it turns north-north-west leaving the police stockade on the left and keeps in that direction through thin scrub jungle to Péktaw at 5 miles. At 1¼ miles cross the Múgalé river dry in March, about 40 yards between banks which are 20 feet high. This place would probably be impassable during the rains when the Kyaukmyaung road would have to be followed till the bridge over the Múgalé river is passed, then turning northwards by a track meeting this one at 1½ miles. The road gradually rises till a zayát and tank (dry in March) are reached. From this point, which is about 40 feet higher than Shwébo, a good view of that town can be obtained, and the country for some distance all round. Road now descends slightly. At 3½ miles one sayát for eight men. Here the road for 100 yards runs through paddy. Paddy again for 100 yards at 4 miles. At 4½ miles the road is slightly banked up, about 2 feet, with paddy on either side. Péktaw at 5 miles has 15 houses surrounded by paddy. Two kyaungs would hold 100 men, two zayáts 40 men. Good stabling for 30 ponies under one kyaung. Water clear, but of a muddy taste from two wells. One tank with muddy water in March. At Péktaw the inhabitants reported that road to Shwébo was impassable for carts during the worst of the rains. Road on due north to Nyaungôn at 9 miles, good for carts in dry season, very bad in rains, when carts use a longer route to the east of this, passing through Ngawmaw and Sudát to Kallalu. Road for ¼ mile through paddy, then thin jungle to the east and paddy west. At 6½ miles pass kyaung 200 yards east in a clearing in the jungle; would hold 50 men; one zayát for 20 men. Water in well from paddy-field west of road. At 8½ miles cross a small nullah and enter paddy cultivation. The nullah has water standing in pools, and good camping ground could be found in the vicinity. From here there is a view of Nyaungôn and Wéaungôn, a mile to the east of it. Road through paddy to Wéaungôn at 9 miles. About 50 houses on slight rise of ground. Paddy south-east and west. Low ridge of hills covered with jungle to the north, running east and west. One kyaung east, 50 men, three zayáts 40 men, one kyaung in village 40 men, one zayát 15 men. Water good from one well, brackish from two. Road on north-north-east to Yetha at 11½ miles, good for carts at all seasons through open jungle and some dry cultivation, rising about 20 feet in the 1st mile. Yetha has 130 houses enclosed by thorn fence, 500 yards east to west; 200 yards north to south. Paddy cultivation south and west, jungle north and east. Good camping ground between the village and paddy-fields on the south side. Then jungle comes close up to the village at the north-east corner. Two kyaungs south for 60 men and one zayát for 20 men. One kyaung north-east corner 30 men and three zayáts for 40 men. Good water from five wells, and water for animals from chaung running ½ mile west of village. (Road east to Tama, road west to Kyúgán, for Kinu and Letpánhla on the 300 yards north to south. Paddy cultivation south and west,

FROM SHWÉBO TO MALÉ—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Shwébo.	**2. Saingaung** ...	**12**	**0**	23	4	Road leaves by the north-west corner. General direction north, as far as Kallalu. First ¼ mile through paddy. This might be avoided in the rains by taking a road by the jungle to the east road on through penetrable jungle and some dry cultivation to Yézin at 4 miles. At ¾ mile pass a kyaung west of the road, for 30 men, and four zayáts for 70 men. At 1½ miles cross a road, which is being cut through the jungle from Kinu on the Shwébo-Tántabin road to Kyibun and Kabwet on the Irrawaddy. Yézin at 4 miles has 100 houses, 600 yards from north to south, 100 yards east to west. Open paddy to south-east and west; jungle and dry cultivation close up to the village on the north. Cross a nullah bridged for carts in the centre of the village. One kyaung north with bamboo stockade for 50 men and two zayáts for 30 men. One zayát for eight men just outside on the road. Water very good from three wells. Water for animals from a chaung to the west of village. (From here there is a road east to Kungyi, whence roads branch to Mán and Kyibun on the Irrawaddy.) Road on 2¾ miles through young tree forest with no undergrowth to Sélwin at 6¾ miles. Traces of petrified wood continually on the road. From Sélwin the road turns north-west to Kallalu at 7½ miles. Through open jungle, 50 houses, paddy to the east, dense jungle on other sides. Police station south with bamboo stockade; strength 20 men. When the barracks are finished there will be accommodation for 20 more men. Water good from wells. (From here there was reported a road east to Yé-u *viâ* Nyaungán, Pindin, Sibautya. Pindin is about 3 miles east of the Shwébo-Tántabin road, also a road north-west to Tántabin *viâ* Aléshu.) From Kallalu there are two routes to Malé, one north-north-east to Yaukdain, 1 daing, then a path north to Kyátyé on the Tántabin-Malé road, 4 daings. Carts cannot go to Kyátyé, but could if the jungle was cleared. By this route Malé could be reached at 27½ miles from Kallalu, but the part from Kallalu to Kyátyé is from native information, and the distance appears under-estimated. The other road runs north-east to Saingaung at 12 miles, for ¼ mile through paddy, the remainder through forest and jungle for the most part bamboo. At 3 miles from Kallalu a road branches north to Yaukdain. Cross two nullahs. One at 9½ miles, one at 11½ miles, both would be impassable for cart some hours after heavy rains. They are dry in March. Saingaung, 12 miles, has 40 houses. Paddy to the east, jungle close up to the village on either sides. One kyaung, 300 yards north-east, for 30 men with one zayát for 10 men. Another kyaung 400 yards east for 20 men. Water good from three wells. This stage, Yetha to Saingaung, is very good for carts during the dry season and would be fair for carts during the rains. Another road to Saingaung was reported by the Thugyi of Yetha. It leaves the road reported above at Yézin and passes through Nadwingyi to the east. Yézin to Nadwingyi 2 daings, Nadwingyi to Saingaung, 1½ daings—total 3½. Taking this as 8 miles it would be the same distance as *viâ* Kallalu. If a direct road were cut from Yézin to Saingaung, it would be 6½ miles only.

FROM SHWÉBO TO MALÉ—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Shwébo.	**3. Mézataw** ... Mutha chaung.	13	0	36	4	In the next stage there is no road for carts further than Sabetchaung. Sabetchaung is reached at 4 miles by the path reported here, but carts go by a circuitous route to the south. General direction Saingaung to Mézataw north-east. Foot-path ½ mile through paddy to Ôkmyingôn, a small village on the edge of the jungle. From Ôkmyingôn to within 1 mile of Mézataw the path is entirely through jungle and forests over the Myinwun range of hills bordering the Irrawaddy. The path winds a good deal to avoid the steep slopes. There would be a fair road for carts if the jungle were cleared. The path joins cart track at several places used by bamboo cutters, but there is at present no cart road the whole way to Mézataw. The forest trees vary a good deal, consisting of bamboo and different sorts of varnish trees, and other large trees not made use of by the Burmans. Traces of petrified wood throughout. At 2½ miles cross a nullah, sandy bottom, impassable for some hours after heavy rain. At 4 miles cross a stip of disused paddy. Sabetchaung village is ¼ mile south of this, deserted. Water scarce in dry season. Cross a large nullah at 4½ miles, sandy bottom, would be impassable after heavy rain. In the vicinity of this nullah the path was a good deal blocked by fallen bamboo, and baggage mules were slightly delayed. At 10 miles the path begins to descend gradually along a spur of hill, from which a view of the country east and south-east is occasionally obtained, apparently entirely covered with forest. At 12 miles a view of Mézataw is obtained about 1½ miles distant north-north-east of this point in the valley below, the Mútha chaung about 200 yards from the foot of the hill running in a south-east direction towards the Irrawaddy. There is some paddy cultivation to be seen near Mézataw and here and there along the course of the Mútha chaung, but the rest of the valley appears covered with forest and jungle to the Irrawaddy. The path descends the hill; at one place crossing a ridge of solid rock about 8 yards. Mules descended easily. This bit is very steep and would have to be considerably improved for carts, unless an easier descent could be found down one of the valleys north or south; 200 yards further cross the Mútha chaung, about 30 yards broad, with sandy bottom, dry in February. Water can be got by digging 1 foot deep, 1½ miles on over level ground through open jungle to Mézataw. Twenty houses. Paddy south and east, jungle cleared north and west. Accommodation for 30 men in two small bamboo kyaungs and 10 men in one sayát. Water good from two wells. This last stage is not used by carts, but the civil authorities at Malé reported that a road was about to be cut from Mézataw to Saingaung through the jungle.
		4. Malé	7	4	44	0	The next stage Mézataw to Malé is good for carts in the dry season, and practicable for carts at all times except at Chaungyi stream for some hours after heavy rain. Road north-north-east to Pasi through jungle over level ground, sometimes cleared for paddy. Pasi, 3 miles, is a village on the Malé-Tántabin

FROM SHWÉBO TO MALÉ—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Shwébo.	**4. Malé**—*cont.*			road. It has 20 houses at South Pasi and 50 at North Pazi, ¼ mile north. One kyaung at South Pasi would hold 30 men, two zayáts at North Pasi 20 men. Water good from two wells and water from tank in rains. From Pasi the road runs nearly east to Malé at 7½ miles, for 2½ miles over flat ground through cleared jungle, remainder over hills. Cross nullahs at 3½ and 4½ miles. Cross Chaungu stream twice at the foot of the hills, the second time running north-east to the Irrawaddy. Water standing in places in March about 30 yards between high banks. A zayát on either side of second crossing about 12 men in each. Road winds on east over hills. There are three steep places on these hills where the slope is about $\frac{1}{10}$ for 40 yards, and the road much worn away by action of the water in rains. The country carts seem to make no difficulty of these places. *See* Route No. 49.

No. 93.

From SHWÉBO to WUNTHO.

I. B. COMPILATION, NOVEMBER 1888.

			M.	F.	M.	F.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Shwébo.	**1. Kinu** ... ... Mágalé or Mu bund.	15	2	15	2	Good cart road from Shwébo to Tántabin following generally the Mu bund (irrigation work). At 3 miles from Tántabin, it branches off north-east to that place. Leaving the Shwébo stockade the route lies through part of the city and emerges by the northern gate; then skirting the bund of the Mahánánda lake it strikes the great irrigation bund which runs in a south-south-east direction from near Myédu on the north to below Thitkyobin on the south. Passing small hamlets of Padukaw, Magyubaw, Mígyaumbé, the country alternating between low scrub jungle and rice cultivation. Sitha is reached at 6 miles; small village of some 20 houses; noticeable for a stone caravanserai built by King Thibaw's father, pucka built and about 90 feet in length. The road continues along the side of the bund, which is, however, broken in several places. The country is flat with open scrub jungle, except where there is rice cultivation. A slight rise on to sandy soil some 5½ miles on, where a shallow stream is crossed, when, after 1½ miles of open country covered with rice cultivation, Lepánhla is reached, 11½ miles. Here there is commodious kyaungs with accommodation for 150 men. Good water and supplies are procurable. Kinu, 3½ miles further on through alternate scrub and paddy-fields, is the next village *en route*. It is a large and well-to-do place; good grass obtainable for animals; good well; fair amount of supplies of all kinds. Two hundred houses fenced in with thorns. Good kyaungs to the south-east of the village, and a capacious one on the north-east angle with a wall round it, which would make a good post and give shelter to a large convoy. Kinu has a military police post; strength 14; accommodation for 200 men in kyaungs. There is extensive rice cultivation round scrub and paddy-fields, in the next village *en route*. It is a

FROM SHWÉBO TO WUNTHO—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Shwébo.	**2. Wayaba Kyaung.**	12	4	27	6	Road still follows Mu bund at 4 miles, Thayetkán, small village with kyaung adjacent. Road crosses shallow sandy stream and through an open country to Pauktaw, 5 miles; small village; fine shady trees; good water. Madônhla, 6½ miles; fair-sized village of about 50 houses; fenced; good water: supplies limited; good kyaung north of village. Nedhwin at 8¾ miles. Road still follows the bund through alternate paddy and open scrub jungle, and cavalry could work anywhere over the country between here and Shwébo. From Nedhwin the road follows the line of the bund to Wayaba kyaung, 12½ miles. Good kyaungs here and plenty of water. Former site of village of Tada-u close by. The road to Tántabin leaves the line of the *bund* about ½ a mile beyond Nedhwin and strikes off north-east over cultivation to Tántabin, passing the hamlet of Letpángôn at ¾ mile on. Bidakôn at 10½ miles. A creek with thick fringe of jungle at 11 miles (shallow water running south-west with steep banks 30 feet broad, good bottom), then past Einma hamlet at 11 miles, and over cultivation to Tántabin. Tántabin has 130 houses enclosed by a thorn fence surrounded on all sides by paddy cultivation, and cavalry can work freely to the north, south and west for some miles, and on the east some 3 miles where light jungle is met with. There are two stockades south of the village, the one further south having a ditch and parapet as well as bamboo stockade. The latter is occupied by military police, part of the other is taken up by the Myo-ôk of the township and civil offices. There is plenty of room for 200 more men in these stockades (1888), and good stabling for 100 horses and 50 ponies. Four kyaungs in the vicinity would accommodate 150 men, and one sayát at the kyaung east of the village would hold 30 men. Good water from one well between the two stockades and from three wells in the village. Water for animals from tanks throughout the year. Tántabin is the head-quarters of the northern sub-division of the Shwébo district. From here roads run to Malé and Yé-u, and a good cart track connects it with Wayaba kyaung, distance 3 miles, crossing the Múgalé at Tada-u, 2¾ miles.
		3. Tabayen ...	13	0	40	6	The road as far as Tabayen is good for carts in the dry season, but difficult in the rains, when a great part of it is under water. The same may be said of the road from Tabayen to Tôkoshát, though it is somewhat better than the first part. A metalled road will be made by the Public Works Department along the irrigation bund in a few years. From Wayaba road follows Mu *bund* northwards as far as Magaw, 6 miles, passing Kyinbigôn at 3¾ miles. There is one broad sandy nullah to cross about a mile south of Magaw, after crossing which the road runs through a patch of dense jungle to Magaw. Opposite Magaw it bears off north-west, passing close to the village of Nyaungsin, which lies to the left on an alternative route to Tántabin *viâ* Ngárané and Thabiyetha, joining this road at Wayaba. It is probably a little shorter, but more difficult in wet weather, as it is over paddy all the way. At 9½ miles cross wide sandy nullah and at 10 miles reach deserted village-site of Tabayen;

FROM SHWÉBO TO WUNTHO—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Shwébo.	**3. Tabayen**—*cont.*			ruined kyaung and zayát affording no accommodation. Well, but water probably unsafe, as the well is probably seldom if ever drawn from now.* Tabayen is about 3 miles south-west of Kawthandi, through which place a cart track runs from Myédu to Pyinzain and Yé-u (*q.v.*), also to Nwabeit-gyi, crossing the Mu river about 2 miles above Kawthandi to the village on Kyunlé (or Kyundé). River fordable between November and June.† Cross a nullah at Kyinbigôn 3¾ miles further. Cross a wide stream, which is troublesome in the rains for carts. Road proceeds by the side of the bund in a northerly direction. Magaw at 9 miles. Leaving the bund at Magaw the road passes through paddy-fields and light jungle. Crosses another difficult nullah close to the halting place at Tabayen; at 13 miles there is one old kyaung and three dilapidated zayáts. Water from one well and the nullah. Accommodation for 100 men in kyaung, 30 men in zayáts.
		4. Tôkoshát ...	M. 11 / F. 0	M. 51 / F. 6	Road on through paddy-fields across two small nullahs to Ôkpo at 2 miles; a village of 30 houses with one kyaung. Road on in a north-west direction over open ground and paddy-fields crossing the Ngaka chaung at Môgyibyit; at Gyôgya, ½ mile to the west of the road, there is a kyaung and zayáts. From Gyôgya a good cart track runs to the Mu river meeting the Kawthandi-Myédu road about ½ a mile south of the village of Mogaung on the left bank of the Mu river, opposite to and slightly above Kyunlé. Reach Kywendaw at 5 miles. Reach Imbetaw at 6 miles. About ¼ mile beyond Imbetaw a broad nullah, impassable after a heavy shower of rain, has to be crossed; ½ mile of paddy-fields to bund. A mile to the west Pagándaw is seen in a grove of toddy palms. From the bund a newly cut straight road has been cleared through teak and bamboo jungle which extends up to the stockade. Tôkoshát stockade is situated on a ridge which has been cleared of jungle for 200 yards all round amidst groves of teak, tamarind and palms, bounded on the east and south by bamboo jungle, on the west by groves of palm and tamarind, on the north by rice fields, beyond which, at 250 yards distance on another ridge. The village of Tôkoshát is situated among magnificent tamarind and palm trees. To the east of the stockade is a tank, and to the east of the fields another large tank called the "Lotus tank." There are five wells, four of which have very little water in the dry weather, when an abundant supply can be procured by digging a couple of feet in the sandy bed of a creek ½ mile distant. The water, though generally good and wholesome, is during the hot weather so impregnated with minerals as to cause slow-healing ulcers. Petrified timber is found in abundance. There are 200 houses in the village. The

* At present (February 1890) Tôkoshát is given up as a post in favour of Myédu, and the villages on the Tabayen-Tôkoshát road having been moved under the Village Act, the route now followed in going to Tôkoshát is *viâ* Kawthandi and Myédu. From Tabayen to Kawthandi, 3 miles, police post and accommodation for 200 men in kyaungs; thence to Myédu, 10 miles; paddy all the way.

† The Mu Valley Railway passes close to Nyaungzin and Tabayen, crossing the road herein described between those places. It then runs *viâ* Ôkpo northwards, so that probably the villages along the Tabayen-Tôkoshát route will soon be re-occupied and the route from village to village re-opened.

FROM SHWEBO TO WUNTHO—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Shwébo.	**4. Tôkoshát**—*cont.*			military police post is ¼ mile south. Accommodation for 200 men besides in kyaungs on the south-east edge of the village.
		5. Létu	M. F. 9 4	M. F. 61 2	Good cart road through bamboo jungle. Reach Shédaung at 3½ miles surrounded by paddy-fields. Road on through country too thick for cavalry to work in, but not so thick for infantry that flankers could not be used. Reach Kambalu at 6 miles. Water from wells. Fair cart road, and the country is open, consisting of large and small teak and varnish trees. Reach Létu at 9½ miles. About 200 yards from the village there is a creek, but with no water in February. There is a kyaung near the creek which would hold 150 men. Water can be obtained by digging in the creek.
		6. Pégôn	9 0	70 2	Fair cart road and the country open with small teak trees. Ingyinzu at 2½ miles. One good kyaung. Road on through fairly open country to the Gádandé creek, which is crossed at 5¼ miles. The crossing is easy, though there is a little water in February. In the vicinity of the creek the road passes through very thick jungle, reach Yethi at 6 miles. Fair cart road on through country open with paddy-fields, and not very thick jungle. One good kyaung at Tháyabin at 6¾ miles. Very good road on. The country is open with small teak trees. Reach Pégôn at 9 miles. One kyaung and two sayáts for about 150 men. There is a creek near Pégôn which goes round two sides of the village, about 200 yards from the kyaung. From Pégôn there is a branch track to Baw (*see* Route No. 3) about 30 miles, passing the villages of Tháyabin, Kyágôn and Sadwingyi.
	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Katha.	**7. Thábiyedaw** ...	11 4	81 6	Road good and jungle light as before. Bamboo occasionally thick, but no difficulty for moving flankers. The cart road crosses the Pégôn creek close to that place and is easy, about 1 foot of water, but the foot track crosses same creek immediately south of Magyigôn, 3¼ miles, where the banks are 20 to 30 feet high and very steep, breadth of creek about 60 feet. Road on good through light jungle. At Pyaungdaw (9 miles) water is obtained in dry season by digging in creek. Has been a good deal of cultivation. Deserted in 1887. No kyaungs. Road on good through light jungle for 1 mile, thence through paddy-fields to Thábiyedaw at 11½ miles; deserted in 1887; three kyaungs and one sayát. Water from wells and tank. Good grass. Road on good through paddy cultivation for ¼ mile with light jungle about 1 mile distant on each side. Pass a deserted village. From here to Taik at 2½ miles the road is good through bamboo jungle.
		8. Ukingyi ...	7 0	88 6	Road on good to Ságyin at 2½ miles. From Ságyin there is a fair cart road through open forest and grass land with occasional bits of bamboo jungle to Thinauktu, 8½ miles distant south-west. Road through waste land (*i. e.*, fallow paddy-fields) ; some light jungle. Over 100 cattle, and plenty of [illegible]

FROM SHWÉBO TO WUNTHO—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Katha.	**8. Ukingyi**—*cont.*					paddy and fowls. One small kyaung, one zayát, 70 or 80 houses, deserted; bad accommodation for 100 men. (At a point 1 mile south of Ságyin a cart road branches west to Hluttaik.) Road on good through bamboo jungle to Ukingyi at 7 miles. Bad accommodation for 100 men in kyaungs. Accommodation for 50 men in all at the stockade. One well with good water. Water is scarce in the dry season. The village of Maungbôn lies about 5 miles east by south from Ukingyi, a small village in dense jungle.
		9. Kyungôn ...	12	2	101	0	Good cart road on through paddy. Reach Pônnagyi at 1½ miles; jungle 1 mile off; on either side tank, very good water. Cultivation going on; would get 300 or 400 baskets of paddy; 30 cattle, plenty of fowls, 25 houses, no kyaungs or zayáts. Road through paddy-fields uncultivated; jungle about ½ mile off; road easy for carts. Reach Kángyi at 3 miles; no kyaungs or zayáts. Good road through bamboo jungle and uncultivated paddy-fields. Cross the Zaw chaung at 5½ miles with 6 inches of water in February. This used to be the boundary between the Pyinzala and Kawlin districts. Thendaw at 6¾ miles. Water from wells. No kyaungs or zayáts. Road on good through uncultivated paddy-fields for 3¾ miles, with jungle ¼ mile off on either side. Pass Pasé at 9 miles, Yathit at 10 miles; no accommodation. Road on through open light jungle passing Maithelingôn at 10¾ miles. Reach Kyungôn at 12¼ miles. Can supply 300,000 or 400,000 baskets; large quantity of paddy up here. Good water in abundance from wells. One kyaung, two zayáts, 40 houses, accommodation for 150 men.
		10. Kawlin ...	8	4	109	4	From Kyungôn to Kawlin the road is good through light jungle till crossing Daungyu creek at 4 miles. From here a view of Kawlin can be obtained and the road runs for the remaining distance through paddy cultivation. Pass Kodumbaw at ¼ mile. Pass Chikai at 3¼ miles. From this place there is a route to Kyaukpintha, 11 miles, general direction north-east, passing through the villages of Kathékôn (3 miles), Letpánkyo (3¾), Sittaw (4¾) and Chaungwé (9). Good cart track throughout, and kyaungs at all the above-named villages. No large streams to cross. No accommodation. Daungyu creek has a deep sandy bottom with light bamboo jungle on the banks. Boats use this creek in the rains. Pass Nyaungwun at 4½ miles. One good kyaung. Pass Zeôngôn at 5½ miles, Théyakôn at 6½ miles, Nyaungbintha at 6¾ miles, Maingôn at 7¾ miles. Reach Kawlin at 8½ miles. Accommodation in seven kyaungs for 400 men. (From Ukingyi to Kawlin there is an alternative route about 7 miles longer than that described above along a line to the east, reported on by Colonel Atkins, 1st Bengal Infantry. The stages would be Singyidain 6½ miles, Kyaukpintha 10¾ miles, Kawlin 11½ miles. A good deal of thick jungle is traversed by this road, and the last stage from Kyaukpintha is very bad after rains.) The country to the south and west of the knoll, on which the stockade is built, is completely open; on the north-west, about 500 yards away, is a wooded hill which commands it. On north front

FROM SHWÉBO TO WUNTHO—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Katha.	**10. Kawlin**—*cont.*			lies a large tank 200 by 500 yards with a bund on east and south sides. A ruined kyaung and several stone pagodas between tank and stockade partially obstruct fire on the north-east, and east. The open plain stretches away for miles. On the south-east is the village close to the stockade. Accommodation. Inside the stockade are six excellent buildings, capable of holding from 150 to 200 men at a pinch; stabling for four horses on the east side; within the walls 50 horses can be picketed, but have no shelter. Water: A pucka well stands 100 yards south of the place and has good water; another pucka well the same distance to the north rear edge of tank, and two others reported in village with good water. Animals can be supplied from the tank and a good watering place constructed there easily. A small muddy stream, the Mwélánseik, 350 yards to east, is fit for horses. The Daungyu river is some 3 miles distant to the east. From Kawlin there is a good cart track to Kyaukpaya (7 miles) *viâ* Saingôn (4 miles), Kaingôn (4½) and Maithelingôn (6). Kyaukpaya, which is at the mouth of a narrow gorge running westward into the hills, is on the road from Wuntho to Pinlebu *viâ* Wéhla. There are gold washings about here, and at Kudaung, 13 miles south by west of Kawlin, the villagers obtain copper and iron.
		11. Wuntho ... Daungyi chaung.	M. 9 / F. 2	M. 118 / F. 6	The general direction from Kawlin to Wuntho is north, slightly tending to east at times. The road is a cart track running through paddy-field and offers no difficulty to the passage of all arms except at the ford on the Daungyi chaung at Chaungzôn and on the track between Zibyubin and Chaungzôn, where only a narrow path runs through a light jungle. Fords: There are two fords in the Daungyi river and several other apparently practicable fords. The ford at Chaungzôn (meeting of the rivers) has a steep and narrow approach on the left bank and on entering the river a sharp turn down stream is necessary to avoid deep water. Impracticable for guns and carts and difficult for cavalry. The other ford near Gwégyi has easy approaches, 18 inches or 2 feet of water, and a stony bottom. Country: The route lies through a flat level valley, some 2 miles broad at Wuntho, narrower at Ôkpo, and an open plain many miles in extent between the hills at Kawlin. The whole valley is highly cultivated with paddy and round the villages with garden produce. There is much wood on the hills, but except between Gwégyi and Pégôn the country is free of it to any extent. In the valley there is but little jungle. Villages *en route.* (1) Kégégôn: A large village to the east of the direct road surrounded by thorn hedges. One well noticed at south end outside village; 30 houses. (2) Thita: Between this place and Yédwingôn runs a shallow muddy stream, a couple of feet broad (the Zayât chaung), which forms the boundary line between the Wuntho and Kawlin districts; unstockaded. (3) Pégôn and Yédwingôn: Some excellent zayâts here. Pégôn was attacked on the 15th or 16th January 1887 by dacoits and is deserted. Yédwingôn burnt and deserted. (4) Ôkpo: Unstockaded and deserted. (5) Zibyubin; seven houses; unstockaded, and Gwégyi, a larger village with good gardens round it. (6) Chaungzôn

FROM SHWÉBO TO WUNTHO—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Katha.	**11. Wuntho**—*cont.*			at the junction of the Daungyu and Nanlaing rivers; 14 houses; unstockaded and deserted. (7) Magyigôn and Zigôn: Two small villages of about 15 houses. Excellent water from the Daungyu at Magyigôn and a good ford; very slightly stockaded. Wuntho-Myoma contains about 300 houses, and more than 1,000 men were accommodated in the kyaungs during the occupation of the town. Wuntho could supply 200 carts with bullocks and 50 with buffaloes after a few days' notice. The town is strongly stockaded; teak stockade incompleted on west face; good water from Daungyu river.

BRANCH I.

FROM TÂNTABIN (*see* STAGE 2) TO TÔKTALÔK.

BY LIEUT. R. HUGHES, 2ND OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY, MARCH 1888.

			M.	F.	M.	F.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Shwébo.	**1. Tôktalôk** ... Múgalé and Mu river.	**13**	**0**	13	0	General direction north-north-west. Road good for carts in dry season; difficult in rains; at first over paddy with trees and bushes on the bunds obstructing view for any great distance; after Miyénet through more open country. Pass Yédwingôn and Wayinzu, two small villages of about 10 houses each, at 1½ miles. Here there is a tank east of the road with water standing in March about 400 yards by 200 yards, about 4 feet deep at the bund. Pass Thádaw at 2½ miles with a kyaung and zayát east of the village. Here the irrigation bund is crossed just beyond the village. Stream dry in March except for water in pools in some places. Thabiyéba (3¾ miles); 40 houses. One kyaung south (20 men). Water from two wells and one tank north, with water in March. Gyimkakôn (4½ miles). Almost deserted. One kyaung for 40 men. Two zayáts for 20 men. Reach Miyénet at 6¼ miles. One zayát for 15 men. The Miyénet chaung, which runs along the north side of the village, is crossed here (30 yards broad with sandy bottom); dry in March, but would be impassable for some hours after heavy rain. Water is obtained in the dry season by digging holes in the bed of the chaung. Three and-a-half miles further on the Kenyen chaung is reached with the villages of Kanyu and Kôkdaw on either bank (about 10 houses in each). The chaung is about 40 yards broad with sandy bottom, now dry except for pools in places. Water can be obtained by digging down a few feet. No accommodation. At 11 miles pass Eingutyi (40 houses). At 13 miles cross the Mu river (30 yards wide, 18 inches of water) which is the boundary between the Shwébo and the Yéu districts and between the Northern and Central divisions, and reach Tôktalôk, 80 houses. A station of the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation. There is good accommodation for 10 men at an empty bungalow at south-east corner of village. There is ample camping ground south of the village. Good water from wells and river Mu. The village is surrounded by a double bamboo stockade, well laid out and kept very clean. More accommodation could be found ½ mile south-south-west of the village in one kyaung for 50 men; and six zayáts for 90 men, approached by a foot-bridge over the Sipadaung

FROM SHWÉBO TO WUNTHO—*continued.*

BRANCH I—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commr., Northern Divn., & Dy. Com., Shwebo.	**1. Tôktalôk**—*cont.*			chaung. These kyaungs are surrounded on the south and west by tall tree jungle and stand on the right bank of the Sipadaung chaung flowing south-east to the Mu. The place is much enclosed and looks unhealthy, the chaung here having about 2 feet of stagnant water in March.

No. 94.

From SINGU (NGA SINGU) (on Irrawaddy River) to BERNARDMYO viâ MALÉGALÉ and KINYWA.

BY H. C. HILL, ESQ., FOREST DEPARTMENT, MAY 1888.

			M. F.	M. F.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Mandalay.	**1. Kyunbingyi** ... Malégyi chaung. Broad gravelly bed, low banks up to Náttaung, but from there they gradually become higher. There is probably about 4 feet of water in the stream in flood, but in May just a trickle of water in it.	14 4	...	Road easy and good for pack animals. Passable also for carts. Covered by baggage elephants in 5½ hours. First 4½ miles or so through fallow land and paddy-fields with occasional patches of grass and forest. At 2½ miles pass village of Kyobin (25 houses); at 3½ Kyaukdaing, at 4 miles Wayôngán (the two last named have together about 25 to 30 houses). From a little beyond the last named village, the road passes through level forest-covered country up to Náttaung (small village on right bank of Malégyi chaung, 9½ miles), whence it follows the course of the Malégyi chaung up a narrow valley with parallel ranges, steep and densely wooded on either side. Mayingin (20 houses) on right bank of stream, which is crossed and recrossed, is reached at 10 miles. Letpadé at 10½ miles, Shan village of 15 houses, on left bank of stream which is crossed just after leaving Mayingin and Kyunbingyi at 14½ (20 houses) on right bank of stream, which is recrossed just before reaching it.
		2. Camp on Letpet chaung. Malégyi, Wabo, and Letpet chaungs, hill streams, perennial, gravelly beds.	10 0	24 4	For first 3 miles road still follows Malégyi chaung, crossing it now and again. Then steep ascent for about a mile, rising about 1,000 feet, to crest of main ridge between Irrawaddy and Maddaya rivers (4 miles). From the crest the road is easy for 1½ miles running through "indaing" forest over gentle slopes to the old village site of Nahat (deserted), 5½ miles. A small streamlet crosses the road here. From Nahat the road is a hill path with no serious rises or descents. At 7 miles cross the Wabo chaung, perennial stream, running water, 10 feet broad, 6 inches deep in May and at 10 miles the Letpet chaung. The descent to the latter is rather steep but short. Camp on chaung. No village. Water only in pools in the

FROM SINGU (NGA SINGU) (ON IRRAWADDY RIVER) TO BERNARDMYO *viâ* MALÉGALÉ AND KINYWA—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Ruby Mines.	**3. Malégalé** ... Letpet, Paya, Theinni, and Malégalé chaungs.	9	0	33	4	After crossing the Letpet chaung the road ascends past the old village site of Letpet and in 3 miles the watershed of the Paya chaung is reached. From this the road descends the valley of the Paya chaung for 2 miles, then turning northward over a shoulder for a mile, strikes the main Theinni chaung at 6 miles. This stream higher up in its course flows past Kyauklebin on the main road from Thabeitkyin to Môgôk. The road thence follows the course of this chaung for 1¼ miles and then that of the Malégalé stream, an affluent of it, for 1¾ miles, reaching the village of Malégalé at 9 miles. The village is a prosperous one of 10 to 15 houses situated in an open space where there is a considerable quantity of paddy cultivation. The ascent for the first 3 miles and the descent to the Paya chaung are the only difficult bits. The elevation of Malégalé is probably about 1,600 feet. Forest mostly "indaing." Great quantities of bamboo ("Wâbo") all about. The Paya chaung valley is one mass of *pônzôks* (*i.e.*, abandoned taungyas), and a herd of wild elephants was heard trumpeting and seen breaking down the bamboos ½ a mile from the road.
		4. Kinywa ... Nantôn, Nanpán, Thitsibin, Kyaukpyu chaungs, hill streams.	12	0	45	4	At about 2 miles reach Nantôn * (deserted), situated close to the junction of the Nantôn and Nanpán chaungs. Thence steep ascent difficult for laden elephants to Pinbaung (deserted) about 4 miles. Here there is a very little water in a ravine east of and 200 feet below the ridge. From Pinbaung the ascent to the Miginsindaung ridge is about the same in distance and height as that from the Nantôn chaung to Pinbaung, but the road is better and the ascent more uniform and easy. From the summit † (about 8 miles), there is a steep descent with bad road for about a mile to the valley of the Thitsibin chaung. Along this there is a good path past the village of Thitsibin (8¾ miles) and up the Kyaukpyu chaung valley to the cart road (9½ miles). There are some boggy places which, in the rains and early part of the cold weather, would be difficult to cross, but in May they present no difficulty.

* From here a track is said to run to Môgôk *viâ* Gwébin as follows. It runs east about 3 daings to a Palaung village called Kyauktôngyi containing about 50 houses and situated on a small stream. From here the road still good runs to the Shan village of Laingthin of about 15 houses on a large stream called the Kin chaung. From here the road runs 2 daings east to another Palaung village of about 20 houses called Pôyauk. Water from a small stream on the hill. From here Gwébin on the Bernardmyo road is distant about 1 daing.

† *N.B.*—From here a pack track to Kyátpyen (Native information) as follows:—

	DAINGS.
Pinsánso	1
Namakán	1
Kin chaung	1
Nayôkywa	1
Gwébin	½
Kyátpyen	1½
Total ...	6 daings, about 15 miles.

FROM SINGU (NGA SINGU) (ON IRRAWADDY RIVER) TO BERNARDMYO *viâ* MALÉGALÉ AND KINYWA—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commr., Northern Divn., and Dy. Commr., Ruby Mines.	**5. Rest-house at upper end of Kabain valley.**	12	4	58	0	*Vide* Route No. 78, Thabeitkyin to Bernardmyo.
		6. Bernardmyo ...	14	4	72	4	

No. 95.

From SINGU (NGA SINGU) to MAINGLÔN (MAINLUNG) viâ MALÉGYI.

BY LIEUT. E. W. M. NORIE, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, FROM NATIVE INFORMATION, JULY 1888.

G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Mandalay.	**1. Malégyi** ...	8	0	8	0	*Vide* Route No. 96, Singu to Nungé.
		2. Ma-ûbin ...	...		...		From Malégyi the track runs east to the deserted village of Ma-ûbin about 3 daings. Water from a spring.
		3. Camp on Nga chaung. Nga chaung (left bank tributary of the Maddaya river).	...		...		The path now runs east apparently up the Nga chaung over the Papaw hills, and then cross the Ômun chaung at 5 daings.
	Superintendent, Northern Shan States.	**4. Chainyaung** ... Ômun chaung (?) left bank tributary of the Maddaya river.	...		...		From here it runs along the bank of the chaung to Kyainyaung village. This is a Shan village of about 20 houses. Water from the chaung, which is said to be a good large stream with water in it all the year round. It runs into the Subogyi creek (? Maddaya river). The Shans sleep one night on a chaung between Ma-ûbin and Kyainyaung. This part of the road has been newly cleared and made.* It is only practicable for baggage animals.
		5. Namkao ...	...		...		From Kyainyaung the road runs east to Namkao, a Shan village of about 15 houses. This is one day's journey. Water is obtained from the Namkao stream, not very big, but good, and has got water in it all the year round.
		6. Tawza ...	...		...		From Namkao the road runs through jungle, one day's journey, to Tawza village. This is a Shan village of about 15 houses on a small stream.

* This requires confirmation.

FROM SINGU (NGA SINGU) TO MAINGLÔN (MAINLUNG) *viâ* MALÉGYI—*continued.*

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
			M. F.	M. F.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Superintendent, Northern Shan States.	7. Camp ...	...	...	From Tawza Mainglôn or Mainlung is reached on the second day. There are no more villages along the road, but there are halting places and water is plentiful. Marches probably 3 or 4 daings equals 7 to 10 miles.
		8. Mainglôn (Mainlung).			

No. 96.

From SINGU (NGA SINGU) to NUNG-É (on Maddaya River above Zagabin) viâ MALÉGYI.

BY LIEUT. E. W. M. NORIE, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, JULY 1888.

G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Mandalay.	1. Malégyi ...	8 0	8 0	The road runs in an east-north-east direction and is a cart road the whole way. Leaving Singu on the east it runs across paddy land for about ½ a mile to the small village of Kyaungnaywa, containing about 10 houses and surrounded by a thorn hedge. Immediately beyond is a creek formed by the overflow of the Irrawaddy and crossed by a wooden foot-bridge. The cart road leads through the water which is at present too deep to be fordable. Beyond it the road again leads across paddy for about ½ of a mile, when it is again interrupted by a second overflow, which inundates the country for a breadth of more than ½ a mile. Here there is at present about 4½ feet of water in the road. The natives get across by leaving the road and wading through the marsh and jungle at the side where the water is apparently less deep. There seems to be very little current. In the dry weather, when the river falls, the road is quite practicable for carts. On the eastern side of the overflow there are two small zayáts, and the road ascending slightly is firm and sandy and leads through tree and bamboo jungle. A short distance beyond pass the village of Téu, containing about 20 houses, surrounded by a thorn hedge. Water from a well in the middle of the village. From here the road running in the same direction, through jungle, passes the village of Kyauktát at about 3 miles; village of about 15 houses to the south of the road. Water from a well under a large peepul tree close to the road. At 3½ miles pass the village of Wayungôn on the road, containing about 15 houses. Kyaungs and zayáts to the south of the village capable of containing about 120 men. Water from a well in the enclosure. The road firm and dry as before. About ½ a mile beyond the village (4 miles), a road branches off to the north-east leading to Pyinlégyi. Further on the road, still good, takes a bend to the south-east and then again resumes its former direction east-north-east, running across open ground, at present uncultivated, and at about 5½ miles passes the village of Shwéthandaw to the south of the road.

FROM SINGU (NGA SINGU) TO NUNG-É (ON MADDAYA RIVER ABOVE ZAGABIN) *viâ* MALÉGYI—*continued.*

Authorities. Military	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Mandalay.	**1. Malégyi**—*cont.*			Kyaungs. Water from wells. Shwébandaw is situated on the right bank of the Malégyi chaung, at present (July) quite dry. Bed of stream sandy and about 80 yards broad. Banks steep, about 8 or 10 feet high. The road leads across the chaung and immediately beyond crosses a road running north and south from Pyinlégyi to Nyaungôn. This is a broad sandy cart road. From here the road runs on in the same direction through open bamboo jangle and cultivation, and afterwards through an open stretch of country, at present uncultivated, till it reaches Malégyi about 8 miles. Malégyi is situated close to the foot of the hills and is a village of about 50 houses. It contains a post of Burman police, surrounded by a breast work, palisade and spiked ditch. Water from a well in the enclosure. To the south-east of the village is a pagoda on the top of a small steep hill, which forms the end of a long low spur running out from the higher range. The approach to the pagoda is paved and a good view is obtained from the platform.
		2. Ubiyégalé ...	15 0	23 0	From Malégyi the road runs east about ½ daing to the deserted village of Kôkôaing. Here it splits into two. One road leaving Kôkôaing runs south-east for about 3 daings to Ngwéobaw. Ngwéobaw comprises two villages, the lower village Ngwégalé is said to be situated on the Malégyi chaung. From here the road runs to the upper village of Ngwégyi, which is ½ a daing to the east on the hill. The inhabitants were mostly Shans. A pretty good road leads from here west to Nyaungôn. Ngwéobaw hill is locally reported to yield rubies of very superior quality. From Ngwégyi the path runs east to the Shan village of Ubiyégalé, about 1½, total 5½, daings. The track is very steep up and down hill through thick bamboo and tree jangle, and so bad that baggage animals can scarcely get along it. Ubiyégalé is situated on the top of the ridge. At Ubiyégalé the road from Maddaya and Yenatha joins in (*see* Route No. 55).
		3. Nung-é	7 0	30 0	From Ubiyégalé the track runs downhill to the east and reaches the Shan village of Daudin at 4 miles. Water from a stream (*see* Route No. 55, Branch 1). Here the track splits into three—one path leads north-east about 1½ daings to Nung-é, the second east about 1½ daings to Ledawywa, and the third south-east about 3 daings to Gwégyaung. All these three villages are situated on the Kaingyaung creek (Maddaya river), were inhabited by Shans, and are at present deserted (*see* Route No. 50, Branch 1). The northern road runs east from Kôkôaing for about 2½ daings to the deserted Shan village of Ma-ubin on the hills, whence a jungle path runs south to Nung-é on the Kaingyaung creek (Maddaya river) about 6 daings from Ma-ubin. Very bad going, steep and rough. From Nung-é a path runs to Kaingyi on the Mandalay-Mainglôn-Môgôk road. (*See* Route No. 50, Branch 1).

No. 97.

From SIPEIN to LWÉBYINÔK viâ NAMLAW and LWÉWAIN.

By Major GREENAWAY, 6th Madras Infantry, February 1890.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Ruby Mines.	1. Namlaw ... One stream crossed several times.	14	0	14	0	Road level and good, running south-east through low grass jungle to 6½ miles. Then through bamboo jungle. A stream is crossed at 8 and again at 10 miles, and again four times just before reaching Namlaw through which it runs. At 10 miles pass Nawpa (deserted). Namlaw is a small Kachin village of five houses, situated in a ravine surrounded by hills except on the north-west.
		2. Mônhôn ...	6	4	20	4	Road runs south-east up a fairly steep spur to 2 miles. At this point a path branches off and runs along the crest of an undulating ridge in an east-north-east direction to Lwékin 2½ miles, consisting of two Kachin villages, one on the ridge, the other ¼ mile down the south slope. Water is scanty, but good. The main path for Lwéwain follows the hill crest. From here on it is only a track 1 foot broad cut in the precipitous hill side. At 4½ miles the road turns up steep hill side, and is very difficult for transport animals for ½ mile. Mônhôn is a Kachin village of 10 houses. Water scanty and indifferent from wells 300 yards down-hill.
		3. Lwéwain ...	8	4	29	0	The road continues along the ridge line running west. Taungya is crossed at 1 mile. Kônka, Kachin village of six houses, at 3½ miles. Water from wells indifferent. The road runs south-west along the crest line. It is good and easy for pack animals. At first for ½ mile it ascends steeply to Lônsa, a Kachin village of nine houses. Thence it descends to 1 mile, and at 3 miles pass Yému, a Kachin village of 15 houses. From here an indifferent road runs down-hill to the Shwéli, distant 2 miles.
		4. Lwébyinôk ...	7	0	36	0	General direction of the road south-west. Good and fairly level to ½ mile. Here is the Kachin village of Kawlaw. From this point a road runs south to Ekkyi on the Shwéli river, distant 2 miles. The road on is a jungle path to 5 miles and follows generally the crest of a ridge and is undulating. Here is the village of Kônmawan (Kachin), 14 houses. Water from two wells, muddy and indifferent. On to Lwébyinôk the road is fairly good. It descends 900 feet in the next 1½ miles, and thence ascends 400 feet to the Kachin village of Lwébyinôk, crossing the road Sipein to Mômeik *viâ* Kyungyaung and Môlo (*vide* Route No. 98), between stages 1 and 2, just before reaching Lwébyinôk. Water from one well at some distance. Mâtaw is 8 miles along the ridge in a westerly direction.

FROM SIPEIN TO LWÉBYINÔK *viâ* NAMLAW AND LWÉWAIN—*continued.*

BRANCH I.

FROM LWÉWAIN (STAGE 3) TO KYUNGYAUNG (*see* ROUTE No. 98).

BY MAJOR GREENAWAY, 6TH MADRAS INFANTRY, FEBRUARY 1890.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Ruby Mines.	**1. Kyungyaung** ...	8 4	8 4	The road runs south-west for ½ mile along the Kawlaw road, and then branches off north-west and descends steadily to 2 miles. Here the plain is reached. The road runs in the level through bamboo and tree jungle, and is a fair track to 6 miles, where it joins a cart track coming from the south, and follows this for the rest of the way. At 2½ miles a small stream is crossed twice and immediately after pass Sunpat, a small Shan-Burmese village stockaded. Kyungyaung is a stockaded village (Shan Burmese) of 30 houses on the banks of the Nampán chaung, from which the water-supply is plentiful.

No. 98.

From SIPEIN to MÔMEIK viâ KYUNGYAUNG and MÔLO.

BY MAJOR HOBDAY, SURVEY OF INDIA, FEBRUARY 1890.

G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Ruby Mines.	**1. Kyungyaung** ... Nampán chaung.	12 0	12 0	Broad level road in good condition throughout. Road runs south-west for first 8½ miles to Simpégyi on the Nampaw chaung, the first 4 through grass jungle, remainder bamboo and tree. The direction of the route for the last 3½ miles is west. Kyungyaung is a stockaded Shan-Burmese village of 30 houses on the banks of the Nampán chaung, whence there is a plentiful water-supply. From Kyungyaung there is a road to Lwéwain, 8½ miles. *See* Route No. 97, Branch I.
		2. Wégyi ... ... Shwéli river.	11 4	23 4	Road runs south through tree jungle and is good. Pumwán, a small Kachin village at the foot of the Shwéli range, at 4 miles. The road now commences to ascend at once over the hills. It is somewhat steep, running along the beds of nullahs. The crest of the pass is 1,400 feet above the Shwéli, and this pass is much easier and lower than that between Ekkyi and Kawlaw. Naungpaung is the site of a deserted village on the right bank of the Shwéli at 11 miles. Crossing here is easy and banks roomy. After crossing the Shwéli the road runs along the left bank for ½ mile to Wégyi. A large Burman village stockaded with bwang 11½ miles.

FROM SIPEIN TO MÔMEIK *viâ* KYUNGYAUNG AND MÔLO—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Ruby Mines.	**3. Nayôk**	6	4	30	0	Road level and good in dry weather, running at first through paddy-fields and then through bamboo jungle. Nayôk is a Shan-Burmese village of 12 houses on the left bank of the Shwéli. There are no boats here.
		4. Paungadaw (camp).	12	0	42	0	Road good and level throughout, running through bamboo jungle. Water plentiful all along the road from hill streams. A forest clearing used as a camping ground.
		5. Mômeik ... Nameit chaung.	13	4	55	4	Road as before to 11½ miles and thence through open grass jungle. Two hill ridges, 600 feet and 700 feet high, are crossed at 2 and 8 miles respectively, the ascents and descents being easy. The Nameit chaung is crossed just before entering Mômeik. Fifty yards wide and 2½ feet deep. Mômeik, a large town, capital of the Mômeik State and residence of the Sawbwa.

No. 99.

From SI-U (Route No. 19) to TUKU (Route No. 17, Stage 6).

BY D. W. RAE, ESQ., BURMA POLICE, FEBRUARY 1892.

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Kanni**	13	4	13	4	Si-u to Namkán, 3¾ miles, *see* Route No. 19, Branch IX, Namkán to Peswé, 6½, and thence to Kanni, 3¼, *see* Route No. 19, Branch VIII.
		2. Makyaingkatawng. Lapé stream.	10	2	23	6	Kanni to Khagyin, 1½ miles, *see* Route No. 19, Branch VIII, Stage 1, thence Sakhángyi, 2¼, *see* Route No. 19, Stage 4. From Sakhángyi onwards, very good going all the way. General direction east-north-east, crossing Lapé stream twice, and passing village of Nanleik. Good camping ground, and plenty of water at Makyaingkatawng, 10¼ miles.
		3. Lwélôn	5	0	28	6	Cross Nanleik stream ¼ mile from camp and at ½ mile pass through village of Hwésu. Road so far due east, but now turns north-east and ascends gradually to Ngapyuywa and Lwélôn. Camping ground and water sufficient only for a small column; about 3 hours' march.

FROM SI-U (ROUTE No. 19) TO TUKU (ROUTE No. 17, STAGE 6)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**4. Pángtán** ... Kanong and Katán streams, both very small with about 8 inches of water.	10	0	38	6	Road follows small ridge due north for about ¾ mile, then turns south-east and passing Maleikatawng at 1 mile drops into the Kanong stream at 1¾ miles, ascending gradually thence to Kimbren. As far as this the road is rather rough, but greatly improves after leaving last-mentioned village, and changes its course to due east along a ridge, passes to the left or north of Lwékam and drops into the Katán Ka. Ascends another good ridge, continues along it for about 3 miles and passes through Pángtán. Camping ground fair and water sufficient at this time of year; about 4 hours' march.
		5. Namsa ... ... Mora, Yunman, Namkông, Miyong, Shiyit and Namgaik streams; all of which streams flow into the Nanhu or Nahu chaung.	6	0	44	6	Road takes a due easterly course along barren undulating ground and through small paddy-fields in hollow formed by the innumerable hillocks, and at every mile crosses one of the streams mentioned in column 5. These are in the order they were crossed. Nos. 1. 3, and 6 are about from 6 to 10 yards wide and contain a considerable volume of water with a depth of between 1 and 2 feet; the other three streams are small and insignificant. Camping ground good and water sufficient; about 3 hours' march.
		6. Kasháng ... Namsa, Kapra, and Kamut streams.	7	0	51	6	Road north-east, crosses Namsa stream at ½ mile; ¼ mile further passes through village of Walánkatawng, continues in same direction for ½ mile and crosses the Kapra stream 1½ miles; and at 2¾ miles the Kamut Ka, and at 3¼ miles passes through village of Kwéinkyengatawng, then goes in the same direction for about 2 miles, then turns west for ¼ mile and arrives at camp Kasháng, 7 miles. Country for greater portion undulating and fairly open, patches of thick kaing jungle occurring at intervals. Camping ground good, and water sufficient.
		7. Wabawgát ... Katát and Kashán streams.	6	0	57	6	Left 7-30 A.M., arrived Wabawgát at about 10 A.M. Direction due north for 1st mile, crosses Katát stream at ½ mile, and passes village of Sinbwékakyan at 1 mile, then turns north-west, and at 2 miles crosses Kashán stream and at 3¼ miles passes through village of Khashánku and here strikes the main caravan route from Bhamo to Nankán, follows it more or less due west for a mile, and reaches Wabawgát at 6 miles. Camping ground is just outside the village on north side of road and fairly good. Water is obtained from small stream south of road in a hollow.

FROM SI-U (ROUTE No. 19) TO TUKU (ROUTE No. 17, STAGE 6)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commr., Northern Divn., and Deputy Commr., Bhamo.	**8. Tuku** ... ... Kapra and Kashán streams.	8 0	60 4	Caravan route is followed north-west for 3 miles along a very good ridge to Hôma; thence direction east-north-east. Road drops into Kapra stream, then ascends rather steeply to Tuku and descends again into the Kashán Ka. Water very good; likewise camping ground.

No. 100.

From TÁLAWGYI to KÁZU.

BY CAPT. G. H. H. COUCHMAN, D.S.O., SOMERSETSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY, FEBRUARY 1892.

G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Tungut** ... ... 'Nshut Ka and four smaller streams.	11 0	11 0	General direction north-east. The road at first goes along the Namsáng road (Route No. 21, Stage 12), but turns off a little north about 2 miles short of the hills. From here it enters dense tree, grass, bamboo and cane jungle, with occasional plantain trees, four small streams with very little water, and then over a larger stream called the 'Nshut Ka, which has a rocky bed, 10 yards broad, but has now only 3 feet width of water at the crossing. Water good. From here the road begins to ascend, at first gradually, then very steep, then again an easy ascent, and afterwards again a steep ascent to where it joins the big road from Kraokra. The ascent is about 1½ miles and up about 1,300 feet. The road now is good and broad, right up to the village of Tungut, distant about another ½ mile. Total 11 miles. All this road is good and has no obstacles, though two of the streams are a little muddy. At Tungut camp in village. Fodder and bamboos scarce. Water from a well just north of village, good, but not plentiful; also from a small stream, but not much.
		2. Nawbu ... ... Kamut and several smaller streams and Nam Mali.	7 4	18 4	From here the general direction of the road is east by a little north. The road descends from the village through tree jungle at first steeply and then very steeply over stones and loose soil. The road then descends into some taungyas, and then into some tree jungle where it crosses the Kamut Ka, 8 yards broad, 1 foot deep, rocky bed, good water, easy crossing. The road now goes along the valley of the Kamut through cane, bamboo, and tree jungle, and again crosses the Kamut, and in the next ½ mile three other small streams, each about 6 feet wide, with stony and muddy beds and about 6 inches of water. It now ascends very steeply, and is a little overgrown till at 3½ miles it comes to the junction with the Nawku (Kachin) road which branches off to the left, a small stream is crossed just before. It then ascends easily for ¼ mile when it joins a large open and good road from Sará, which it follows. Jungle, bamboos, small tree, and good

FROM TÁLAWGYI TO KÁZU—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District and O.C. Bhamo.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**2. Nawbu**—*cont.*			fodder grass. A ¼ mile further on there is a road to the left to Nampowé, and the road now descends for a mile to a muddy stream, 9 feet broad, with little water, but mud, 1½ feet deep. Another rocky nullah 4 feet broad, with very little water, and that in pools, is crossed. From here the road enters into kaing grass, and crosses a deep dry nullah, with a little mud in it. The ascents and descents are steep, banks being 25 feet high. The actual bed is only 4 to 5 yards broad. After 2¼ miles the Mali Ka (Nam Mali) is reached. There is a descent of 25 feet, and then a level piece for about 50 yards into the stream, which is about 35 yards broad, 2½ feet deep, with sandy bottom, good water, current 1 mile an hour. The right bank is a little muddy. The village of Nawbu is about 200 yards up the right bank, stockaded, and has about 12 Shan houses. There is a large paddy-plain here, and excellent fodder grass, and a good camping ground for a large force.
		3. Kázu ... ... Mali, Tabak and several other smaller streams.	M. F. 11 0	M. F. 29 4	From here the road goes along paddy-fields for 1 mile and then through kaing grass and scattered trees for 2 miles to the village of Beinbin, which is at 3 miles on the right bank of the Nam Mali, the bank here being 25 feet high. Road to here good, but would be boggy in the rains. Half-a-mile further on the road crosses a dry nullah, and then goes over gently undulating ground into Manlin at 5¼ miles where there is good camping ground, water and fodder. Jungle, grass, and bamboos. Road good. From here the road passes for ½ mile through paddy-fields, and then crosses a muddy stream, 15 feet broad and 1 foot deep, which is no obstacle, and then ascends easily into bamboo jungle, and crosses another small muddy and stagnant stream 3 feet broad, with only a few inches of water. For ½ mile it now ascends, at first steeply and then more easily, and then descends with occasional ascents down to a small muddy and stagnant stream, 3 feet broad and ½ foot deep, ascending again steeply for 100 yards and then descending easily. At 8 miles it crosses a muddy and stagnant stream, 4 feet broad and a few inches of water, and then passes into kaing grass. Another similar stream is crossed at 8¼ miles, and shortly afterwards the road enters some taungyas along which it goes for ½ mile when it crosses a stream, 3 feet wide and 6 inches deep, ascending up a steep sandy bank into tree and bamboo jungle, and afterwards more taungyas. It then passes along the left bank of the Tabak Ka (Nántabet chaung) for ¼ mile, reaching the village of Kázu at 11 miles. Cross the river, which is here 5 feet deep with a bed of 100 yards (present width of water, 60 yards); water good; current 1 mile per hour, passable for big boats; has occasional rocks in the stream; sandy and gravelly bottom; sandy banks, 20 feet high, covered with bamboo, grass, and small tree jungle; high water mark 8 feet above present bund. Camp ½ mile down the right bank in an open clearing. Water from river. Grass and bamboos plentiful. This is an easy march with no obstacles. River is crossed by bamboo rafts. Kázu is an important place in that the routes from Tálawgyi, Waingmaw, Maingmaw, and Sadón joining together, run on to the Maingla and Sanda districts *viâ* Laipong and Kao-i (*see* Route No. 29).

No. 101.

From TÁNTABIN to KAWLIN viâ BAW, UKINGYI and KYAUKPINTHA.

I. B. COMPILATION, 1887–88.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Shwébo.	**1. Kángyi**	11	0	11	0	Road runs in north-east direction, and is for the first 6 miles very good through paddy-fields and open light scrub. *After* leaving the village of Sudát the jungle becomes very thick, but the road remains fair. Camp consists of one kyaung and one zayát capable of holding 50 and 20 men respectively. Water-supply bad, from a tank near camp, which is in thick jungle.
		2. Sabónetha ... Several nullahs.	15	0	26	0	The road is almost entirely through the densest bamboo jungle. The country is undulating and several nullahs have to be crossed. The road is exceedingly difficult for carts. No place to camp. Water-supply from nullah in rear of the village.
		3. Hlwéseik ... Several nullahs.	8	0	34	0	Cart track through dense jungle, bamboo, &c. *See* Route No. 48.
	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Katha.	**4. Baw**	9	0	43	0	For details *see* Route No. 48.
		5. Zin	7	4	50	4	
		6. Ukingyi ...	12	4	63	0	
		7. Singyidain ...	6	4	69	4	General direction north-east up to Kyaukpintha. Good cart road, except for a ½ mile in one place. Tinmu, at 1½ miles, a large inhabited village of about 50 or 60 houses, stockaded, but no kyaung. So far jungle light, but for a mile beyond Tinmu, road runs through close bamboo and teak (probably bastard) jungle, and is bad for carts. At 1 mile from Tinmu cross broad creek (or chaung), with steep banks and a few inches deep running water. It is passable by carts without ramping, though difficult. After crossing creek jungle becomes less thick. Pass two or three deserted villages, and at 6½ miles from Ukingyi reach Singyidain, a village of about 40 houses, now deserted. One small wooden kyaung in fair condition. Water fair.
		8. Kyaukpintha ...	10	6	87	2	Road good for carts through open teak jungle for first 5 miles passing two deserted villages, then across paddy-field to Zibyngôn 6½ miles, which comprises two villages called East and West Zibyngôn, consisting of 15 houses each and situated on either side of the road. Immediately north of the village is a low hill with a kyaung built on the summit. No other kyaungs at Zibyngôn. Good drinking water. Good cart road passing through bamboo jungle in the 1st mile, thence through open paddy country with numerous villages on both sides of the road up to Kyaukpintha, crossing the Sinlin

FROM TÁNTABIN TO KAWLIN *viâ* BAW, UKINGYI AND KYAUKPINTHA—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Katha.	**8. Kyaukpintha**—*cont.*			creek, 1 foot deep, about 1½ miles south of the town. Kyaukpintha is a strongly stockaded village, about 180 yards long by 60 broad. Within this stockade there are some 50 houses, and close around it there are five or six smaller villages. To the east of the stockade is a large ruined wooden kyaung; about 200 yards west of the village is a low hill, whence Kyaukpintha is completely commanded. The headman is intelligent, and from the amount of cultivation and the fact that there are several good wood-built houses, the people appear to be most prosperous. On the hill to the west there is a small bamboo kyaung and several zayáts in bad repair. The water at Kyaukpintha is plentiful and of fair quality. Direction of road north-east. There are kyaungs and water at Thégán, Pégôn and Ywashé, all villages on or close to the road between Ziby-gôn and Kyaukpintha.
		9. Kawlin	M. F. 11 4	M. F. 98 6	Road passable for carts in dry weather, but bad, and in wet weather impassable. For about 1 mile, that is, up to the village of Tubinthla, the road crosses paddy cultivation, then enters light teak jungle. At 3 miles pass village of Taungyi, and ½ mile further Endainbôn. For the next mile jungle is dense, and at 5 miles cross the Daungyu river, banks steep, bottom sound, water 2½ to 3 feet deep. After crossing the river pass through high kaing grass for ½ a mile or so, and thence to Kawlin over clayey, marshy ground, part cultivated, part swamp; distance 11 to 11½ miles. General direction west-north-west, passing the small villages of Myaungyi, Tát, and Saindu at 5½, 7 and 8 miles respectively. This route from Ukingyi to Kawlin is not to be compared to Route No. 93 *viâ* Kyungôn. Under the most favourable circumstances it is more difficult and it is longer. Up to Kyaukpintha it is a fair fair-weather cart road, though between Ukingyi and Tinmu there are several swampy bits even in the dry season, which in wet weather would be impassable. From Kyaukpintha to Kawlin the road is at the best of times bad, and even a shower of rain renders it almost impassable. The jungle is generally free from undergrowth and consists chiefly of teak and bamboo. Population, except immediately around Kyaukpintha, sparse, and little to be had in the way of cattle or other supplies.

No. 102.

From TÁNTABIN to PÉGÔN (Route No. 93, Stage 6) viâ GÁDA.

BY LIEUT. MACSWINEY, 3rd CAVALRY, HYDERABAD CONTINGENT, JANUARY 1887.

G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Shwebo.	**1. Chaungwa and Zindaw.** Water good and plentiful from stream.	7 0	7 0	Level sandy road through paddy-fields, tree jungle. Chaungwa, small village of about 15 huts at 2 miles. . 4 miles Yédwingôn, small village of about 20 huts. At 7 miles the villages of Chaungwa and Zindaw situated on

FROM TÁNTABIN TO PÉGÔN (ROUTE No. 93, STAGE 6) *vid* GÁDA—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Shwébo.	**1. Chaungwa and Zindaw**—*cont.*	opposite banks of a large creek, running east and west. Each village contains from 15 to 25 huts, large, but dilapidated. Kyaung near latter village, which would accommodate 200 men.				
		2. Malégyi ...	10	4	17	4	Road good. At 3 miles village of Meazi, about 25 huts, and at 5½ miles Thabiyetha. Road good through open tree jungle. Water from wells at both these villages. Road fair through open jungle. This and all other villages to the north, along this road as far as Wuntho, were burnt and deserted by dacoits in King Thibaw's time two or three years ago. Road good through tree jungle to site of Malégyi at 10½ miles. Small kyaung. Village burnt.
		3. Gáda ... ... Good water from creek and wells.	12	0	29	4	Road through thick bamboo jungle, which had to be cleared to enable carts to proceed. At 6 miles village site Shysdaw, a little water from wells. Road through same dense bamboo jungle and over a wide, deep creek. At 10½ miles Letpangôn, deserted. Thence road through bush and bamboo jungle and across a creek to Gáda at 12 miles. Large kyaung.
		4. Ingyinzu ...	12	0	41	4	*See* Route No. 47.
		5. Pégôn	7	0	48	4	

No. 103.

From THABEITKYIN to BERNARDMYO (or MÓGÔK).

BY LIEUT. HUGHES, 2ND OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY, AND OTHERS, MAY 1888.

G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Ruby Mines.	**1. Wépyudaung**...	11	0	11	0	Thabeitkyin is situated on the left bank of the Irrawaddy, about 60 miles north of Mandalay and about 10 miles south of Malé. There is a good anchorage for steamers throughout the year. The military post is situated about 500 yards north of the village, on rising ground overlooking the river. Accommodation for 90 men in the stockade, besides officers' quarters, &c.; hospital for 25 men; accommodation for 50 followers outside the stockade. There is no accommodation for troops marching through at the stockade, but good camping ground for 300 men in the vicinity. At the south end of the village there is a kyaung, which would hold 50 men. The new military police stockade has now been completed, 300 yards north of the military stockade, to accommodate 80 men. Supplies are obtained from Mandalay. Transport: Some carts are on the road now, employed

FROM THABEITKYIN TO BERNARDMYO (OR MÔGÔK)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Ruby Mines.	**1. Wápyudaung**—*cont.*			by the Public Works Department, and go as far as Shwényaungbin, 34 miles. About 300 coolies, men and women, could be collected from Thabeitkyin and villages on the road if notice were given. There are about 30 boats, 15 ponies, and 15 bullocks at Thabeitkyin. The cart road is now open for carts as far as Shwényaungbin, but has not yet been metalled. It will shortly be completed to within 12 miles of Bernardmyo with the exception of the bridge over the Kin river, 5½ miles beyond Shwényaungbin. This bridge has only been made for pack animals. For 12 miles from Bernardmyo the trace of the road only has been cut and will not be completed for some time on account of scarcity of coolies. From Shwényaungbin mules are still used as transport. They follow the cart road till after the Kin river and then the old mule road to Bernardmyo. The following are the distances and heights of the cart road:— Thabeitkyin, 600 feet; Wápyudaung, 11 miles, 1,700 feet; Kyauklébin, 6¾ miles, 2,300 feet; Shwényaungbin, 16 miles, 3,200 feet; Place where permanent rest-house will be built, 13¾ miles, 4,150 feet; Bernardmyo, 14½ miles, 5,900 feet; Total 62¼ miles. Between Thabeitkyin and Wápyudaung the greatest slope is $\frac{1}{10}$. Country carts pass easily with ordinary loads. The road would have to be lined anew; this stage to obtain a maximum slope of $\frac{1}{10}$. From Wápyudaung to Bernardmyo the greatest slope is $\frac{1}{10}$. Metalling can be obtained in plenty throughout the route, and good water is met (30th April) with about every 2 miles, except from Thabeitkyin to Wápyudaung and Kyauklébin to Shwényaungbin. Direction east. Descend from the stockade ¼ mile, cross a valley to ½ mile, and then begin to ascend gradually to 2½ miles. Here the ascent becomes steep and winding till a plateau is reached at 3 miles, height 1,200 feet; this last ¾ mile has a maximum slope of $\frac{1}{10}$. Road from here is over nearly flat ground covered with "*In*" forest to Wápyudaung at 11 miles. At 5 miles there is some open ground at the side of the road. Space enough for a camp of 300 men. Water can be obtained from a stream crossing the road just beyond. The water is only to be found in pools in May, and the stream looks as if it only had water running after heavy rain. At Wápyudaung a good rest-house has been built inside the stockade, where there are temporary barracks (now slightly dilapidated) for 30 men and stabling for 20 animals. A well-built block-house at the corner of the stockade; would hold 10 men. One zayát in village, 10 men. One bamboo kyaung, 10 men. Water fair from stream in the rains and from pools dug in the bed of the stream in the dry season.
		2. Kyauklébin ...	M. F. 7 0	M. F. 18 0	General direction east. Rising most of the way through forest of bamboo and other trees. Pass the small villages of Nyaungbintha and Pasa at 3½ and 5 miles respectively. Kyauklébin at 7 miles has about 15 houses. A temporary rest-house has been built here, one end of which is at present occupied by military police. The whole building would accommodate 40 men. A dilapi-

FROM THABEITKYIN TO BERNARDMYO (OR MÔGÔK)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Ruby Mines.	**2. Kyauklébin**—*cont.*			dated zayát, just outside the stockade, would hold 10 men. No other accommodation. There is good camping ground for 200 men on the banks of a stream in dry season on disused paddy-fields. Water good and plentiful from stream. The stream, 50 yards east of the village, runs south-wards; is about 8 yards broad with rocky bottom and would be always fordable for carts, except during very heavy rains. A wooden pile-bridge has been built across it, 25 yards long by 10 feet broad.
		3. Shwényaungbin. Stream running south to Madaya river.	16 0	34 0	Road continues over this bridge. General direction east. Country as last stage. At ¼ mile the old mule road branches off to the right, the cart road taking a more northern line. The mule road proceeds by the deserted village of Nampán and crosses the cart road again about 5 miles short of Shwényaungbin. The mule road for this stage is about 2 miles shorter than the cart road, but has the disadvantage of a very steep rocky ascent about 2 miles beyond Nampán, which is said to be slippery and very difficult for mules during the rains. The cart road rises gradually to a height of 4,000 feet at 8 miles, where it crosses the watershed, draining south to the Madaya river and north to the Kin river. At this point Shwéûtaung mountain becomes visible north-east; height 6,231 feet. The road now descends to Shwényaungbin, 8 miles on. The mule road crosses the cart road at about 11 miles and again at 12½. From 12½ miles the mule road is good and easy and preferable for any transport except carts, being about ½ mile shorter from that point to Shwényaungbin. Shwénysungbin is a military police post and at present has also a military police detachment at the village. The stockade is on a narrow spur running north and south overlooking the valley 300 yards west. The ground round the stockade descends steeply on all sides except the north. A good rest-house has been built opposite the gate of stockade, 50 yards north, on the further side of the road. It has four rooms with a good verandah. It would accommodate 40 men. Accommodation for 70 men in stockade, besides officers' quarters; accommodation for 70 followers, and stabling for 100 animals. A kyaung in the village would accommodate 30 men in all. Good water is obtained from a small stream in the valley between the stockade and village, but not in large quantity.
		4. Rest-house near pagodas at upper end of Kabain valley. Kin running north to Sagadaung.	13 6	47 6	From Shwényaungbin the road descends gradually. General direction east to the Kin river. The village of Kin comes in sight at about 2 miles, lying in a flat, paddy plain 1½ miles by ¾ mile, through which the Kin stream winds. There are two villages (North and South Kinywa) about 1 mile apart; 25 houses in each; inhabited principally by Shans. The road descends along the south side of the valley. At 5½ miles the Kin stream is crossed by a wooden bridge suspended on wire ropes 1 inch in diameter. This is only a temporary bridge for mules. This bridge is about ½ mile up stream, from where the Kin enters the paddy plain. The stream runs about 2 miles per

FROM THABEITKYIN TO BERNARDMYO (OR MÔGÔK)—*continued.*

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Ruby Mines.	**4. Rest-house near pagodas at upper end of Kabain valley**—*cont.*			hour. The bed is composed of sand and big boulders. The water is about 10 yards broad in May; could be easily forded by mules. It would be difficult for carts, and probably impracticable, during the rains. The top of the banks here is about 15 feet above the water, and in most places the banks are steep. The bridge is 25 yards long. From the Kin stream the mule road takes a higher line than the cart road, which branches off to the left, winding round the spurs overlooking the Kin valley. The mule road crosses the cart road again at the saddle between the Kin and Kabain valleys. Here the cart road takes a north-westerly direction, leaving Kabain in the paddy plain below to the south-east. The mule road again takes a higher line and crosses the cart road at a saddle at the upper end of the Kabain valley. About 300 yards south of this point is a group of five small pagodas on the right of the mule road. A permanent rest-house will be built somewhere near here. Distance by cart road 13¾ miles.
		5. Bernardmyo ... Ingyauk stream running north-west to Sagadaung.	M. F. 14 4	M. F. 62 2	The cart road continues rising gradually along the west of the spurs from Taungmé. It has been cut for about 3 miles, but from there to 12 miles, where it joins the mule road again, the trace has only been cut at present. The mule road takes a higher line, and about 3 miles on reaches Bôlung. This has for some time been used as a halting place. Barracks and rest-house have been built, but only temporary; they are now much dilapidated. Good water from stream. The country at Bôlung changes, the hills being covered with coarse grass, with clumps of trees here and there. Three miles beyond Bôlung the mule path enters the forest, which extends round Taungmé and the neighbouring hills from about 3,000 feet upwards. The path emerges from the forest again near which it is met by the trace of the cart road. From here, 12 miles, the cart road will probably be made by widening the present mule road, which reaches Bernardmyo 2½ miles further on, crossing the Ingyauk stream near the bottom of the valley by a wooden pile-bridge at 2 miles. The stream is here about 6 yards broad and 3 feet deep running about ¾ mile per hour; low banks with a soft bottom. It runs through rich soft soil throughout the valley, and the ground on the banks is marshy in places. The bridge has been made 80 yards long to avoid this soft ground. The Ingyauk valley runs from the foot of Taungmé in a north-westerly direction to the bridge mentioned above. Bernardmyo at present consists of the military station and a bazaar of about 20 huts. The barracks have accommodated one Native regiment, two companies, British Infantry, and half a battery. There is stabling for about 300 animals. Good camping ground for 600 men close to barracks and for an unlimited number if the bracken were cut from the hills in the vicinity. There is an ample supply of good water for men from a small stream on the hill side. Animals are watered at the Ingyauk stream ½ mile distant.

FROM THABEITKYIN TO BERNARDMYO (OR MÔGÔK)—*continued.*

BRANCH I.

FROM KABAIN (*see* STAGE 4) TO MÔGÔK.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commr. Northern Divn. and Deputy Commr. Ruby Mines.	**1. Môgôk**	13 0	13 0	The cart road is completed probably, but no detailed report at present. Môgôk is the chief civil station of the Ruby Mines District.

No. 104.

From TIGYAING to BHAMO viâ MÁBAIN and SI-U.

BY CAPT. C. POYNDER, OCTOBER 1887, AND CAPT. READ, 5TH BENGAL LIGHT INFANTRY, DECEMBER 1887.

G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Katha.	**1. Thônbôn** ... Nullah 2 feet 6 inches deep, 30 yards wide, no banks. Nullah 100 yards wide, 4 feet deep, no banks, but approaches muddy and difficult.	4 0	4 0	By river to Kanni situated on left bank of Irrawaddy, 6 or 7 miles north of Tigyaing and Myadaung. High bank; sufficient water for steamers in a side channel of main stream from which it is divided by a large island. Long straggling village; 60 houses with good kyaung and zayát accommodation for 100 to 300 men, surrounded by kaing grass, through which road to Thônbôn passes for nearly a mile; one nullah. Muddy bad soil, several places deep; mud would dry if opened up to sun. Then ½ mile of jungle road very wet and muddy. Here a deep marshy piece of water is reached, to cross which boats required (brought from Kanni village). Animals can ford it; 50 yards to left water 3 feet 6 inches; thence road into Thônbôn 1½ miles, generally swampy and wet with deep mud. General direction of march east. Here a sandy ridge is reached covered with dense jungle, through which the road continues in a south-east direction. The village is in a clearing; 30 houses, no kyaung; accommodation for 100 sepoys in native houses; water from one good well. The road is a good cart road under large trees and shady, but at 3 miles it bifurcates, the left being the correct road, although that to the right which looks better only leads to the jungle.
		2. Hintha ...	15 0	19 0	Guide is necessary from Thônbôn. The road continues sound and good for the next 6 miles, when at the 9th mile a marsh about 500 yards is reached through dense elephant grass a difficult place, but if opened to sun and the water confined to one or two small channels would soon be made practicable for carts; at present they can only cross with difficulty. The road continues good to the 11th mile over a sandy rise of Eng jungle, but here another marsh of 200 yards, the same as before, has to be crossed. The road again continues good, but the jungle has in places overgrown the road. At 12½ miles the road turns due north to cross a marsh at a favourable point which is also about 200 yards wide. After

FROM TIGYAING TO BHAMO *viâ* MÁBAIN AND SI-U—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commr., North-ern Div., and Deputy Commr., Katha.	**2. Hintha**—*cont.*			some sound going another marsh at 14 miles is reached. It is 1,200 yards in extent. From here the road into Hintha is good, total distance being 15 miles. Village small; 15 houses; 60 men; stockaded; clearing in jungle. Water from a nullah near village, fair.
	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Ruby Mines.	**3. Nyaungbintha.** Shwéli river, breadth 300 yards, deep and swift, 4 miles per hour; 10 feet in the channel here, but generally 3 feet.	15 0	34 0	From here the road runs south through open jungle, then thick for about a mile and-a-quarter, when sandy nullah is reached. The road follows the bed; heavy sand in places and a few quick-sands. A mountain stream, never very deep, inclosed in steep hills; general direction north. Road runs up stream. At 3 miles road suddenly leaves the bed of river and ascends a gentle gradient; rough cart road cut through bamboo jungle. The trees are very fine; at 4 miles the first summit is reached about 400 feet above Hintha. At 5 miles there is a steep descent to small nullah bed (no water), then a very sharp ascent for short distance. At 5½ miles an open timber clearing with bamboo shed is reached, would make a halting ground, but no water. From here the road descends gradually ½ mile, then sharp descent to a nullah bed, followed by a steep ascent over a very narrow saddle 10 feet broad. A descent at 9 miles leads down to a nullah bed about 9 miles, 30 feet wide; little water now, but more after rain, and the approach on further side between steep banks is 2 feet deep in thick black mud. At 10 miles the summit of next rise is reached where a circular clearing gives a good halting place for 150 men (no water near). From here road descends gradually for 2½ miles. Bainbin is reached at 12½ miles; small village on left bank of Shwéli river; 25 houses, no kyaung or zayáta; accommodation for 125 men. Some boats opposite to Mágôn; numerous boats, rafts and kyaungs. Shwéli water good. Road generally is good through thick jungle of fine timber (teak) with bamboo undergrowth. Guides from Hintha are absolutely necessary. The road had cart tracks, but for large convoys it would be difficult unless improved. This would not be difficult. The road now follows the left bank of Shwéli river through the same jungle. A steep cutting through clay is reached at once which is impassable for carts about ½ mile long; at 15 miles, Nyaungbintha is reached, situated on river bank and stockaded; small accommodation.
		4. Mábain ... Shwéli river, breadth 300 yards, deep and swift, 4 miles per hour; 10 feet in the channel here, but generally 3 feet, and another unfordable stream.	16 0	50 0	From here road runs inland south-west for 6 miles, crossing two nullahs about 15 yards wide, 18 inches deep. The road follows second nullah for 200 yards, reaching crest of low hills inland, runs along a plateau of Eng jungle and descends in dense bamboo to a nullah at 9 miles. Here road enters thick teak forest behind (west of) Pinlaba (or Pinhla) and runs due east on to it; at 13½ miles the village is reached. Village small; about 15 houses; stockaded. The old trade route from Tagaung to Kachin hills passes through here and Kata opposite, *viâ* Si-u to head of Sinkán creek. Not now used, and from Maindaing probably very bad. The

FROM TIGYAING TO BHAMO *viâ* MÁBAIN AND SI-U—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Ruby Mines.	**4. Mábain**—*cont.*					road on to Wainlôn is a track following river bank. The village is a small stockaded one of 20 houses in good position on high ground above river bank; gravelly soil; double stockade all round, but surrounded, except on east side, with very dense jungle. Accommodation for 75 men. Cross river here 450 yards wide to Mábain 16 miles. Numerous boats; large rafts.
		5. Pingyaing ...	17	6	67	6	On leaving Mábain the road runs east across paddy-fields to Kônmábain, a small stockaded village 1½ miles from Mábain, with the Nampôn nullah on right hand. Here there is one small zayát and limited supply of good water from well. A foot-path also runs along bank of nullah. From Kônmábain the road turns north and passes through Eng and some teak forest, crossing two nullahs, the first about 3½ and the second about 4 miles from Mábain, both easily passable at present (middle of November), nearly dry, but would be fordable almost any time. At about 5 miles from Mábain the road turns north-east and then generally in an easterly direction through forest more or less open. At about 6 miles the cart road from Kata (on the Shwéli river) to Pingyaing joins the road from Mábain. Kata is about 5 miles distant from this point. The road still runs through forest, a good cart road for most of the way. The cart road and the foot-path followed by the troops often separate and rejoin again. At about 13½ miles the road crosses a small range of hills and then runs through forest and finally along the bed of an almost dry nullah for about ½ a mile, when Pingyaing is reached. The first halt must be made at Pingyaing, between which place and Mábain there are no camping grounds.
		6. Sipein ...	6	2	74	0	From Pingyaing the road runs east crossing a small nullah and then for ¾ mile across an open plain, when a very swampy bit of ground is reached, which would be very bad in wet weather, and then through forest for 2 miles to Sinkán, crossing the Sinkán nullah, the village being on north bank. From Sinkán the road still runs east through forest to Sipein, 6¾ miles from Pingyaing, crossing a small nullah about 1 mile before reaching Sipein. Sipein is an open village, in two portions, about 200 yards apart, each containing eight houses. It is situated on the edge of a wide plain, backed by a chaung. Considerable amount of rice cultivation. Good camping ground and accommodation for 100 men in a kyaung and zayát. Water plentiful from well and chaung.
	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**7. Thônkwa** ...	9	2	83	2	From Sipein the road runs east crossing an open grass plain for about 1½ miles, and then through forest crossing a nullah at about 3 miles. Thence in a north-easterly direction crossing a nullah at about 6½ miles. Thence through forest for ¾ mile and for 1½ miles across an open grass plain, very heavy and swampy, and would be almost impassable in the rains. Then across a small paddy plain to Thônkwa, 9½ miles. Thônkwa is a small open village of 10 houses. No kyaungs or zayáts. Camping ground on the paddy plain in the cold weather. Water good and plentiful from chaung. [illegible] through forest crossing a [illegible]

FROM TIGYAING TO BHAMO *viâ* MÁBAIN AND SI-U—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**8. Si-u**	9	2	92	4	From Thônkwa the road runs north-east through forest and across a few swampy bits of ground, crossing a small nullah at 2 miles, and others at about 4, 7, and 7½ miles respectively. At 9½ miles reach Si-u, a large open village of 120 houses, situated on a slight rise at the foot of hills. Considerable paddy cultivation. Accommodation for 300 men in one kyaung, one zayát, and two large houses in village. Water good and plentiful from chaung. The total distance from Mábain to Si-u is 42½ miles. The road when first traversed between 28th and 30th October was fairly passable for all transport but carts. All the nullahs crossed were only about knee-deep and would be fordable at almost any time except in the middle of the rainy season. From the beginning of November, by which time the rains are over, the road improves fast. It was again traversed between 11th and 14th November by cavalry and infantry and by carts. The cart road had been repaired (very slight repairs were needed) and laden carts carrying 500 lb. each did the journey in four days. Every day's sun improved the road, and on the final return of the column to Mábain, between 19th and 22nd November, the road was good for cavalry and infantry. All the marshy parts were fast drying, and the water only about ankle-deep in all the nullahs. The column halted at Pingyaing, Thônkwa, and Si-u, but the march between Pingyaing and Thônkwa could have been divided by halting at Sipein.
		9. Sikaw	15	4	108	0	*See* Route No. 19.
		10. Mankin ...	16	0	124	0	
		11. Sáwadi ...	12	2	136	2	
		12. Bhamo ...	9	0	145	2	

ALTERNATIVE I.

There is an alternative route BETWEEN HINTHA (STAGE 2) AND MÁÚGÔN (*see* STAGE 3).

G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Pwésamé** ... Shwéli river.	7	0	7	0	Road good through hills and open "Eng" forest. At 7 miles cross the Shwéli to Pwésamé, small village on right bank, one kyaung. River here 350 yards broad, strong current. Boats obtainable up to about 20 in number.
		2. Máúgôn and Taungôn. Shwéli river.	10	0	17	0	Good road through thick jungle; one small stream to be crossed at about 8½ miles. Máúgôn is a small village of 10 houses on the river bank, commanded by a hill 300 yards to the north, on which is situated the village of Taungôn, three pôngyi kyaungs and zayáts, sufficient for 170 men. Good water. Hill is surrounded by thick dense jungle and there is a large cane swamp to the south of it. Opposite Máúgôn, on the left bank of the Shwéli, is Bainbin, *see* Stage 3 above.

FROM TIGYAING TO BHAMO *viâ* MÁBAIN AND SI-U—*continued.*

There is also an alternative route BETWEEN MÁBAIN AND MYADAUNG OPPOSITE TIGYAING, the starting point of this route.

ALTERNATIVE II.

FROM MÁBAIN (STAGE 4) TO MYADAUNG (ON LEFT BANK OF IRRAWADDY RIVER OPPOSITE TIGYAING).

BY LIEUT. VESEY, 1st BENGAL INFANTRY, NOVEMBER 1867.

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
			M. F.	M. F.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Ruby Mines.	**1. Camp**	**14 0**	14 0	Cross the Shwéli river to Pinlaha or Pinhla, a village of 19 houses. From Pinlaha the road runs through teak forest for the first 2 miles; the 3rd mile passes through a grass plain. From here the road gradually ascends for another mile, afterwards running along the top of a low range of hills for 3 miles, open forest on either side. It rises again gradually for another mile, and then descends for 5 miles to the first encamping ground. The road is uniformly good the whole way and fit for carts. The encamping place is situated in a hollow in the midst of the forest. There are two houses, the largest of which will accommodate 100 men, the smallest 12 men. Water from a nullah close by.
	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Katha.	**2. Maindaing** ...	**15 0**	29 0	From here the road is level for the 1st mile through open forest. It ascends for another mile and runs along the top of a low range of hills ending in a high hill for 4 miles. Descending into a nullah and ascending again it runs for 2 miles along some low hills. In the next mile it crosses the same nullah six times. The next 3 miles the road is level through bamboo and teak forest and crossing three nullahs. For the next 2 miles it passes through open forest, crossing one nullah, the last mile through an open grass plain to Maindaing. The road is good and fit for carts. There is a small amount of water in one of the nullahs. Maindaing is the remains of an old village. There are two houses partially surrounded by a bamboo paling; they are capable of holding the largest 100 men, the smallest 12 men. Good supply of water from nullah close by. From here track leads to Tagaungmyo *viâ* Kyauk-u, 25 to 30 miles distant nearly due west.
		3. Pôgôla	**14 0**	43 0	For the first 3 miles the road runs through bamboo and teak forest. In the next 2 miles it crosses two nullahs. In the next mile it crosses one nullah and then ascends a high hill. It descends for the next 3 miles into a nullah in which there is a fair supply of water. In the next 3 miles it is level crossing and running along the bed of the same nullah six times. Up to this point the road has run through bamboo forest. From here it runs through level, open forest for 3 miles to Pôgôla, a village of five houses, with good water-supply from well.

FROM TIGYAING TO BHAMO *viâ* MÁBAIN AND SI-U—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE II—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commr., Northern Divn., and Deputy Commr., Katha.	**4. Myadaung** ...	8	0	51	0	From here to Myadaung there is a good broad road through open forest and paddy-fields, passing three villages, fair and fit for carts all the way. This route is the most direct, though not the best, from Mábain to Myadaung.

No. 105.

From TIGYAING to KINDÁT.

BY MAJOR H. A. SAWYER, ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, FEBRUARY 1888.

G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Katha.	**1. Tawma** ...	9	0	9	0	A well-known cart road crosses the Hmawgundaing pass and thence along low and heavy soil, impracticable for carts in wet weather. One furlong of the new road is visible at Kawlin; nowhere else.
		2. Singôn ...	9	4	18	4	
		3. Kyaukpyintha.	8	0	26	4	
		4. Kawlin	11	0	33	0	
		Short out.					
		5. Gwédauktaw ...	11	2	49	2	Large village. Supplies procurable for 50 men. Road level and good. Cart track passes through a range of low hills between 3rd and 4th mile. Village and kyaung of Yádaung at 5½ miles; village of Kadaw at 9½ miles. Dense jungle on both sides after entering hills.
		6. Ôkán	9	6	59	0	On leaving Gwédauktaw rise to large plateau covered with large trees and no undergrowth. Good ground for station or camp; water close by; after 1 mile descends into low ground; dense undergrowth. At 4 miles pass village Kalôn; 10 houses; nullah 20 yards wide; sandy bottom; banks 12 feet deep. Path now leads along right bank of Daungyu river, which is 50 to 60 yards wide; still water 3 feet deep (in January); 20 feet banks; muddy bottom. Banks fringed with high kaing grass and jungle undergrowth. Large trees in plenty to form bridging material at any point. Ôkán, a large village, 53 houses, one large kyaung, on the left bank of the Láka chaung. Where this joins the Daungyu is a good place for permanent bridge crossing. From Ôkán hill (2,400 feet) the Mankintaung hill, near Kawlin, and the Wuntho peak can be seen.
		7. Gyobin	8	0	67	0	Cart track crosses the Láka chaung south of Ôkán village and is circuitous (11 miles). Short cut crosses chaung north of village, and winds through and over very broken undulating ground through dense jungle. At 6½ miles strike the Mu river, 80 to 100 yards wide; banks 10 feet to 20 feet; sandy bottom. Gyobin has 50 houses and one kyaung.

FROM TIGYAING TO KINDÁT—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers, and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Yé-u.	**8. Séywa**	8	4	75	4	Cross ford above village, enter jungle and undulating ground. At 4 miles touch the Nangyitha creek (flowing into Mu), keep on right bank, and cross at 8th mile. Nangyitha 30 yards wide; banks 10 feet; sandy bottom. Forest jungle all the way. Séywa, a small village; one kyaung.
		9. Payagôn ...	13	4	89	0	Cart track crosses Nangyitha creek at 2nd, 5th (twice), and 8th mile, and crosses Chaungna chaung at 11th mile; crossings easy in dry season; road through close jungle at Payagôn; much cultivation; several villages about; one large kyaung. Mettaung 1½ miles north-east of Payagôn; a large settlement with signs of resuscitation. Cart track ceases at Payagôn.
		10. Yézôn, East ...	6	0	95	0	Bridle-path crosses small creek above kyaung, and passes for 2 miles over low spurs and dense jungle, then entering the Nangyitha creek. The bed of this creek is followed for 4½ miles, offering no difficulties for laden mules at low water; a few inches deep in January. Camping ground in jungle suitable for half a battalion. Yézôn means "meeting of the waters."
		11. Yézôn, West.	15	2	110	2	From camp steep ascent for 400 feet; could be improved by small party in a few hours to much advantage. Track follows a remarkable and clearly defined hog's back, running straight east and west for 13 miles between the two Yézôns. At 2½ miles is a waterfall. Yetagôn; water not in large quantity in dry season. Camping ground for 100 men only. Half-a-mile further on is a steep ascent of the small Sinkyát (elephant) hill for 50 yards; requires attention, but practicable for laden animals. A mile further is the highest bit of the range (2,650), being also the boundary of Wuntho territory. At 5 miles camp Kyunbingyi Sakhán (big teak tree camp). Water said to be abundant. Room for half battalion. At 9½ miles another optional camp called Wetlwaing (Pigmanspring). At 12½ miles pass over the Shwégántaung hill (2,280); no difficulties. Hence track descends rapidly to Kôdán stream. Camp at Yézôn, West. Forest the whole way; now and then glimpses of unknown peaks obtained: country north and south consists of wooded low ranges, spurs running east and west. Camp suitable for half battalion at a time. Water in Kôdán stream abundant.
	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin.	**12. Subet**	3	2	113	4	Cross Kôdán four times, and for some way in the water. The Kôdán stream is very winding with bank from 6 to 15 feet; is 30 yards wide at Yézôn, West and 150 yards at Lewtha; sandy

FROM TIGYAING TO KINDÁT—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin.	**12. Subet**—*cont.*					bottom; signs of high and rapid water in flood time, making it impassable for days or weeks at a time. Subet is a small village; 18 houses; one kyaung. Reports of gold washings by villagers higher up stream and worthy of detailed investigation. *N.B.*—If local reports of water at Kyunbingyi Sakhán are good, these two marches are best divided by camping there instead of Yézôn, West.
		13. Gyôbin Sakhán	10	0	123	4	Track in and out of Kôdán, which is crossed 26 times with long stretches in knee-deep water (January). At 5 miles village Sayaing; seven houses. At 8 miles the Payinthataung (Amber hill), a steep pull of 1 in 3 for 300 yards; could be easily improved. Gyôbin Sakhán, a usual half-way camping place.
		14. Lawtha ...	6	4	130	0	Track in and out of Kôdán; stream crosses it 14 times. Lawtha 20 houses; one kyaung on the Nama chaung.
		15. Pántha ...	20	0	150	0	Track follows the Nama chaung to its commencement at 5½ miles (sandy bed), where it crosses low watershed for 200 yards and immediately drops into another nullah for 5 miles, where the Nanthinpin nullah with flowing small stream is met at a camping place (Yézôn). This stream is followed in and out to within 2 miles of Pántha. Forest and jungle on either side. Pántha, which is about 16 miles above Kindát, has some 50 houses; two kyaungs on left bank of Chindwin. Telegraph line to Tummu crosses 1 mile below.
		16. Kindát ...	16	0	166	0	*Note.*—This track is open all the year round for cooly carriage and for five or six months for mule carriage. In its present state, however, it is only practicable for troops under grave necessity, as supplies are unobtainable between the Mu and the Chindwin, and the track itself is a rough one for beast and man. The run of the track is, however, well chosen, and there would be no difficulty in laying out a good pack or even a good cart road close to the present alignment, which is on the shortest line between the Irrawaddy and the Chindwin, running due west through Kawlin. From Payagôn to Lawtha the track passes through country composed of low-wooded ranges running east and west, with water-courses flowing south-east into the Mu and south-west into the Chindwin. The reports obtained at Subet about the gold washings are worthy of further enquiries being made.

BRANCH I.

FROM SINGÔN (STAGE 2) TO WUNTHO.

BY LIEUT. T. F. B. RENNY-TAILYOUR, R.E., FEBRUARY 1887.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commr., Western Div. and Deputy Commr., Katha.	**1. Taungmaw** ... Yeshi and Na chaungs.	10	4	10	4	Cross Yeshi chaung and follow its course for about 1½ miles, then ½ a mile of low-lying country liable to inundation by above-named stream to the villages of Kanta and Kyeik-

No. 105.

FROM TIGYAING TO KINDÂT—*continued.*

BRANCH I—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Katha.	**1. Taungmaw**—*cont.*			thita at 2 miles. Thence over open country for 2 miles and through 1 mile of thick jungle to Thitseingôn, 5 miles. Thence across paddy cultivation, and through a thick belt of bamboo jungle, over a low ridge, gradients easy to the Na chaung at 8½ miles. Cross this stream 3 times in the remainder of the march, and latterly following its bank westward, pass through the village Endaw and reach Taungmaw at 10½ miles. Large village, kyaung and zayâts. Water from wells. Road over vast plain (greater portion of which is under paddy cultivation), for about 2 miles, then through thick belt of bamboo, and cross Dôndôk chaung to village of same name 2½ miles. Thence through generally open country, a great deal of it under paddy cultivation, passing through the villages of Taukyândaw at 4 miles, Nyaungbintha at 4¾, Ôktaikgôn 6, Angu 6¾, Amakôn 7½, Kyauktain 8¾, and reaching Wuntho at 10½ miles. General direction of this march north-east.

No. 106.

From TWINNGÉ (or KYÂNHNYÂT) to BERNARDMYO and MÔGÔK viâ SAGADAUNG.

BY CAPT. SEWELL, NORFOLK REGIMENT, INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, JANUARY 1890.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Ruby Mines.	**1. Kyaukpyu** ... Two streams.	9 0	9 0	Twinngé is fenced village 1½ miles from left bank of Irrawaddy; 200 houses; a police stockade 300 yards north of village. Accommodation for 400 men and 100 ponies in kyaung north of village and zayâts east of village. Water from three wells—one in kyaung, two in village; all good. One small well 200 yards west of village, bad; would do for washing. Water for animals from creek between village and river. Road from river rough, and crosses two creeks (full in rains). A good camp could be formed on a clearing west of village for 2,000 men. Bank of river wants improving and high grass near should be cleared, as landing stage is cramped. Telegraph line Thabeitkyin to Jhamo runs through village. Road an indifferent cart track through bamboo or teak jungle, except for 1 mile at village of Taungbôn and ½ mile before reaching Kyaukpyu, where it runs over paddy-fields. It is fairly level; several undulations, but nothing difficult. Runs north along telegraph line to ½ mile, then turns off north-east; bamboo jungle. At 3 miles runs across paddy-fields through Taungbôn village, 50 houses, fenced (or continues through jungle, bending south round the village clearing, rejoining the road ½ mile beyond the village); 200 yards east of village cross a small stream. Next ¼ mile heavy. Direction then changes to the east. At 5½ miles road from Kyânhnyât joins from north-west. Road rises slightly over hard ground to 6¾ miles. At 7¾ miles cross a dry nullah, sharp descent. At 8¼ miles cross the Kyaukpyu stream, 30 yards bank to bank, 15 feet water

FROM TWINNGÉ (OR KYÁNHNYÁT) TO BERNARDMYO AND MÔGÔK *viâ* SAGADAUNG—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Ruby Mines.	**1. Kyaukpyu**—*cont.*					(December); steep ascent and exit. At 8½ miles cross rice fields to village, double fenced, 40 houses, 100 yards square. At south-east small kyaung to hold 50 men and two sayáts for 75 men. Water good from stream 100 yards south of village. Height 100 feet above Twinngé.
		2. Wébaung ... Three streams (nine crossings in all).	13	0	22	0	General direction east throughout through thick bamboo or teak jungle. Road as before, but more undulating. Runs north-north-east on leaving village for ¼ mile, cross nullah, and at 1 mile commence ascent, winding over hill spurs to 2½ miles, whence it descends gradually. The highest point reached is 350 feet above Twinngé and forms a column between a long spur from Bernardmyo range and another running in prolongation north-east and north for some 7 or 8 miles. The road is stony and bad, and some slopes as much as 6° or 1 in 10. The road runs through tree jungle under hill spurs 600 feet high and in a north-east direction for 2 miles further. Cross stream at 3½ miles. At 4½ miles bamboo jungle, which continues to end of march. Cross a stream, probably the Kôdán, at 4½ miles, and again at 4½, 5, 6½, 8, 9, and 10 miles. From first crossing this stream the road practically level and follows the course of the stream, which runs between 10 feet banks with depth of water (December) 6 inches. At 12½ miles cross another chaung 40 feet wide, 6 inches deep; road runs now through a thick bit of jungle for 200 yards and then across rice fields to Wébaung; direction latterly south-east; village fenced, Shan and Burmese; 24 houses. One kyaung unoccupied and two sayáts on east for 140 men. Water from big stream 50 yards on east, 1 foot deep (December). Ground round village cleared 1 mile to west and ½ mile south-east to width of ¼ mile. Height 200 feet above Twinngé.
		3. Sagadaung ... Seven nullahs dry (December).	9	6	31	6	General direction as the crow flies east-south-east. Road as before, not better and harder going. At starting to 1½ miles runs north-east and rises over a rough track between low spurs, passing through bamboo and tree jungle. It then descends gradually running east to 2¼ miles, then level and running south-east to 3 miles, then south to 3¾ miles. From this point it winds the rest of the way in a general south-easterly direction. At 7 miles is a slight rise, and the road runs along a low spur and descends at a slope of 1 in 15 for 300 yards. The jungle extends to within ¼ mile of Sagadaung and is mostly young teak. At 8 miles the road runs parallel to a hill spur and at 9½ miles enter rice fields, on the opposite side of which is the village, fenced, 120 by 180 yards; 80 houses. Several shops supplying the road traders. A fenced post on east of village is occupied by the Thugyi. Big kyaung, in bad state of repair, and zayáts to hold 400 men. Two wells, one foul, and water from the river 350 yards south or east. Much ground cultivated all round, and on either side of the stream (Kinchang). There is an alternative route between Kyaukpyu (Stage 1) and Sagadaung (Stage 3) *viâ* Kanawé which has not, however, been reported upon as yet.

FROM TWINNGÊ (OR KYÁNHNYÁT) TO BERNARDMYO AND MÔGÔK *viâ* SAGADAUNG—*continued.*

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
			M. F.	M. F.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Ruby Mines.	**4. Bernardmyo (Pyaungaung).**	14 0	45 6	General direction south-south-east. Road leaves Sagadaung on the south side, crosses the Sagadaung river by a bridge and runs through bamboo jungle for 2½ miles where there is a clearing and small camping ground. The ascent which is very steep now commences; for 2½ miles road is rocky and runs through open tree jungle, the rest of the march being through low dense jungle, chiefly bamboo. At 7 miles Ywazu is reached; small plateau, some ruined zayáts and small camping ground with plenty of grass and water. From this place the road runs nearly due east to Lwékaw (3,290 feet); here there is a good camping ground on a spur to the left of the road with plenty of grass and fuel, but water-supply limited. The water is good and obtained from a stream crossed 200 yards below the post; village of Lwékaw on the same spur, but 250 feet lower. From here the road rises rapidly through thick jungle. At 9¼ miles a road runs north-east to Mômeik. At 10½ miles Nampwot (4,560 feet) is reached, a prosperous stockaded village of about 25 good houses with a good kyaung (150 men). A road runs west from the village to Gyagyi. Leaving the village there is a steep ascent to a height of 6,300 feet with a small camping ground on a fresh clearance about half way up; good water, grass and fuel. At the top of the hill a road runs off south-west to Gyagyi. The road then drops rapidly through thick grass and undergrowth into the Myin valley, and running over rice fields and low hills reaches Bernardmyo (Pyaungaung) (6,020 feet) at 14 miles. Extensive camping ground, grass, water and fuel. The Myin stream rises under Taungmé and is the boundary between Mômeik and Kyátpyen, Ingyauk (*see* next stage) being in the latter and Pyaungaung in the former. There is a village of Lisaws near Pyaungaung camping ground. Military station, Telegraph office, &c., at Bernardmyo.
		5. Môgôk ...	13 4	59 2	At 2½ miles Ingyauk (6,160 feet) extensive camping ground, grass, water, and fuel plentiful. From here the road runs south-east through fine tree jungle over the Taungmé Pass (6,720 feet), the summit being reached at 5½ miles. At ¼ a mile from Ingyauk a road branches south-west over the Kyaukkyántaung Pass to Kyátpyen. From the Taungmé Pass the road drops rapidly into the Yébu valley through tree jungle for the first 2 miles, then through long grass for 1 mile and for the remainder of the descent through jungle more or less dense. In the last 3 miles of descent the road is crossed and recrossed by streams and aqueducts built for mining purposes. At 11½ miles the hamlet of Thipugaung is passed and ½ a mile lower the road crosses the Yébu stream in a rice-growing valley, crosses a low ridge covered with scrub jungle and drops down on the Môgôk valley. One mile from Môgôk a road runs west-south-west to Kyátpyen. Môgôk at 13½ miles lies in a valley running from north-east

FROM TWINNGÉ (OR KYÁNHNYÁT) TO BERNARDMYO AND MÔGÔK *viâ* SAGADAUNG—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commr., Northern Divn., and Deputy Comr., Ruby Mines.	**5. Môgôk**—*cont.*			to south-west and is a collection of thriving villages with good houses, six kyaungs (300 men each) from ½ to ¾ mile apart. River water undrinkable; drinking water from wells and hill streams, good supply. Fuel and grass has to be brought in about a mile. Height of Môgôk 4,400 feet.

Kyánhnyát, situated rather higher up the river, is at present a more important place than Twinngé and Kyaukpyu, Stage 1 above, can also be reached from it. The following is the account of the road in 1886-87:—

FROM KYÁNHNYÁT TO KYAUKPYU (STAGE 1).

BY OFFICERS OF RUBY MINES COLUMN, 1886-87.

			M.	F.	M.	F.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioners, Katha and Ruby Mines.*	**1. Kyaukpyu** ...	**14**	**4**	14	4	Leaving Kyánhnyát to the south the road runs nearly south-east for 3½ miles to Kyathé, mostly through high grass with trees and some jungle before reaching village. The road is bad and difficult for carts, and there are three muddy nullahs to cross; a great part of this road is covered with from 5 to 15 feet of water in the floods. An alternative route, passable in the floods, exists to the north of this. This is a bad road through jungle nearly the whole way; it is about a mile longer; a fair path has now been made to the south, but this also will not be passable in the rains. Kyathé is a small village about 25 houses; no supplies; one well, always giving water. East of village are some kyaungs and sayáts for about 100 men. Cross a dry nullah and at 4 miles reach Thígôn. Good camping ground to the north of village; well water; no supplies. Road runs due south across nearly 1 mile of rice fields and would require an embankment in rains; then enter jungle, trees, and bushes, not very thick after ½ mile; arrives at ruins of small village Yetha with two small sayáts. Here the new road joins, being about ½ mile shorter. Then through uncultivated fields and grass land to Pauktabin 5¾ miles; this part will require a low embankment. Pauktabin was formerly large village of about 200 houses; one large kyaung on east, which would hold about 150 men, if floor were repaired. Two sayáts in good repair hold 40 men and ruined kyaung on south; two small wells near sayáts, fair water. Burmans say water can be got anywhere by digging about 8 feet. Irrawaddy river only about 1 mile to west, but channel is on other side, of a mile or so of sand banks. Village very much overgrown with jungle and creepers. No good camp. Road runs due east through bamboo jungle, good at first, then indifferent, to Nansain creek; muddy bottom, 12 feet deep when full, now nearly dry, 20 to 30 yards wide, runs into Irrawaddy, then over slightly undulating ground through bamboo jungle; road hard and good; 1¼ miles small earth-tank (30 yards square) on right, dry in hot weather, but water can be got always by digging in it 5 or 6 feet deep. Road continues good through Tôngwé village at 11¼ miles on stream of the same name; bank to south of village steep, about 40

* Kyánhnyát is in the extreme south-west corner of the Myadaung Sub-Division of the Katha District, and the road soon after leaving that place enters the Môgôk Sub-Division of the Ruby Mines District.

FROM TWINNGÉ (OR KYÂNHNYÂT) TO BERNARDMYO AND MÔGÔK *viâ* SAGADAUNG—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioners, Kachin and Ruby Mines.	**1. Kyaukpyu**—*cont.*			feet high, slope more gradual at village. Good camping ground. Stream clear; sandy and gravelly bed. Burmans say always water in it; runs into the Nansain creek, about 2 miles below place where road crosses creek. Stream rises about 15 feet in flood. Left bank easy slope; road first through bamboo, then over gravel and rock through thin tree jungle over small low hills; then over hard sand; ground level; joins the road from Twinngé at 13 miles. Twingyi said to be 7 miles distant. Cross dry sandy nullah 20 feet deep and immediately after cross Tôngwé stream again. Both banks are here steep, about 18 feet high and 30 yards apart. There is good camping ground on both banks on the left for small force; on the right for large. Plenty of grass on right bank after going through jungle growing on bank. Road through open ground, formerly rice fields, to village of Kyaukpyu.

No. 107.

From TWINNGÉ to MÔMEIK.

BY CAPT. SEWELL, NORFOLK REGIMENT, INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, JANUARY 1890.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Ruby Mines.	**1. Kyaukpyu** ...	9	0	9	0	*See* Route No. 106.
		2. Wébaung ...	13	0	22	0	
		3. Sagadaung ...	9	6	31	6	
		4. Pathein ... Kin river and five streams.	15	2	47	0	Road runs east and crosses Kin chaung at 350 yards; right bank difficult for carts; river 2 feet deep and 30 yards broad (December). Follow the right bank of river to 2¾ miles; road as before, but level and fair. The general direction as far as where the road turns off to Pathein is east, but winds a good deal and is practically level. Teak and wood jungle all the way. Pass Siogwé at 3½ miles, 12 houses, on south of road; zayát for 50 men. Cross streams at 1¼ miles, 3¾ miles, 7 miles, 11½ miles, and 14½ miles; first and last are 20 yards broad; deepest is 1 foot 6 inches, and banks of first, third and fifth are difficult for carts. At 14½ miles road to Pathein turns off east from the direct road to Mômeik, bending to north ¼ mile. Village divided by a stream (the last one crossed); 60 houses on south and 20 on north bank. Stream here 30 yards broad and 1 foot deep (December); 2 miles an hour. Kyaung (good) and four zayáts for 160 men in all. Large rice fields to north and north-east. Outlying spurs from the Kachin hills run east and west about 3 miles to the north.
		5. Mômeik ... Nameit chaung and three streams.	8	4	55	4	Road runs through village and east-south-east for 1 mile, where it joins the direct road at a point 2,000 yards east of where it turned off to Pathein; 1,300 yards west of this junction a road from Bernardmyo runs in. Road east as a general direction and level, the parts between the 1st and 5th

FROM TWINNGÉ TO MÔMEIK—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Ruby Mines.	**5. Mômeik**—*cont.*			miles, being sandy and running alternately over rice fields and through thickish jungle. At 1½ miles pass Magyibin, 100 houses; kyaung and zayáts for 120 men. At 2½ miles Mokungo on south of road; 20 houses; here is one zayát for 20 men. After 50 yards cross stream, banks difficult, 15 yards wide, 1 foot 6 inches deep; 2 miles an hour (January). At 4¾ miles Letkôkpin 100 yards north of road; 40 houses, one well, also water from chaung. Kyaung and zayáts for 200 men on the road. At 5 miles pass Atéywa; 30 houses; and at 5½ miles road turns along the left bank of the Nameit and continues parallel to it, or to the branch which runs south of Mômeik. Here another road from Bernardmyo joins. At 5½ miles cross stream and at 6 miles a bad muddy creek; another is crossed at 7 miles. This part of the road is through high grass or over rice fields. Pass several small groups of houses. Cross at 8½ miles cross a tributary of Nameit, 70 yards broad, 6 inches deep (January), easy banks, to Mômeik, a large town of 500 houses, residence of Sawbwa of State of same name. The Nameit (Mômeik chaung) runs ½ mile to the north 40 yards of water, 2 feet deep in January; in rains about 120 yards broad; left bank steep. Good camping ground 200 yards south of tributary stream.

No. 108.

From WUMBAGÔN to THAYETA (up Kaukkwé Chaung).

I. B. COMPILATION, JUNE 1888.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**1. Mátát** ... ... Kaukkwé chaung.	10 0	10 0	General direction north from Wumbagôn, which is situated on the right bank of the Kaukkwé chaung, where it joins the Irrawaddy, a little above Katha. Very good foot-path over high ground through light tree jungle with little undergrowth keeping to the left of the chaung. At 4 miles Ôkgyi; 12 houses; kyaung (roof in bad repair) to hold 30 or 40 men. At 5 miles Naungtaw, on opposite (right) bank of the chaung. From Ôkgyi the path traverses low ground through dense jungle, good in the dry season, but (mud) no doubt very bad in the rains. At 10 miles Mátát, small village of eight houses, on left bank of Kaukkwé chaung. No accommodation for troops. No supplies.
		2. Thayeta ... Kaukkwé chaung.	16 4	26 4	There are two roads from Mátát to Mígé (4½ miles) and thence to Thayeta. One over high ground through light tree jungle with little undergrowth, good at all times; the other over low ground through dense jungle, good in dry weather and shorter than the other route, but muddy and bad in the rains. At 4½ miles Mígé, 30 houses, on left bank of Kaukkwé chaung and on the opposite banks of the chaung, here about 50 yards broad. Myohla, 20 houses and one kyaung. Both villages are very open, but there is little cultivation around them. At 16½ miles Thayeta, a small village of eight houses. No accommodation and no supplies. River here 20 yards broad. The inhabitants of all

FROM WUMBAGÔN TO THAYETA (UP KAUKKWÉ CHAUNG)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.	**2. Thayeta**—*cont.*			these villages are half-bred Shan-Burmese (speaking both languages) except at Thayeta where half are Kachin. They earn their livelihood chiefly by fishing and cutting timber. "Taungya" cultivation is carried on in the rainy season, and "mayin" or dry-weather crops in swampy hollows after the rains. The latter is a precarious crop. The Kaukkwé ("bent or twisting") is a bigger stream than the Môsit ("rain drain"), which enters the Irrawaddy further east; but a bar at its mouth stops big boats entering it from the Irrawaddy in the dry season, when only canoes can go up it, there is then very little current. It runs between high banks (at Mígé about 20 feet high), through soft alluvial soil, and in the rains overflows so much that the true course of the stream can with difficulty be traced, and boats of light draught could make a straight line from Wumbagôn to Thayeta instead of following the tortuous course of the stream, which much increases the distance to be traversed by river over that of the land route. The water is good for drinking purposes. From Mátát there is a dry-weather route to Senbo, over which the elephants of U Tu, forest contractor, were taken in November 1887. There are said to be no villages *en route*, and the hills to be crossed are said to be of no great height, probably under 2,000 feet. *See* Route No. 27. From Mígé there is a dry-weather route eastward to Senbo (*vide* Route No. 18). No villages on the road. There is also a road from Mígé westward to Môhnyin, about four marches. The teak forests along the chaungs tributary to the Irrawaddy in this district are worked by Karennis under the Government lessees. Maung Bauk works the Sinkán, Môlé, Kaukkwé and Môsit chaungs, U Tu the Senbo and Môgaung district. The Kachins do not, as a rule, molest the foresters or their employés. There are said to be no villages higher up the Môsit chaung than its mouth. There is probably a direct path leading on from Thayeta up the valley to Laungpu, whence there is a direct path to Môgaung *viâ* Mansin and Lwétôm.

No. 109.

From WUNTHO to MÁNSI (KAYINGÔN) viâ MANYU.

BY CAPT. M. A. TWITE, 23RD MADRAS LIGHT INFANTRY, APRIL 1892.

			M.	F.	M.	F.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Katha.	**1. Kumbaung** ... Daungyu stream crossed seven or eight times; four times unbridged, 30 to 60 feet broad; fordable nearly throughout during dry season.	13	0	13	0	General direction of road to Satwégyin north, from Satwégyin to Kumbaung east. There is a cart track for the first 2 miles to Nimolé, and the road is fairly level as far as Môgyin, 4½ miles. Léu is passed at 3 miles. Soon after passing Môgyin the path passes round the base of a steep range of hills through thick bamboo jungle to Satwégyin, at 8 miles, a small village hemmed in by steep hills and thick jungle: from this place the path takes an easterly direction and leads over two steep ghâts, slopes from 20° to 30°. The path is rough and crosses stream seven

FROM WUNTHO TO MÂNSI (KAYINGÔN) *vid* MANYU—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Katha.	**1. Kumbaung** —*cont.*					or eight times. From above Twédé (12 miles) the road commands an extensive view of the country around Wuntho. Mysukgalé and Nimolé and Léu are fair-sized villages possessing large herds of cattle and much land under cultivation, the remainder of the villages are small and unimportant, possessing scanty supplies and little or no cattle. There is not good lateral communication on this route. Water good and plentiful throughout. At 13 miles Kumbaung.
		2. Myogyin ... Kyaw chaung of no importance till near the gorge at Kyimakán. Here it runs deep and the banks are high.	15	4	28	4	Direction north. The road winds round the spurs of steep hills by the right bank of the river Kyaw chaung, which is here only a large stream flowing between two steep ranges of hills rising straight from the banks. At 4 miles the small villages of Aungbin is reached; here the space between the hills widens and the road (east) is good and level into Kyimakán at 6½ miles, a large village with considerable open cultivated ground around. From here the road again leads round the side of a range of hills, rough, and the gradient short and steep. At 9½ miles the road crosses the Kyaw chaung and recrosses four times before reaching Kyáúmaw at 13 miles. The river at these crossings is from 2 to 3 feet deep, about 40 yards across, and the bed contains immense boulders and projecting rocks rendering it difficult for the transport animals to keep their footing. Path now ascends and passes over saddle connecting high hills and winds down the side of a range into Myogyin, 15½ miles.
		3. Maingdauktaw	11	0	39	4	From Myogyin the road continues winding round the hills, keeping close to river, which it crosses several times. The unimportant villages of Ôkshitpen, Taungmôkin and Môkin are passed at 5, 6 and 6½ miles respectively. Water good and plentiful throughout the route. From Môkin the road again ascends the height and passes along the side of the hills at a considerable elevation, gradually descending to the village Maingdauktaw at the foot of the hills at 11 miles.
		4. Manyu ...	8	4	48	0	From Maingdauktaw it is about 8½ miles into Manyu passing Namôn at 2½ miles and Kyundawgyi at 7 miles. The path is good and level and at Kyundawgyi joins the cart track into Manyu. Maingdauktaw and the other villages between that and Manyu are larger than the villages passed in the jungle. They possess some heads of cattle and much land under cultivation. Kyundawgyi is a large village and an important one, there being roads leading from it in all directions and some large wooden buildings and kyaungs in it.
		5. Sagadaung ...	7	4	55	4	For full details *see* Route No. 59.
		6. Kya-in	13	0	68	4	
		7. Mânsi	8	0	76	4	

PART II.

ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL (CIVIL) DIVISION.

PART II.

ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL (CIVIL) DIVISION.

No. 1.

From ÁLÔN to PAUK (through Kyaw Valley).

I. B. COMPILATION, MAY 1888.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	F.	Distances. Total. M.	F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Lower Chindwin.	**1. Mônywa** ... Chindwin.	7	0	7	0	Álôn is an important town on the left bank of the Chindwin; 1,500 men could easily find accommodation in the numerous kyaungs and zayats in and around the town. All steamers call. Many native boats also available for transport. Telegraph and post offices. Direction south. Road along river bank liable to be flooded in parts at high floods. Mônywa is an important commercial town on left bank of Chindwin and has a large bazaar. Head-quarters of Deputy Commissioner, Lower Chindwin, and Police Battalion. Barracks for 300 men. Kyaungs which can accommodate 1,200 men. Telegraph and post offices. Numerous native boats available for transport. All steamers call here. Has good road communication with Myinmu.
		2. Salingyi ...	12	0	19	0	Cross Chindwin by ferry and then along the bank in a south-south-west direction over level country, mostly under cultivation, to Salingyi, which is a large straggling village of about 300 houses with large kyaungs capable of containing 900 men. There is a police post built for 100 men. Water-supply from wells. Water from wells is brackish. Supplies scarce, except grass and cattle. Salt manufactures and potteries occupy the inhabitants.
		3. Kyádet ... ... South Yemma chaung.	14	0	33	0	Along a raised metalled and bridged road 12 feet wide, through gently undulating country, to Kyádet, passing Ywathit, where there are several kyaungs and zayats, at 8½ miles. Kyaungs to accommodate 700 men. Grass, gram and paddy. Also many carts obtainable. The village of Sigyaing, ½ mile south on the Yemma chaung, has also got many large kyaungs. Lingadaw is about 10 miles from Kyádet in a south-easterly direction.

FROM ÁLÔN TO PAUK (THROUGH KYAW VALLEY)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	**4. Chaungzôngyi.** South Yemma chaung.	7	0	40	0	A fair level road to Chaungzôngyi (or Kyauksôngyi), where there are kyaungs and zayáts capable of accommodating 150 men. Water from Yemma chaung.
		5. Kánlé	7	0	47	0	The road to Kánlé is at first along the bed of the creek, then crosses open country. Three or 4 miles from Kánlé the road passes over low rocky hills covered with jungle. Consist of two villages, big and little Kánlé divided by a creek. Accommodation for 250 men in kyaungs and zayáts. Forage plentiful.
		6. Léo	17	4	64	4	Indifferent road chiefly through thin jungle. Léo has one kyaung (100 men) and three zayáts, 20 houses. From Léo a road runs to Kyaukmasán, 13½ miles. The path is stony and undulating, but except the descent into, and ascent from, Kyaw creek there is nothing to effect the rate of marching for loaded animals. At the place noted the steep bits are very short. Kyaukmasán has 20 houses. Water is obtained from the Yéyu stream (in dry weather by digging the bed). There is one small kyaung in bad repair.
		7. Chaungu ...	15	0	79	4	Through Sathain at 13 miles and Chaungu at 15 miles, a cut road. Here the road from Pakôkku to Pauk, &c. (Route No. 30, Southern Division) is met.
		8. Pauk	7	4	87	0	*See* Route No. 30, Southern Division.

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM ÁLÔN (STAGE 1) TO KÁNLÉ (STAGE 5) *viâ* KÁNTHA AND LÉMAUK.

BY OFFICER COMMANDING ÁLÔN, 1886-87.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Dy. Commissioner, Lower Chindwin.	**1. Kántha**	11	0	11	0	Cross Chindwin river to Sethu; thence good cart road through cultivation, with occasionally light scrub jungle. Immediately before entering Kántha the Yemma creek (fordable in December) is crossed three times.
		2. Lémauk ...	12	4	23	4	A direct path exists 9 miles, but crosses very swampy ground. From Kántha to Myogyi, 4 miles, the road passes through thick jungle. One and-a-half miles south of Myogyi is the Ywadaung pagoda once held by dacoits. From here there is a road to Kyádet (15½ miles), passing through cultivated ground as far as Paléwa at 8 miles. Large village with kyaungs and good water-supply. From Paléwa onwards the road crosses broad open plains.

FROM ÁLÔN TO PAUK (THROUGH KYAW VALLEY)—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Div. & Dy. Commr., Lower Chindwin.	**3. Nyaungôn** ...	11	0	34	4	Road good over open country. Kyanktaung, once occupied by the Myo-thugyi of Myogyi, lies 6 miles to the south-west.
	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	**4. Chaungsôn** ...	8	0	42	4	Shinmadaung not visible from this place.
		5. Kánlé	8	0	50	4	Road runs nearly the whole way through dense jungle and over successive hilly ridges. Colonel Eyre says: "Had the road been contested, it "could hardly have been forced without considerable loss." The country, on the whole, is open and flat, and well-cultivated; no difficulty in feeding the horses of the cavalry, the artillery mules, and the transport animals.

Note.—There is another route to Nyaungôn from Sethu, 3 miles shorter than the above, passing through Myaukthayé and Miyéyé, but it passes through jungle and over ridges, and is harder marching, especially for wheeled transport, than the regular road above described.

BRANCH I.

FROM KÁNLÉ (STAGE 5) TO MYAING.

BY LIEUT. STANTON, ROYAL ARTILLERY, 1886-87.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	**1. Bunbin** ... Kánlé chaung.	13	0	13	0	General direction east-south-east throughout. Good going through a little bamboo and a great deal of scrub jungle. At 6 miles Seitchi, where there is accommodation for 200 men in kyaungs and zayáts. Good water and forage. At 13 miles Bunbin, where is accommodation for 250 men in kyaungs, &c.; two good tanks of water and a salt spring north-west of village; forage in plenty.
		2. Myaing ... Myaing chaung.	11	0	24	0	There is a direct road from Bunbin to Myaing passing no villages, distance 7 miles. Carts can go by it, but it is in bad order owing to disuse. It could easily be put in order by 20 men in a couple of days with picks and shovels. Soil all gravelly. No rock. The road generally used runs for 9 miles across country covered with scrub jungle and intersected by ravines. Last 2 miles down bed of Myaing chaung. The following villages we passed *en route*: Thánzôn, ½ mile; Bandôn, 1½; Myoso, 3; Magyibinsu, 5; Sadônswé, 10. From Myoso there is a road to Kunlát 3 miles to the west.

No. 2.

From ÁLÔN to SHWÉBO viâ BAUNGYA.

By Capt. C. A. R. SAGE, 18th Bengal Infantry, 1887, and Capt. MORE-MOLYNEUX, 1st Bengal Infantry, March 1888.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Lower Chindwin.	1. **Thazi** ...	13	0	13	0	The road goes in a south-easterly direction through the villages of Sippin (½ mile) and Kingyaung (½ mile), then turns to the north-east and passes the villages of Kándaw (1 mile), Naungkyidauk (2 miles), Kathán (5 miles), and Kánbin (6½ miles). At 3 miles the Ôkpôdaung creek is crossed; the bed is about 15 yards broad and is sandy; it is generally dry, but after heavy rain has 1½ feet of water. At 7½ miles another sandy bed of a stream is crossed; width 40 yards; always dry. The road is a mere cart track, and in the rainy season is very heavy. At 9 miles there is a pagoda and a well near the road; water good. Thazi is a very large village situated on the west slopes of a low range of hills. Kyaungs are numerous. Water from wells and from bed of stream, which runs south of the village.
		2. **Wadawma** ...	12	0	25	0	The road after leaving Thazi runs north-east over a rocky range of very low hills partly cultivated. Road bad. At 8 miles there is a tank called the Khátkyákán; this tank dries up about 15th March. At 9½ miles the small village of Hmawdaw is passed, ½ of a mile to the north of the road. Wadawma is a large village; encampment in kyaung to the south and adjacent to the village. Water from well good and plentiful. From here there is a good road to Tántabin (next stage but one); distance 12½ miles (*see* Alt No. 1), by following which the journey to Shwébo would be reduced by one march.
		3. **Baungya** ...	12	0	37	0	A fairly good road through jungle; a small dry nullah crossed at 1 mile. The village of Magyigán is passed at 6 miles and Nainsin at 9 miles. Baungya is situated on the west bank of the river Mu. Water from river.
	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Ye-u.	4. **Magyiôk and Tántabin.**	12	0	49	0	*See* Route No. 18, Stage 5.
		5. **Mígán** ... Mu river.	7	0	56	0	First mile and-a-half through paddy cultivation, thence through jungle to Nyaungain at 6 miles, general direction east. Midway cross Payampaga chaung which requires bridging, as it would probably be unfordable for 4 months of the year, remains of old bridge exist. Road fit for carts and clear of jungle, but in parts narrow. Nyaungain has 30 huts and accommodation for 50 men in kyaung and zayáts. Good water, open paddy ground to the east surrounded by jungle on all other sides. Cross deep nullah, close to kyaung, and over paddy-fields to Mígán, a group of

FROM ÁLÔN TO SHWÉBO *viâ* BAUNGYA—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Shwébo.	**5. Mugán**—*cont.* ...	three villages ½ a mile from right bank of Mu river amongst groves of palm and other trees in the midst of paddy-fields; 250 houses in all; accommodation in kyaungs, &c., for 500 men. Good and ample water-supply from wells.				
		6. Setkaung ...	7	0	63	0	First mile over paddy and through jungle to the Mu river which is here crossed. Fordable except in the rainy season (June to November about). Water 50 yards broad and 2 feet deep in February. Road now east-north-east to Setkaung; road in parts much cut up and probably impassable in the rainy season. At 1½ miles Thayabin, long straggling village, surrounded by jungle on all sides except the east. At 4½ miles Saungdán, 20 huts, good well, but no accommodation. Setkaung is a large village of about 450 houses; accommodation for a large force (1,000 men at least) in sayáts belonging to the Setkaung pagoda. Cultivation around village, no good camping ground; market; good water.
		7. Shwébo ...	9	0	72	0	Road east, mostly over hard grounds through jungle, but in places over cultivation, to Kyiba 5½ miles, passing small village of Ywathit at 1 mile. Kyiba is a large village of 150 houses; a good deal of silk-weaving is carried on here. Thence good going into Shwébo, crossing the old moat at 7½ miles and passing the village of Mingu at 8 miles. *Note.*—There should be a rather more direct route than this, running direct from Baungya (Stage 3) towards Shwébo or at any rate towards Mágán (Stage 5), it being an apparently unnecessary détour to go to Tántabin (Stage 4), but no such route appears to have been traversed, or at any rate recorded.

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM WADAWMA (STAGE 2) TO TÁNTABIN *viâ* NYAUNGAIN.

BY CAPT. C. A. R. SAGE, 18TH BENGAL INFANTRY, 1886-87.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Divn., and Dy. Commissioner, Lower Chindwin.	**1. Magyiók and Tántabin.**	12	4	12	4	A good road. Direction due north, passing through open jungle after the village of Yé-o is passed at 2½ miles. Three small sandy nullahs are crossed, one at ½ mile, one at 2 miles, and one at 3 miles. At 5 miles there is a good tank and sayáts called Tédukán. Nyaungain is a large village on the northern border of the Álôn district. Water from wells good and plentiful. Six miles north of Nyaungain is the village of Tántabin.

FROM ÁLÔN TO SHWÉBO *viâ* BAUNGYA—*continued.*

BRANCH I.

FROM THAZI (STAGE 1) TO MAGYIZAUK.

BY CAPT. C. A. R. SAGE, 18TH BENGAL INFANTRY, (? 1887).

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Lower Chindwin.	1. **Kánbyu** ...	10	0	10	0	Leaving Thazi the road runs for ½ a mile along the bed of a sandy stream, then ascends a spur of the hills and runs in an easterly direction over a low range of hills, passing through cultivation till the village of Nyaungdu is passed at 5 miles, after which the road passes through jungle. The village of Nyaungdu consists of several clusters of huts scattered here and there. A small sandy bed of nullah is crossed at 4 miles, another at 6½ miles, and another at 9 miles. At 7½ miles a large tank called the Ségyikán is passed; this tank does not dry up till the middle of April. Kánbyu is a small poor village; no supplies procurable; water from tanks, except in April, when it is procured by digging wells in sandy bed of stream to north of village. Camping ground at kyaung to south-east of village.
		2. **Magyizauk** ...	14	0	24	0	The road passes through village of Ayadaw at 4 miles (a large but poor village; water from tanks) and through Minyuwet at 11 miles; road fairly good. Magyizauk is situated on the west bank of the river Mu. Country adjacent low, and in rainy season swampy.

No. 3.

From ÁLÔN to YÉ-U.

I. B. COMPILATION, 1887-88 (MOSTLY NATIVE INFORMATION).

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commr., Central Dn., and Dy. Commr., Lower Chindwin.	1. **Budalin** ...	15	0	15	0	Road mostly a cross country cart track, very heavy going in wet weather. Ókpôdaung chaung is crossed about midway, nearly always dry. Budalin is a large village; daily market at which supplies are procurable; good water from wells. Lémyé, police post on Chindwin river lies 10 miles to the west.
	Commr., Central Divn., and Dy. Commissioner, Yé-u.	2. **Sainbyin** ...	13	0	28	0	Road almost due north. Generally a good cross country track, but bad in parts in wet weather. Sainbyin, large village in Yé-u district, market, kyaungs and good wells.
		3. **Tabayin** ...	12	4	40	4	Formerly a large town. Road as before, direction generally north-east.
		4. **Yé-u**	11	2	51	6	Direction first half north-east, remainder east. Road bad in wet weather.

From ÁVA to WUNDWIN.

By Lieut. NICHOLSON, 1st Hampshire Regiment, February 1888.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Sagaing.				*General Report on route Ava to Wundwin.*
		1. Sagayin ... Pánláng river.	M. F. 7 0	M. F. 7 0	*Road.*—In most places a mere cart track, running through thin scrub jungle, or fairly open country. Very little used. Road very bad in some places, especially between Taungdwingyi and Yékán, and would be impassable for wheeled traffic during the rains. Road runs almost an exact straight line south-south-east from Sagayin to Wundwin and no detours are made. The route *viâ* Kyankié is preferable.
					Water.—Very scarce in most places. Water scanty from a well obtainable from the Pánláng, 1½ miles distant. The wells, as a rule, are dug too shallow and only contain 1 foot 6 inches of water in some cases. A large force could not use this route on this account.
					Supplies.—No supplies can be obtained. There is no bazaar on the route between Tada-u and Wundwin (54½ miles), a little bhusa for bullocks can be obtained, but no chenna and very little grass for horses.
					Accommodation.—Zayáts at every stage; kyaungs more rare; there are some small villages along the route.
					Leaving Áva pagoda road runs east. Open and cultivated ground on the right. At 1 mile road turns south and continues south for 2 miles, where the Mandalay-Myingyán telegraph wire is met at the village of Yatán. Road good, newly made, and well shaded by trees on each side. The road now turns west for ½ mile and then meets the old King's road, a brick causeway, in bad repair. Before reaching Tada-u the Myitha chaung is crossed by a wooden bridge in good repair and practicable for carts. At 3½ miles reach village of Tada-u. Good bazaar. All the surrounding villages get their supplies here. Leaving Tada-u the road runs south-south-east; brick causeway still continues alongside the road. At 6 miles pass the ruins of four very large pagodas on the right of the road. At 6½ miles Shwézigôn. At 7 miles Sagayin; small village, two pôngyi kyaungs, one on north and one on south side of village, two zayáts, and a good well at each kyaung. Pánláng river ½ mile north-east of village. No bazaar. From here there is a good cart road to Paleik 6 miles in a north-east direction crossing the Pánláng and Tôngyôngya chaungs which are unfordable in the rains, but the latter is bridged higher up, and in the rains carts cross there and are ferried over the Pánláng. The distance is thus increased by 2 miles.
		2. Ônghmin ... Samôn chaung.	8 4	15 0	Leaving Sagayin road runs due south. Half-a-mile from village road branches off at foot of large ruined pagoda south-south-west to Chaungwa. This road is impracticable during rains.
					At ¾ mile pass village of Kinywa, where two roads branch off west to Chaungwa. Country open, thin scrub jungle sloping gently to west. At 2½ miles two small zayáts. No water. Road runs along west slope of Sagayin hills and is level and practicable for carts at all times of the year. At 3 miles

FROM ÁVA TO WUNDWIN—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Sagaing.	**2. Ônghmin**—*cont.*			two zayáts. Direction of road due south. No water. Large ruined pagoda visible for long distance 500 yards to left of road. Extensive view over country sloping to west. At 4½ miles begin to descend slightly. Small brick pagoda 6 feet high on right of road, direction due south. Another road crosses at right angles from Yégu on east to Shábyu on west. At 5½ miles pass two zayáts; water from well muddy unfit for drinking. Thin scrub jungle on each side of road. Road here changes direction to south-south-east and slightly up-hill. At 6¾ miles cross dry nullah, no bridge and bad in rains. At 8½ miles reach three zayáts. Well 100 yards west. Water scarce. Samôn river 1½ miles north-east from which water can be obtained. A road leads from zayáts to river. Very small village of Ônghmin, 300 yards west of zayáts. No bazaar or supplies of any sort. Accommodation for 120 men in zayáts. No kyaungs.
	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Myingyán.	**3. Pyawbwé (Pwébwé).**	M. 9 F. 0	M. 24 F. 4	From Ônghmin zayáts road runs south through thin scrub jungle and at 1½ miles south-east by south. At 3 miles reach two small zayáts and village of (?). Leaving (?) road runs south-south-east. At 3½ miles cross sandy nullah, 100 yards wide. After crossing nullah road runs up-hill and due south. Sandy ground and thin scrub jungle. At 4½ miles four zayáts deserted. Kyaung and two pagodas on knoll on left of road. No water. Direction of road south-south-east. At 5½ miles reach highest point of ridge and begin to descend. Direction of road due south. At 6½ miles reach two small zayáts with well, only 6 inches water in it. At 6¾ miles cross bed of river, 80 yards broad. Water undrinkable. At 7 miles reach villages of Ôngdaw (small) on left side of road and Piyébin (large) on right side. Good well at Ôngdaw. No zayáts or supplies at either. At 9 miles reach village of Pyawbwé (or Pwébwé). Two wells. No bazaar or supplies. Three zayáts. Village of Tagwa ½ mile north-east.
		4. Yékán	10 0	34 4	From Pyawbwé road runs south-south-east slightly up-hill through thin scrub jungle. At ½ mile pass ruined pagoda on top of hill to the left of road. Direction of road south. At 1½ miles south-south-east extensive view over country sloping to west. High conspicuous hill 2 miles south-east with pagoda kyaung on top of it. Road runs south-south-east. A steep broken range of hills crowned with pagodas ½ mile to left of and parallel with road. At 5 miles reach Wégun. One zayát and small tank at foot of hills 300 yards east of zayát. At 7½ miles reach Taungdwingyi. Two zayáts, two wells, no supplies, 10 houses. Leaving Taungdwingyi road runs up-hill south-south-east in bed of stream. Very bad road for carts. At 8½ miles reach top of hill. Pagoda left of road. Road still very bad, descends south-south-west. At 10 miles reach small village of Yékán; 15 houses, two zayáts, room for 150 men. Good well at zayáts, 6 feet depth of water. No supplies of any sort. No bazaar. Dry bed of tank 150 yards by 40 on left of road.

FROM ÁVA TO WUNDWIN—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Myingyán.	**5. Shwédaung** ... Taungbo chaung.	9	4	44	0	Leaving Yékán road runs south slightly up-hill. At 1½ miles two pagodas and one zayát, thin scrub jungle. Road here runs between banks 8 feet high for 200 yards. At 3½ miles country gets very open. Road good. Direction south-south-east. At 5 miles dry bed of tank on right of road; zayát and well on left. At 5½ miles enter Ywé; 100 houses, no bazaar, 25 carts, chenna or rice to be obtained. Four zayáts and one kyaung. Three good wells on west of village. Leaving Ywé road runs south through open country. At 7½ miles cross dry sandy bed of Taungbo chaung. At 8½ miles road runs along top of bank of Taungbo chaung. At 9 miles pass two ruined pagodas on right, and at 9½ miles enter Shwédaung. Three zayáts. Accommodation for 150 men. Three wells, one 200 yards south-west of zayáts, bad. Other, 300 yards north-west of zayáts, good. Sixty houses. No bazaar. A little rice and milk and a few chickens obtainable. No chenna. Fifty carts and 150 cattle.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Meiktila.	**6. Wundwin** ...	14	0	58	0	Leaving Shwédaung road runs south through village. At 3½ miles two zayáts. Country open and slightly wooded. At 3¾ miles deserted village of Ywashé. No water. Direction of road now south-south-east. At 4½ miles small village of Piyépyu. Kyaung and three zayáts, bad repair. Water from small tank. At 6 miles village of (?) Water from pond ½ mile north of village; 20 houses, 20 carts, one zayát. At 7½ miles pass large village of (?) on right of road. Two wells. At 8 miles kyaung and two zayáts. Direction of road south-south-east. At 11 miles well by right side of road. At 13 miles pass brick-field belonging to railway; and at 14 miles enter Wundwin. Accommodation for a regiment in kyaungs. Small bazaar at Wundwin, but large one every five days at Thédaw, 1½ miles south-west. Chenna difficult to obtain and grass for horses has to be brought in 8 miles from banks of Samôn river. Wundwin is the head-quarters of Assistant Commissioner and Assistant Superintendent of Police. Railway passes through Thédaw, 1½ miles south-east. Water supply plentiful from four wells.

No. 5.

From INDIN to PALÁM (TÁSHÔN YWAMA) viâ SIHAUNG.

By Capt. J. G. HUNTER, 10th Bengal Infantry, March 1890, and Lieut. E. W. M. NORIE, Middlesex Regiment, Intelligence Department, March 1890.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin.	1. Sihaung ... Myittha and Nankathé rivers.	*16 4	16 4	From Indin (*see* Route No. 30, Southern Division), follow the Kalémyo-Kán road southwards for about 10 miles, the first 3 or 4 of which are through "kaing" grass, the remainder through jungle. At 10 miles the track to Sihaung branches west from the main road and in about ½ mile reaches the village of Taungpha (12 houses, including the villages from Pawnimé, removed to it from the opposite side of the river) situated on the right bank of the Myittha river, which is fordable in the dry season (1st December to 15th May) and crossed by a ferry in the wet. The river bed, however, is full of snags and fording must be carried out carefully. From Pawnimé (now removed to Taunghpa) the track runs nearly south through thorny jungle with "In" trees in considerable quantity, to Kado (19 houses), about 14½ miles. Here the track bends round more to the south-west reaching North Sihaung (45 houses) at 15 miles, South Sihaung (26 houses) at 15½ miles, and Sihaung post at 16½. The track has been cleared and widened by the Public Works Department, has no steep gradients, and in the dry season offers no difficulties, but in the rains the country is much inundated and what with crossing the Myittha and other nullahs in flood, and the track being unmetalled over heavy alluvial soil, troops would find it very difficult to march from Indin to Sihaung in one day, and arrangements should be made for providing shelter at Taunghpa or Pawnimé. At North Sihaung the present Public Works Department track from Kôko joins the path to Sihaung post. From Sihaung to its junction with the Myittha, the Nankathé (Manipur river) follows a very tortuous course with a succession of small but strong rapids. The river changes its channel considerably and when in flood overflows its branches inundating the country on either side, and forming numerous islands, some of considerable extent. The village of South Sihaung has been recently partly washed away, in one of these changes of course, and North Sihaung is also threatened. Throughout these jungles leeches are a great source of annoyance during the rains. Sihaung is now in telegraphic communication with the rest of Burma, and the post can accommodate 150 rifles. Boats can run from Sihaung to Indin in one day, thence to Kalémyozeik in one day and thence to Kaléwa in one day or if delayed at the rapids two days. The up-stream journey from Kaléwa to Sihaung when the river is not very low and not in flood takes seven or eight days. From Sihaung on to Kunchaung (*see* Branch I) they take three days, but can return in one day.

* Lieut. Kirby, R.E., reporting on this road in August 1892, gives the distance from Indin to Sihaung as 13 miles; he makes the distance to Taungpha within about 1½ miles of what Capt. Hunter makes it (10½), but the remainder of the route he makes only 4 miles as compared with Capt. Hunter's 6 miles. The Telegraph department however say they expended 17 miles of wire in constructing the line between Indin and Sihaung post and, as their line is probably more direct than that of the road, Capt. Hunter's distances even may be somewhat under-estimated, and Lieut. Kirby's still more so, rendering it desirable to divide this journey into two stages when there is no great hurry. —A. F.

FROM INDIN TO FALÁM (TÁSHÔN YWAMA) *vid* SIHAUNG—*continued.*

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
			M. F.	M. F.	
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**2. Tawyán** ... Myachaungyi, Myachaungalé, and two other streams.	15 0	31 4	From the Sihaung post the road to Falám runs nearly due west for 3 miles, beyond which the direction is north-west all the way to Tawyán. At ½ mile pass the village of Kyawywa of about 80 houses, surrounded by three stockades, and inhabited by tame Chins. So far the road runs through flat cultivated land and crosses two water channels, but beyond the village it enters the jungle and runs over very level ground for 2½ miles, when it crosses the dry bed of a nullah and, bending to the north-west, runs across dry undulating ground covered by "Eng" jungle and grass. Soil sandy and gravelly. At about 6¾ miles the path reaches the Myachaungyi which it crosses. The ford in the dry weather is about 20 yards broad and 1 foot deep, but higher up the chaung runs through a deep, narrow, and rocky valley. After crossing the chaung there are two roads for a short distance, one of which runs up the stream, crossing it again twice, and the other which runs up on to the high bank and so avoids crossing the stream. Beyond this the road crosses a small stream flowing in from the south-west and then runs over undulating ground as before, crossing several nullahs, all of which are dry except during the rains. At 8 miles reach the Myachaungalé, which joins the Myachaungyi from the south-west. Both banks of this stream are extremely steep and almost precipitous, steps having to be cut in the path to enable the ascent and descent to be made. The left bank is about 30 or 40 feet high and is crowned by log stockades which command the ascent. Beyond these stockades the road runs very steeply up the spur for about 800 yards. Beyond this the ascent becomes much more gradual with a few steep bits for short distances up to 10 miles, from which point it runs fairly level along the side of the hill to the first Minlédaung village of Talung at 11 miles. From Talung it runs to Haitwé at 11¾ miles and Kunleng at 12½ miles. Besides these three Minlédaung* villages there are also Hairôn and Lungpi, through which the road does not pass, but to which paths run from the other villages. Of these Lungpi seems to be the largest. It is about ½ mile south-west of Kunleng and contains about 100 houses. Haitwé contains about 50 houses, Kunleng about 30, and Talung about 15. Hairôn is to the south of Haitwé and out of sight of the path. Water is very plentiful from streams from the hill side. From Kunleng the path runs pretty steeply up to a saddle at 13 miles. There is another path which runs from about the 11th mile to this saddle and passes above the villages without entering any of them. From the saddle the path descends gradually, skirting along the side of the hill till it reaches the Tawyán stream just below the village of Tawyán at 15 miles. Tawyán is a village of about 80 houses. Passing to the west of village there is a good camping ground close by with a stream of good water flowing through it.

* These Minlédaung villages were supposed to be under the domination of, and tributary to, the Táshôns; this is not so. The Táshôns have nothing to do with them. They formerly paid triennial tribute to the Kalé Sawbwa.

FROM INDIN TO FALÁM (TÁSHÔN YWAMA) *viâ* SIHAUNG—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**3. Liendri** ... Kumkyin Vár.	12	0	43	4	From Tawyán the road runs west for 7½ miles and then south-south-west for the rest of the stage. Leaving camp the path ascends to a saddle at 1½ miles, very steep at first and more gradual higher up, until the top is reached; from here it runs pretty level along the side of the ridge near the crest until it reaches the top of a spur at about 4 miles, down which it runs leaving the village of Thortáng to the south. This is a large village of over 100 houses in two parts. The large villages of Lumpté and Kumptsin, about a couple of miles to the north-west and west; these each contain about 80 houses. At 7½ miles the Kumkyin Vár is reached, the last ½ mile of descent being extremely steep. This stream is about 3 yards broad and flows south into the Nankathé. From the stream the path turns south-south-west and ascends very steeply at first and then more gradually for about a mile, after which it runs nearly level along the hill side to Liendri at 12 miles. Liendri contains about 100 houses and is surrounded by the usual village stockade. Water is plentiful from springs in the hill side, and a few supplies of fowls, &c., are procurable. The best place for a camp is above the village on the north-west. From above Liendri several villages can be seen to the south and south-west including Twinzé, Tuntwé, Sunhlán, Lenté, and Nanzaw.
		4. Falám (Táshôn Ywama). Nankathé or Manipur river.	8	0	51	4	From here the path runs south for about ½ mile and then bends to the west, gradually descending, till it strikes the Nankathé at about 3½ miles. In the dry weather, when the river is low, the ford at this point is only about 2 or 2½ feet deep and from 20 yards to 30 yards broad. The path now runs north-west along the right bank of the stream for a short distance and then, bending to the west, ascends rather steeply at first and then more gradually to 4½ miles. From here it runs level to the village of Kôtár at 6 miles. Kôtár contains about 60 houses. The most direct road from here to Falám, the Tashôn Ywama, runs nearly due north to the top of the ridge just above the village and thence down by a steep path to the village itself. This path is very steep all the way. The village of Sonté is passed at about 6¾ miles, about 500 yards to the east of the path, containing about 30 houses. Falám itself lies at the head of a small valley shut in by bold spurs on the east and west and by the high precipitous ridge of the Biláma range to the south. At the foot of the valley to the north and some 2,000 feet below the village flows the Nankathé or Manipur river. Falám is commanded from the ridge and spurs and is surrounded by hedges, apparently of cactus. It contains from 450 to 500 houses. The chief village is called by Burmans the Táshôn Ywama, Falám by the Chins; there are several other large villages within a radius of 4 or 5 miles. Water is obtained from springs in the hill side above the village. Supplies of mythun and potatoes seem to be plentiful. The above route would be impracticable in its last stage after heavy rain, as the Nankathé river rises rapidly and the ford would become impracticable. In this case the present path from Liendri runs south as before for ½ mile and then level for 3 miles along the side of the hill to

FROM INDIN TO FALÁM (TÁSHÔN YWAMA) *viâ* SIHAUNG—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**6. Falám (Táshôn Ywama)**—*cont.*			the west. From here it drops by a very precipitous descent along the face of a tremendous khud to the river, which here rushes through a very narrow channel of rock over a fall of some 10 feet; over this a flimsy bridge of three bamboos with a slight trelliswork at the sides is thrown, advantage being taken of a rock in midstream to rest the bridge on. Having crossed the bridge, the path turns south-west and runs down the gorge for about a mile till it joins the other road beyond the ford. About 200 yards below the bridge the path runs along a ledge on the face of the rock, which is here nearly perpendicular for 400 yards or 500 yards at a height of from 100 feet to 200 feet above the river and is certainly dangerous. From the bridge another path runs straight up the precipitous side of the gorge and so into Falám at 2½ miles, but this is so steep as to be only practicable for bare-footed and unladen Chins, and troops certainly could not be taken up it. *Note.*—If a road was required to be made from Sihaung to Falám another track altogether should be looked for from the ridge to the east of Thawtáng to the village of Kôtár. This would probably run down the spur above Thortang in a south-west direction and thence along either bank of the Nankathé as might be found most practicable, crossing it at some convenient point by a bridge. Another road runs direct from Lieudri to Falám through Twetin to the north of the road described above, but it is said to be more difficult.

BRANCH I.

FROM SIHAUNG TO HANTA.

BY LIEUT. KIRBY, R.E., AUGUST 1892.

			M.	F.	M.	F.	
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Kunchaung** ... Nankathé river.	17	0	17	0	General direction south and south-west. The route is a mere cooly path, there being no recognised road; the first 6 miles run along the valley of the Myittha. At 6th mile the route crosses the Nankathé and at the 7th mile enters the low hills on the edge of the plain. From 7th to the 17th mile the route runs along the right bank of the Nankathé. The following camping grounds are passed on this stage: Kabani 7 miles from Sihaung, and at miles 10½ and 13½ respectively; there is also camping accommodation at Kunchaung. Boats take three days to ascend from Sihaung to Kunchaung, but can return in one day.
		2. Hanta	8	6	25	6	General direction north-west along Nankathé; then south-west. On leaving Kunchaung the route ascends right bank of the Nankathé for 1½ miles, gradient 1 in 7 or 1 in 8; steep khuds all the way and impracticable for mules to pass one another. From 1½ miles to mile 3 the route is nearly level; camping ground at mile 3. From mile 3 to mile 3½ the route descends to the Netpyaw chaung, where there is plenty of water all the year round. From the Netpyaw chaung to Hanta is a steady rise at a gradient of 1 in 6, the

FROM INDIN TO FALÁM (TÁSHÔN YWAMA) *viâ* SIHAUNG—*continued.*

BRANCH I—*continued.*

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**2. Hanta**—*cont.*			distance being 5 miles; 3 miles from Hanta there is a plentiful water-supply. Mules leaving Hanta unloaded at sunrise for Kunchaung, as a rule, return loaded at 2-30 P.M. The hill sides are more or less precipitous throughout, and a great deal of shale is met with, which is liable to slip at any time during the rains and thus block the road temporarily.

No. 6.

From KALÉMYOZEIK (on Myittha River) to FORT WHITE (Old).

BY MAJOR FENTON, DEPUTY ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, MARCH 1890.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin.	**1. Kalémyo** ... Small stream, perennial.	M. F. 2 0	M. F. 2 0	Kalémyozeik is the landing place for troops and stores for the Fort White ine brought up by boat from Kaléwa n the Chindwin, or down by road or ver from Kán or Gángaw. The Kán road is on the right bank of the Myittha, which is crossed here by a ferry platform-raft capable of conveying ponies and boats. From Kalémyozeik the road runs over low ground overgrown 1 r kaing grass where not cleared for paddy cultivation, which is evidently little better than a swamp from June to November, December, or even later if the October rains are heavy. The road is being raised and ditches dug on either side and, when metalled, will be a good cart road in all weather. Until, however, this is done elephants are the only transport suitable for employment from June to November. The direction of the road is almost due west throughout. For the first 1¼ miles runs at a short distance from the left bank of a small stream. At 1¼ miles this stream is crossed by a strong wooden bridge. At 1½ miles enters the walled enclosure of Kalémyo. Wall in ruins and overgrown with jungle, but easily traceable. Kalémyo at present (1890) consists of about 100 wretched tumble-down looking huts, but signs of former prosperity are present in the shape of pagodas, and perhaps with increasing security from Chin raids it may revive again. The walled enclosure is about ¼ mile square. At 1¾ miles the Kalémyo Post bazaar commences and consists of a row of shops extending along the right of the road up to the post. English tinned stores of all sorts procurable at not very exorbitant prices. The post is on the left of the road and is surrounded by a thorn wire and post enclosure. Being on perfectly level ground the whole place must be under water in the rains, and there is no means of keeping the men out of the mud other than by raising the thatched barracks well off the ground and running raised paths from one building to another, which is already done. Accommodation for (300?) men and (fig.?) officers, besides hospital and Commissariat buildings for large quantity of stores and followers. The situation of the post, namely, on a dead level in a sea of kaing grass requiring to be cleared annually

FROM KALÉMYOZEIK (ON MYITTHA RIVER) TO FORT WHITE (OLD)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin.	**1. Kalémyo**—*cont.*					is most objectionable from a sanitary point of view and cannot be other than most unhealthy at any time of year except perhaps from March to the end of May. Water from a small stream to the north of the post, the same as that crossed on the way from Kalémyoseik.
		2. No. 2 Post ... Good perennial stream, tributary of Nayinsaya river.	7	0	9	0	General direction of road in this stage west. First ½ mile over level cleared ground, cart track but unmetalled and would be terrible going in wet weather; then cross small nullah, dry in March, but holding several feet of water and mud in wet weather no doubt. Here clearing ceases and track continues through light jungle with patches of kaing grass (for the next mile) and scrub undergrowth, so that, although there would be little difficulty in getting about through it, it is only possible to see for a very short distance and concealment is easy. Grass, &c., is cleared for about 50 feet on either side of the track, and a temporary telegraph line has been put up along it. At about 5 miles the track is rising very slightly, almost imperceptibly, and the undergrowth gets lighter and soon almost entirely ceases. At about 5½ miles cleared track branches off to the right, running near the base of the hills and joining the Kalémyo-Yázagyo route (Route No. 23) near Atéywa. A little beyond this track from Kambalé *vide* Route No. 30, Southern Division, joins in from left rear. Road now rises a little more perceptibly and turning slightly towards north-west crosses the end of a long spur running up west to the main range. The hill rises up steeply on the left of the road, but on the right falls gradually to good stream of running water, a tributary of the Nayinsaya river. At 7 miles No. 2 Post in a good clearing just at the entrance of a gorge running up westward into the hill, commanded from hill side south and north-west at distances from 200 yards upwards. All undergrowth had been removed and the soil is hard and drainage good. Ample water-supply at all seasons from stream running close to the north of the post which also contains quantities of fish (mahseer, ruhe, &c.) in the larger pools which occur here and there between the rapids; forage also plentiful. The post consists of a small log stockade at present fully occupied by thatched buildings to accommodate garrison of 80 rifles; the stockade is outside and to the west of another shed with raised floor, which would take about 40 men; two thatched mule sheds and two small huts for Commissariat and Transport subordinates; no other accommodation. This is an easy march and in the dry season, March (or perhaps, February) to June, there is no reason why troops should not march straight up from the river side at Kalémyoseik. In wet weather, however, the first 2 miles west of Kalémyo must be very bad until the road is raised, drained, and metalled. The rest of the way up to No. 2 is probably not very bad in any weather except during or immediately after heavy rain.

FROM KALÉMYOZEIK (ON MYITTHA RIVER) TO FORT WHITE (OLD)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C, Kyingyin District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**3. No. 3 Post** ...	7 4	16 4	From No. 2 Post the road is only practicable for mules or elephants, not carts. For the first 2½ miles it follows the course of the stream, whence No. 2 Post draws its water-supply; steep jungle-clad hills on either side, undergrowth cleared away near the road; track good but slippery in parts. At 2½ miles steep descent to crossing of a stream, which a short distance lower down joins the No. 2 Post stream, only a little water running in it in March. Steep ascent from stream and at 2½ miles level open clearing between the two streams at the foot of steep spur dividing them up which the track signags. The spur rises in a series of steps,—steep ascent, then a short level ridge, steep khud on either side, then another ascent, and so on. After ascending a few hundred feet there is little or no undergrowth. At 6½ miles extensive taungya-clearing and No. 3 Post is in full view up above due west. From here the ascent is very steep, soil clayey, and very slippery after even a light shower. At 7½ miles reach No. 3 Post, aneroid showing a rise of 2,500 feet from No. 2. The general direction of the route is west and, with the exception of the 2½ miles which are steady but very gradual rise, the march is one practically continuous climb. In the valleys of the streams there are plenty of fine teak trees and bamboos, higher up you meet with the mountain oaks, but no pines. No. 3 Post is well situated on a narrow jutting out, and comparatively level portion of the spur up which the path has ascended and continues to ascend towards No. 4 Post. The stockade itself on the highest and easternmost part of the ridge is small, but there are numerous outlying thatched sheds around below it, the whole surrounded by abattis, the whole of the trees on the site of the post having been cut down and thus utilised. In the stockade there is accommodation for five officers and about 150 rifles besides hospital and the usual subsidiary buildings. Outside there are store-sheds and sheds for commissariat and transport followers and about 150 transport animals. Ample water-supply from ravine about ½ a mile south-west of, and rather below, the post; good mule path leading down to it. Water runs freely in March and is collected in troughs for the animals and runs through bamboo spouts for convenience in filling water vessels. Forage for transport animals cut on the hill side above and brought in on the mules. There is a fine view from the highest part of the post in all directions,—Kalémyo in sight due east; No. 2 Post is just concealed by the point of a spur cutting in from the north close to it; and No. 5 Post on the Lítha ridge is also just out of sight, but by sending signalling parties a little to the north of No. 5 and to the south of No. 2 heliographic communication could be maintained with both those posts and with Kalémyo. There are no Chin villages in sight, but numerous taungya clearings. No. 3 is cold at night even in March. On the 13th and 14th (noon to noon) of that month the thermometer registered in the shade maximum 73°, minimum 60°.

FROM KALÉMYOZEIK (ON MYITTHA RIVER) TO FORT WHITE (OLD)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyan District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	4. No. 4 Post ...	6 0	22 4	From No. 3 Post path ascends for about 2½ miles, zigzagging up the same spur as in the last stage, but gradient not so steep until just before this point; the path keeps generally to the northern side and ridge of the spur, but it then crosses a branch spur running down south from the main spur, and for the rest of the march keeps generally to the southern side, but never very far below the ridge and occasionally, where it dips, passing along it for a short distance. This point (2½ miles) is about 1,600 feet above No. 3 Post, and from here the path descends gently for about ½ mile to a small level open clearing on the ridge of the spur, whence there is a clear view north and south. The hill side is very steep indeed all along this stage, but the gradient of the path is less severe than in the last stage. The ascent on the northern side of the spur is clayey and slippery, but on the other side the soil is more friable and has a considerable admixture of stone and slate, and the path is very good indeed. From the clearing path rises to about 4 miles, where the highest point in this stage is reached, namely, 1,300 feet above No. 3 For the next ½ mile or so there are slight ascents and descents, but the general level of the path is about the same up to nearly 5 miles. The last mile is down-hill, not steep, and at about 6 miles reaches No. 4 Post situated on a narrow portion of the spur, very steep khud on the north, less so on the south; jungle well cleared and utilised as in No. 3 as abattis. The stockade itself (entrenchment is a more suitable term in this case and in that of No. 3) occupies a small underfeature rising in the centre of the cleared site, and is commanded from higher portions of the spur to the east and west; in the former case within 350 yards, but in the latter not within 500 yards or more. Within the entrenchment there is accommodation in very inferior thatched huts for a garrison of 100 rifles, besides hospital and minor buildings, and a large hut for officers or European soldiers passing through. There is also accommodation, if necessary, for 50 more rifles. To the west of the entrenchment are store-sheds and sheds for transport followers and 130 animals. Water-supply plentiful from springs and stream in ravine south of and about as far off from the post as in No. 3 (600 to 800 yards), but immediately below it is more troublesome to get at. A good mule path, however, has been constructed down to it. Arrangements for collecting the water similar to those in use at No. 3. Forage for transport animals has to be cut from the hill side above and brought in on the mules. The highest point of the entrenchment is 3,750 feet above No. 3, and affords a fine view in all directions except the west. None of the other posts, however, are visible from it, and no Chin villages though numerous taungyas. The general direction of the road in this stage is west, and the road is good throughout, though after rain the first ascent from No. 3 and the final descent to No. 4 become slippery and difficult. No. 4 is a cold and windy spot even in the middle of March, but is said to be much more healthy than No. 3 which has a bad name for fever.

FROM KALÊMYOZEIK (ON MYITTHA RIVER) TO FORT WHITE (OLD)—*continued.*

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
			M. F.	M. F.	
C.O.C. Myingyan District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**5. No. 5 Post (New Fort White).**	6 0	28 4	Direction of route for first 3 miles west, then north-west to No. 5 Post. On leaving No. 4 Post the path ascends steadily, keeping always to the north side of the spur, thin oak forest with little undergrowth. At 2½ miles enter thick bamboo and tropical growth forest, undergrowth very dense, which continues for a mile, and in wet weather the path is sloppy and liable to give way, the soil being shaly. From here (3½ miles) path traverses oak forest with thick small bamboo, almost a kind of grass, undergrowth on both sides for a ¼ of a mile. At 3¾ miles (altitude above No. 2 Post 5,875 feet) rhododendrons above the path, with short grass and no undergrowth, but thick bamboo scrub below it. Here the spur, up which the path has ascended from within 2½ miles of No. 2 Post, joins the main ridge called the Litha Range. The path turns north-west along, and somewhat below, the crest-line of the main ridge which direction it pursues with occasional slight ascents and descents to No. 5 Post (New Fort White). From 4 to 4¼ miles the path runs over open down-like ground covered with short grass, then for ½ mile through a thick belt of jungle; path sloppy and bad after rain. At 4¾ miles path again enters open and follows the crest of the watershed (here 6,050 feet above No. 2) for a short distance and then runs along on the east of and below it. At 5 miles another thick belt of jungle oaks, and high grass, and scrub undergrowth, which continues for ¾ mile; thence to the post over open ground, short grass, path joining in from the right from the watering place shortly before reaching the post: total distance from No. 4 about 6 miles. Path generally good, but in parts likely to slip during the rains, at which time of year it would always be well for mule convoys to carry a few shovels with them to clear the path if required. The post is situated on the east of and about 100 feet below the crest of the ridge on perfectly bare ground fully exposed to the winds that seem to blow incessantly, occasionally with great violence. It is consequently very cold and bleak, notwithstanding which it appears to be healthy, and fever cases sent up from Fort White derive benefit generally from the change. There is accommodation for about six officers and 100 rifles, besides commissariat sheds, one of which is appropriated, when required, for European convalescents. All the huts are of a very poor description, turf walls which do not exclude the wind and thatch roofs which do not exclude the rain; in fact seen during rainy weather the post has a most miserable and uncomfortable appearance and is as bad as it looks. With good accommodation enabling the occupants to keep dry and warm the post would, notwithstanding its exposed position, be a good one, but the distance of the water-supply fully a mile down the khud to the south-east is a drawback. No transport animals are kept at this post, so no mule path has been made down to the water, but animals can, if required, get down the present foot-path. Signalling com-

FROM KALÉMYOZEIK (ON MYITTHA RIVER) TO FORT WHITE (OLD)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**5. No. 5 Post (New Fort White)**—*cont.*			munication can be maintained with Fort White (bearing about 262°), Kalémyo (about 110°), No. 3 Post (about 105°), Mwébingyi (about 256°), Sagyilain (about 240°), Yawlu signalling post on ridge north of that village (about 224°). There is plenty of grass obtainable, and quantities of rhododendron, which afford excellent fuel. On the east of the range there are not very many pine trees, but to the west of it there are numerous. From No. 5 Post the main range bears away northwards 350° and southwards 158°. *Note.*—Since this report was written old Fort White has been abandoned and a new Fort White erected close to No. 5, but in a more sheltered position.
		6. Fort White (Old).	* 7 4	36 0	Leaving No. 5 Post path crosses the watershed and for about 3½ miles keeps a generally north-north-west direction, but gradually working round to west and eventually south-west before Fort White is reached. For the first ¾ mile road is pretty level, after the first short ascent from the post to the watershed, then it descends steadily, but gradient easy, with occasional short bits of level and two slight ascents, steep khud on the left. For the first 2 miles the hill side above the path is almost bare, and below not thick, the jungle consisting generally of rhododendron, oak, and pine with grass undergrowth not more than 18 inches or 2 feet high. As the path descends, trees grow thicker both above and below the path and, though nowhere for the first 4 miles, what could be called dense, yet sufficient for concealment. At about 3½ miles path quits the main ridge and follows down a spur running generally south-west. At this point there is a bit of level ground and a good view is obtained northwards across a deep valley to a long spur running parallel to the one the path now follows, covered with cultivation clearings belonging to the Kantôn Kanhow tribe of Chins, and there are traces of a path leading down the khud towards them, though from disuse of late it is not very apparent. From here easy, but constant descent to Fort White. The greater part of the spur has been cleared and cultivated at one time or another, though the clearings are much overgrown and consequently there is lots of cover on either side of the road. The upper side can, however, be secured by a flanking party following the Chin path which runs all down the top of the spur to within a mile or so of the post, after which the hill side is clear and there is little chance of ambushes. At 7½ miles reach Fort White (Old), head-quarters of Political Officer in Northern Chin Hills and large military post, with accommodation for 300 Europeans and 600 natives, besides commissariat stores and followers' huts, transport lines for followers and animals. Water from a large spring, whence it is carried in open wooden pipes raised on supports to the different parts of the post; there are also other sources of supply within easy reach.

* Another authority gives the distance as 9 miles, but it is certainly not as much as that unless the road now follows a different trace to what it did in 1890.—A.F. 6-11-03.

No. 7.

From KALÉWA to INDIN.

By Lieut. H. B. WRIGHT, R.E., "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners, June 1888.

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin.	**1. Minbwé and Kyaukka.** Myittha.	M. F. **9 4**	M. F. 9 4	*N.B.*—The route between Kaléwa and Kyigôn has been much improved since this report was written and probably mules can get along it easily by this time (October 1892). Kaléwa is a village on the right bank of the Chindwin and on the left or north bank of the Myittha, at the junction of these two rivers. It has about 40 houses, a strong police post in the zayáts, and pagoda buildings to the north-west of the village, also kyaungs and sayáts on south bank of the Myittha, sufficient to accommodate some 350 men in all. Steamers can land troops, horses, &c., here. For the first 2 miles, after leaving Kaléwa, the road is an easy path along the left bank of Myittha. Beyond this no loaded animals or doolies can be taken, as the path is merely a track over rocks which are difficult to cross even for men carrying rifles. At one place steps have been cut in a tree, at another two boats are tied to form a foot-bridge from one rock to another. Mules must swim across the river as soon as they reach the first rock and then back again about 300 yards further on, after which they have to swim round two other cliffs. The river is deep in the defile, but the current is not over 1½ miles an hour. Boats called lôndwins, about 30 feet long and 2½ feet wide, a few of which can be obtained at Kaléwa, are the only possible means of transport, These boats carry from 600 to 1,000 lbs. easily. Wayé is a small village of about 12 houses and an old kyaung; the whole village and kyaung can accommodate about 150 men, another small village about 300 yards down the river can accommodate about 100 men. Total 250. A party moving without baggage animals could easily push on and reach the second stage in one day. Owing to the present condition of the path, which necessitates the boats with the baggage being kept behind to assist the baggage animals in crossing and recrossing the stream, they could not reach the foot of the rapids in time to get over them the same day. For the first 1½ miles after leaving Wayé very rough and difficult road, one rock has to be crossed by steps cut in log, and at another point a foot-bridge formed of boats must be crossed. Mules must swim round two rocks and even when unloaded cannot get on unless the path over the rocks is improved. At 1½ miles the foot of the rapids, where there is a strong whirlpool, is reached. The road along the left bank to the head of the rapids (about ½ mile) is easy. Boats must cross the river and be unloaded and their contents carried ½ mile to the head of the rapids. The boats must be dragged through the rapids, and what with hauling the boats up the rapids and unloading and reloading them after carrying the cargo across it will generally be found necessary to halt here. The sand bank between the foot and head of the rapids forms a good bivouac from December onwards until the rains commence. There is also a sand bank on the left bank, where a small bivouac can be formed. Road along the left bank of the river can with pioneering tools be made passable for loaded mules. Minbwé is a partially deserted village on the left bank of the river. Has a kyaung which can accommodate 50 men; 100 men can be accommodated in the village houses. Kyaukka on the right

FROM KALÉWA TO INDIN—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin.	**1. Minbwé and Kyaukka**—*cont.*			bank opposite is a village of about 30 to 40 houses with kyaungs which can accommodate 100 men. Total 250. A few boats can generally be obtained here. The river is about 4½ feet deep here and about 150 yards wide. *Note.*—Minbwé and Kyaukka afford good accommodation for troops, moreover Kyaukka is the starting point for troops using the short cut to Indin. Otherwise, the march being a very short and easy one both by road and along the river for the boats, troops had better march on to Yenatha, which is 3 miles further on, where there are 15 huts in which the troops might be sheltered, or to Nátkyigôn, 6 miles from Minbwé, the site of a deserted village with a fair camping ground on old paddy-fields. From Kyaukka there is a short cut to Indin (*see* Alternative I below).
		2. Kyigôn and Shwédaung. Myittha.	13 0	22 4	For the first 4 miles an easy road along the river bank, passing Yenatha and Nátkyigôn. Here the road leaves the river, striking into the jungle, and then over a succession of steep spurs and one long descent to Indaing (10 miles), which is a large village with a triple stockade with flanking platforms; inner stockade of teak. The village can easily accommodate 500 men. Water from wells. Road from Indaing to Kyigôn runs through kaing grass and small jungle. Road is passable for loaded pack animals throughout. Kyigôn consists of one sayát on the left bank of the river. The river is now crossed to Shwédaung, a small stockaded village of seven houses and one sayát. Good sand bank for bivouac in month of December under the village. The defiles end here and the valley opens out on both sides of the river.
		3. Taungu or Kalémyoseik. Myittha.	10 0	32 4	The road runs on the right bank of the river over some small spurs and through jungle for the first half of the way, then through kaing grass and over old paddy-fields crossing some deep nullahs. The river is touched once at a little more than half-way and forded opposite the village of Taungu; ford is about 4 feet deep in May. Taungu village is about ½ mile from the river, is strongly stockaded, and has one kyaung (60 men and 30 houses). Good camping ground on sand bank in month of December close to Taungu; there is also other ground on the river bank. A few boats can be got here. Kalémyoseik is close to Taungu, a little lower down stream.
		4. Kinpwánkyun. Myittha.	8 0	40 4	After leaving Taungu the road passes the village of Kambalé, ½ mile, and Naunganng, 1 mile, then through long grass and until it reaches the river at Udu, 4½ miles. The river must be crossed here, fordable in May, but depth is about 4½ feet, and boats should be sent up from Taungu to assist. The road then passes through high grass for about 2 miles, then enters the jungle, crossing an insignificant spur to Kinpwánkyun, a double stockaded village of about 15 houses and one sayát on the right bank of the river. Good camping ground on south side of village.

FROM KALÉWA TO INDIN—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin.	**5. Indin** ... ... Myittha.	M. F. 6 4	M. F. 47 0	A level road through high grass on the top of the right bank of the river. Three deep nullahs are crossed in the first 4 miles. The village of Pauktaw, which has a good kyaung and 25 houses and is strongly stockaded, is passed at about half-way. Indin is a large village of about 150 houses with large kyaungs which can accommodate 350 men. The village is protected by a bamboo stockade and an inner stockade of teak logs, about 3 to 4 inches apart. Supplies very scarce. Boats in the dry weather come up to Indin in four days and go down to Kaléwa in two days, halting at Minbwé on the way down.

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM MINBWÉ (OR KYAUKKA) TO INDIN *viâ* UYIN.

BY LIEUT. H. B. WRIGHT, R.E., "QUEEN'S OWN" SAPPERS AND MINERS, JUNE 1888.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin.	**1. Uyin**	10 0	...	An alternative and short route runs from Kyaukka (Stage 1) to Indin (Stage 5), which may be used with advantage in the dry season by parties destined for Indin or a further point on the same road as follow: Road leads from Kyaukka in a southerly direction. At 1 mile a deep nullah is crossed and a spur ascended, at first in a southerly direction, then following the spur up in a south-westerly direction, and finally in a northerly direction to the top of the ridge which is followed for some distance. The descent is made in a north-westerly direction until the bed of a large nullah is reached. The road then follows the turns of nullah with a general westerly direction for about 1½ miles, then runs for 2 miles through kaing grass in a south-westerly direction to Uyin. The ascents and descents are steep, but passable for loaded animals in fair weather. Uyin is a small village of 14 houses surrounded by a double bamboo stockade with a thorn hedge outside. In the centre of the village is a kyaung with a zayát surrounded by a teak stockade. The whole village could accommodate about 200 men. Water from a small jhil and from wells. Supplies scarce, but grass can be obtained.
		2. Indin	10 0	20 0	Through jungle in south-west by westerly direction for about a mile, then along the Myittha river bank through kaing grass to Kinpwánkyun and Indin.

From KINDÁT to TAMMU viâ MINTHAMI.

By Major HOWLETT, 2nd Burma Battalion, Lieut. OXLEY, 4th King's Royal Rifles, and C. E. HOUSDEN, Esq., Public Works Department.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyân District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin.	**1. Dathwégyauk.** Chindwin river, Payazwé, Hetpet, and Dathwégyauk chaungs.	18 0	18 0	Cross the Chindwin river here about 1,000 yards wide to Mígyaungdwin on the right bank directly opposite Kindát. The best route onwards is that known locally as the "Minthami" route. It is simply a track over the watersheds separating the Chindwin and Kubo valleys, but is passable for mules and elephants. During the winter months the first halt is usually made at the Payazwéchaung Sakhán, on a spur a short distance below the top of the first range of hills where there is a small stream. Distance about 11 miles from Kindát. During the months of March, April and May, however, the stream is probably dry and then the first halt has to be made at Dathwégyauk about 7 miles further on, where there is a large stream with a plentiful water-supply. A small quantity of water can also be obtained at the Nátgyigôn waterfall at 16 miles. General direction of road in first two stages is north-west. The first 4 miles from Mígyaungdwin to the foot of the hills is over fairly easy and level ground and water is obtainable in several places. The road now ascends, 1st mile steep and bad, the remainder to the top of the ridge (3,000 feet) which is reached at about 11 miles, fairly easy. Difficult descent from here to the Dathwégyauk stream, 18 miles. The stream is fordable and runs from south to north. On the right bank is a small stockade and a few huts. No supplies obtainable. There is also a temporary bungalow belonging to the Bombay Burma Company. This is a hard march for men and transport animals owing to the want of water from the 5th mile onwards.
		2. Tunté ... Nanpanlôn and small streams.	11 0	29 0	Steep ascent, after fording Dathwégyauk stream, to summit of ridge 3½ miles. Then about 3 miles descent to foot of hills, 1st mile steep and difficult, remainder easy. Thence over level ground to the Nanpánlôn chaung (branch of the Yu river) at 8 miles; stream about 70 yards broad, and fordable here on the dry season. Cross the stream to Minthami, a good-sized village situated on the left bank of the stream. Thence to Tunté (11 miles) over level cultivated ground, passing several small villages and two small streams. In this march there is no water to be obtained throughout the first 6½ miles, after that it is plentiful. Tunté is a fair-sized stockaded village, and supplies can be collected from it and the neighbouring villages, Minthami, &c. Water-supply good. At Tunté the road divides leading northwards to Tammu and southwards to Kalémyo (*see* Route No. 23), the latter passing through Auktaung, 1½ miles nearly west of Tunté, which is the halting place generally used in marching from Tammu to Kalémyo.
		3. Namunta river. Several good streams, tributaries of the Yu river.	12 0	41 0	Road due north, through well-watered and fairly open country, and track itself shows signs of attempts having been made at improvement. At 5 miles Wituk, formerly apparently a fairly large and prosperous village,

FROM KINDÁT TO TAMMU *viâ* MINTHAMI—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin.	**3. Namunta river**—*cont.*			but destroyed by fire in the early part of 1891. It is surrounded by cultivated land. Good camping ground outside the village 150 yards from water-supply which is good. (*Note.*—Wituk is probably rebuilt by now, October 1892.) From Wituk road continues due north, as before, through easy country to the Namunta river. Camp on the near (right) bank of the river at 12 miles.
		4. Tammu ... Several good streams.	M. F. 12 0	M. F. 53 0	General direction north. Road easy, passing the villages of Pántha, Mámaw, and Chaungnanaung at 4, 7¾, and 9 miles respectively. The latter village is strongly stockaded and seems fairly prosperous, with considerable cultivation around. From here on to Tammu the road is fit for carts, but would be heavy in parts during rainy weather. Water is plentiful throughout this march, eight perennial streams being crossed. There is accommodation at Tammu for 200 men and supplies are procurable. Water plentiful.

Lieut. H. Daly (now Capt. H. Daly, "C.I.E."), Political Assistant in the Upper Chindwin in 1886–87, gives the following accounts of two alternative routes between Tammu and Kindát, neither of which is likely to be used in preference to the Minthami route, and they are, therefore, reprinted in their original form. Pinthawa, the place where these routes terminate, is situated between the Auktaung-Kalémyo road and the Nanpánlôn river, about 4 miles to the south of Auktaung.

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM KINDÁT TO TAMMU *viâ* MANKU, YÁTTAUNG AND PINTHAWA.

BY LIEUT. H. DALY, B.S.C., DECEMBER 1886.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Names of Stages.	Time.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin.	**Manku** ...	20th Nov. 1886. 4 A.M.	M. F. ...	M. F. ...	Leaving Manku village (which is just opposite Kindát and on the left bank of the Manku chaung) the track immediately crosses the chaung, which is here about 50 yards broad, bottom soft, not fordable in rains. After ½ mile over level paddy ground, the road crosses again to the left bank, passes through the little hamlet of Ywadaw, and then at once recrosses to the right. The stream is broad (40 to 50 yards) and not fordable in the rains; there are quicksands in the bed on the lower side of Ywadaw. From Ywadaw the road bears south-east, the first 2 miles or so across level ground and the rest up and down over low spurs running towards the creek; all this part is good going. I commenced surveying when we again struck Manku creek. This distance is perhaps under-estimated.
		Ywadaw ...	...	1 0	1 0	

FROM KINDÂT TO TAMMU *viâ* MINTHAMI—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE 1—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Names of Stages.	Time.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin.	**Manku creek.**	7-30 A.M.	5	0	6	0	From this point the road leads along the bed, only leaving it occasionally for short distances of about 100 yards; the stream has to be continually crossed and recrossed, and is even at this season 3 feet deep in places; the bed is full of large rocks, and loaded pack animals could not pass. The banks, as a rule, are not very high, but high ground, thickly wooded, runs right down to the edge of the stream.
		Yénán chaung	...	3	0	9	0	The Yénán chaung is almost dry at this season; at the meeting of the waters the bed is broad, and a camp might be made on the sand banks.
		Yézôn ...	12 noon.	1	2	10	2	Halted there for 2 hours to cook; after 4½ hours along the creek at a rate of under 1 mile an hour. There is some flat ground around here and troops might camp, but a good deal of clearing would have to be done.
		King's old picket.	...	1	2	11	2	Leaving Yézôn the road ascends a steepish hill, which is connected with Yáttaung by a saddle-back. A little way below the crest of this hill, on the west side, is the site of the old Burmese *thána*, where a picket used to be kept to protect travellers against Chins. The post was abandoned some ten years ago, but the site is plainly marked; there could only have been two or three small huts with a small enclosure round.
		Yáttaung ...	...	2	6	14	2	The road passes just under the summit; there is a very difficult little bit at the north-west corner, and the one pony, with me was only got up with great difficulty.
		Wébábin camp.	5-15 P.M.	0	2	14	4	Camped on a spur about 40 yards broad with steep sides and end; a good place, but not room for more than 100 men; plenty of good water at the bottom of the west slope of the spur; the first water reached is not very good, but beyond, at a distance of some 200 yards from the camp, is an excellent spring. Aneroid barometer 28·42 at 5-30 A.M. inside the bamboo hut where I slept; calculated height 1,480; crest of Yáttaung estimated at 1,800.
		Dathwégyauk chaung.	21st Nov. 8-15 A.M.	5	0	19	6	Marched 6 A.M. on 21st. The map makes this distance greater, but I believe I over-estimated it. Leaving Wébábin there is a sharp little piece of descent and little ascent on to another spur; thence to the creek the path is excellent along a gentle slope. Dathwégyauk chaung is about 20 yards broad here, banks high

FROM KINDÁT TO TAMMU *vid* MINTHAMI—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Names of Stages.	Time.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin.	**Dathwégyauk chaung**—*cont.*						and steep, bottom stony, said to be fordable at all seasons; excellent water. Kyátmátun creek meets Dathwégyauk chaung at this point, flowing from the north-north-west. Forward the path leads along Kyátmátun for about ½ mile. The ground on the left (east) bank is high and densely wooded, the creek about 15 to 20 yards broad, banks 8 to 12 feet and steep. On leaving the creek the path runs up a succession of spurs to the top of the Yômas. The ascent is not difficult. The Yômas at the top are only 5 or 6 yards broad; estimated height not over 1,200 at this point. The descent on the west side is precipitous for 80 yards. A track used by Chins runs along the crest to the south-west from the point at which the Yáttaung road descends. After the first sharp descent it is easy going to Kanpát chaung, with the exception of the last 300 or 400 yards, where the path runs through dense elephant grass and the ground would probably be a swamp in the rains. The bed of Kanpát chaung is certainly not less than 50 yards broad; there is a great deal of water, and the current is so swift that crossing was by no means easy even at the ford, where the depth did not exceed 2 feet. The bottom is very good, hard sand, with large pebbly stones.
		Crest of Yômas.	10-15 A.M.	1	2	21	0	
		Kanpát chaung.	11-30 A.M.	1	6	22	6	
		Tainkaya ...	...	0	3	23	0	The village is about ¼ mile below the ford on the left bank; it was burnt by Chins three years ago, and only a few charred logs mark the site.
		Pinthawa ...	2-45 P.M.	5	6	28	6	At this season the track is excellent and native carts could easily pass. The ground is flat and, with the exception of two clearings, there is continuous tree jungle all the way; the trees are small and poor and thickly grouped. The soil looks as if it would be very holding in wet weather. Pack animals could pass loaded from Pinthawa to Yézôn during the cold weather if the road were slightly improved at the west side of the summit of the Yômas. At the north-west of Yáttaung and at one or two other steepish bits on the east slope of Yáttaung a causeway, which would not be washed away by floods, could probably be made along the edge of the Manku creek, and very probably if the country were surveyed, it might be found possible and not difficult to make a road down the right bank of the creek, so as to strike the Chindwin at the point where the creek flows in without crossing it at all. This route, however, is always infested by Chins, and I cannot think it would be

FROM KINDÁT TO TAMMU *viâ* MINTHAMI—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I—*continued.*

Authorities. Military	Authorities. Civil	Names of Stages.	Time.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commr., C. Divn., and Dy. Commr., U. Chindwin.	**Pinthawa**—*cont.*	worth spending money on. Colonel Johnstone used this route when he marched in 36 hours from Môré Thána to Kindát (which distance he estimated, I believe, at 65 miles) last December. *P.S.*—Coolie transport was used on this march.			

ALTERNATIVE II.

FROM TAMMU TO KINDÁT *viâ* PINTHAWA, SITTAUNG AND MANKU.

BY LIEUT. H. DALY, POLITICAL ASSISTANT, KINDÁT, 17TH DECEMBER 1886.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin.	**Pinthawa** ...	23rd Nov. 1886. 5 A.M.	M. ...	F. ...	M. ...	F. ...	*N.B.*—This route should, properly speaking, be reversed, but it seems scarcely worth the labour.
		The position was approximately fixed by two bearings from the Yômas, but the angle is a very bad one. The path of Kanpát chaung is fairly good at this season.					
		Kanpát chaung.	5-30 A.M.	1	2	1	2	The stream is about 50 yards broad, current rapid, bottom hard at the ford. In the cold weather the path runs along the bed to the mouth of Wábo chaung, but there was too much water in the creek for us to go that way, and we had to make our way along the right bank through dense elephant grass.
		Wábo chaung.	...	0	2	1	4	Wábo chaung is only 15 to 20 yards broad, the bottom is stony and in places difficult; the banks are steep and high, and densely wooded, the bed very winding. The path finally leaves the bed at a distance of about 1½ miles from Kanpát chaung. Pack animals could scarcely get up the bank as it is, but once up the road is excellent for about 1¾ miles, when it becomes very steep, and after about 300 yards of sharp ascent a small cliff is met with, after climbing up which the ascent continues very steep up to the crest.
		Crest of Yô-mas.	9-30 A.M.	3	4	5	0	Crest at this point about 20 yards broad; east slope easy. Aneroid barometer 28·47 at 9 A.M. on damp ground in the shade, estimated height about 1,400 feet. After reaching the crest the path runs along it for a short ½ of a mile and then descends across a succession of spurs to Dathwégyauk chaung. Pack animals could descend loaded, but the road would have to be improved in places before they could ascend.
		Dathwé-gyauk chaung.	11-45 A.M.	2	6	7	6	Halted here for a couple of hours. There is an island in the bed at this point level, fairly open ground on the right bank, and a camp might be made here.
		Aukchin chaung.	...	3	2	8	4	Starting again the track leads over some easily sloping ground to Aukchin chaung, a tributary of Dathwégyauk chaung, and then for about 1¾ miles follows the bed of this stream. This part is very difficult going, as the bed is full of large rocks, and in places the path runs alongslabs of slippery stone sloping at a sharp angle

FROM KINDÂT TO TAMMU *viâ* MINTHAMI—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE II—*continued.*

Authorities.		Names of Stages.	Time.	Distances.				Remarks.
Military.	Civil.			Intermediate.		Total.		
				M.	F.	M.	F.	
G.O.C. Myingyan District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin.	**Aukchin chaung**—*cont.*						to the centre of the bed. The banks, as a rule, are about 12 feet high; the ground on the right (east) bank is high and steep, that on the left lower; there is dense jungle all about this part. Fragments of coal are met with all along this stream and at two points, one of which is marked on the sketch, the ends of what look like broad seams of coal break out through the bank. After following the bed for 1¾ miles the path leads up over a sharpish knoll on the left (west) bank and then after ½ mile re-crosses the stream on the other side of this high ground. After this crossing there is a sharp ascent and then fairly easy going (with the exception of one sharp steep hill) to the place where we camped. This is not a very good place for a camp, as there is very little water and the jungle round is dense.
		Camp ...	5-15 P.M.	5	0	13	4	
		Théda chaung	24th Nov. 6 A.M.	2	0	15	4	Two miles of a fairly good jungle path brings one to the source of Théda chaung, near which with a little clearing a good position for a camp might easily be found. For about 3 miles from this point the track follows the bed of the chaung, the banks of which are in some places very high, the jungle on sides is dense almost the whole way, and but little of the little neighbouring ground can be made out. On leaving the bed the path leads up the steep northern slope of Sittaung, the highest point of which is reached after about ½ mile; the path leads just under the crest on the west and then bends round the south side of it. The west side of the hill is almost precipitous and the path across it very difficult for animals. Having got round the crest an easy road down a gentle slope leads once more to Théda chaung; the undergrowth of brushwood is very dense about here. The path strikes Théda chaung at a point where the right bank is about 60 feet high; just opposite the left bank is low, flat, and fairly open. The stream is about 30 yards broad. Halt
		Sittaung ...	...	3	4	19	0	
		Théda chaung	11-30 A.M.	1	6	20	6	

FROM KINDÁT TO TAMMU *vid* MINTHAMI—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE II—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Names of Stages.	Time.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin.	**Théda chaung** —*cont.*	...					for 2 hours. For about 1 mile the onward track follows the stream bed, the going as before being difficult; after a mile the path strikes off south over some high ground and after 1¼ miles strikes Manku chaung; next 1¼ miles along which is quite impracticable for animals and *extremely* difficult for coolies. Théda chaung flows into Manku chaung at a point about 1½ miles from that at which the road enters the latter creek. At the junction the bed of Manku creek spreads out to a breadth of over 100 yards; thence to Ywadaw the going is fairly good at this season. Thence to Manku same as by Yáttaung route. This is by far the worst road of the three I have gone over and a very great deal would have to be done to it before animals could pass. It is much used by messengers and petty traders on account of its being comparatively safe as regards the Chins. Coal is found in Théda and Manku creeks, as well as in Aukchin. This is the route to which I have sometimes referred as the false Minthami. The Bombay Burma Corporation's employés, who guided me back from Pinthawa, declared they would take me by the Minthami and this was the result. When we reached our camp on the 23rd the guide said we had just passed a point from which the road to Migyaundwin might easily be reached.
		Manku chaung.	...	2	2	23	0	
		Ywadaw ...	...	2	6	25	6	
		Manku ...	5·45 P.M.	1	0	26	6	

No. 9.

From KINDÁT to TAMMU (by water, up the Chindwin and Yu Rivers).

BY LIEUT. F. H. S. THOMAS, COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT, NOVEMBER 1891.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Time. Intermediate.	Time. Total.	Remarks.
			Days.	Days.	
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commr., Central Divn., and Deputy Commr., Upper Chindwin.	**Yúwa** ... ... Chindwin river.	1	1	All stores for Tammu and adjacent posts of Auktaung and Kampát are carried by boat from Kindát *vid* Yúwa up the Yu river. The distance is not known, but the time taken by loaded boats from Kindát to Yúwa (distance 23 miles) up stream is one day polling. Yúwa to Tammu (boats loaded up stream) is 6 to 7 days according to the state of the river.
		Tammu ... ... Yu river.	6 to 7	7 to 8	

FROM KINDÁT TO TAMMU (BY WATER, UP THE CHINDWIN AND YU RIVERS)—*continued.*

Authorities.		Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Time.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin.	**Tammu**—*cont.*			From Tammu to Yáwa (down stream) 3 days; Yáwa to Kindát 1 day. This line was used for the transport of part of the troops on their return from the recent Manipur expedition. The boats obtainable are the same as those used in the Myittha river, namely (lôndwins) carrying 1,200 lbs. of stores. They are unloaded at a point on the river (Chaungzôn), 4 miles from Tammu, over which distance they are carted. Lieutenant Thomas writes: "The river is more difficult (there are many more rapids) than the Myittha, but is never, I believe, impassable for these boats." I learn, however, that for a few days at a time during heavy floods the water is too strong for boats. It is not, however, generally desirable to boat provisions up during the rains, since, as was found to be the case on the Myittha, damage to the rations results." Regarding the rationing of Auktaung and Kampát Lieutenant Thomas says: "Half-way between Yáwa and Tammu on the river bank is the small village of Maw, with a goodish kyaung. Maw is about 8 miles from Kampát. Stores for Auktaung and Kampát have this year been sent by boat to Maw and overland to the outpost. In the rains, however, boats can go up the Minthami creek right up to Kampát, at least so the natives told me." Maw is on the Yu just above the junction of the Minthami creek with it. The Minthami creek is only navigable for these small boats when swollen with rains.

The following more detailed account of the journey down stream is furnished by T. W. Macleane, Esq., of the Telegraph Department, dated March 1887:—

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Time.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin.	**1. Camp below large rapid, below the village of Suntha (? Tsôngatha of Map No. 1 S.-E. of South-east Frontier series, 3rd edition).**	H. M. 9 0	H. M. ...	Embark at Tammughát on the Yu (or Magláng) river. Boats available; about 14 on the whole course of the river from Tammu to the point where it joins the Chindwin. The boats are only small canoes and will not hold more than five men as passengers besides the boats crew (of three men). The current is at first slow (2 to 3 miles an hour). The following villages are passed:—Pántha, right bank; Áhlaw, left bank; Wélên, left bank; Kameik and Kameikpa, right bank; Kyawdaw, right bank; Maw, right bank. Maw lies 2 miles below Kyawdaw and 1 mile above the Kampát stream, which flows in from the south. About 2 miles below the Kampát creek the Thébin stream enters also from the south. There are seven small rapids between Thébin stream and the village of Suntha (? Tsôngatha of map), about 4 miles further down stream; but in the cold weather and up to April they are neither difficult nor dangerous. Below Suntha the largest rapid has to be passed. Even in March boats have to be unladen and passed round by a small channel. This rapid and the small size of the channel are the only obstacles to larger boats being used on this river. These boats, however, take a weight of nine maunds. The camping ground is about 1 mile below the foot of the large rapid.

FROM KINDÁT TO TAMMU (BY WATER, UP THE CHINDWIN AND YU RIVERS)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Time. Intermediate.	Time. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin.	**2. Yúwa**	H. M. 9 0	H. M. ...	Yúwa is a village at the mouth of the Yu (*wa* meaning mouth). Below camp the Kyauktaung stream comes in from the south. The southern end of the inner (western) portion of the Angôkying range (which is double) is passed, and the Tilaung stream flows in from the north. The Tilaung stream splits the Angôkying range longitudinally. There is a village near the mouth, and a jungle path leads across from it over the spurs of the Angôkying to Páthá, a distance of about 13 miles. After Tilaung pass the Dathwégyauk or Tado-é stream coming in from the south. The outer (eastern) branch of the Angôkying (Lakatdaung) now approaches the river and some small rapids have to be descended. They are not dangerous in the cold weather, but some care has to be exercised to prevent an upset. Pass Yinna on the left bank and Pwéyazu on the right bank. After this the country becomes open and Yówa is reached 2 miles below Pwéyazu.
		3. Kindát ...	2 hours or about 10 miles.		A road exists along the left bank of the Chindwin.
			Note.—In March 1887 the whole of the traffic on the Yu was carried on by 14 boats. The boats are simply dug-out canoes with the bamboos lashed along outside the gunwale to give them stability. There is a path along the right bank of the Yu, but it is little used. Tilaung is said to be 13 miles from Yówa, and Mo 10 miles from Tilaung.		

No. 10.

From KÔKO to MINGIN.

BY CAPT. F. S. SORELL, 2ND REGIMENT HYDERABAD CONTINGENT, JANUARY 1888.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin.	**1. Tinkyulébyin.**	M. F. 13 0	M. F. ...	Kôko (*vide* Route No. 30, Southern Division) is a small village in Kalé Sawbwa's territory on the main road running from Pakôkku to Kalémyo *viâ* Kán and Gángaw. From Kôko the road runs through paddy-fields and jungle for about 5½ miles to foot of the hills, then the Kôko chaung is crossed seven times; track runs along bed and banks of chaung. At 5½ miles the Kyo-aung range of hills is crossed; very steep rocky path, impracticable for ponies or mules; no water between Kôko chaung and Tinkyulébyin. Tinkyulébyin is a small grass plateau surrounded with very fine fir (pine) trees and dwarf oaks. High altitude, very cold. Water-supply limited, no village. Troops had to bivouac.

FROM KÔKO TO MINGIN—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin.	**2. Satkyadu** ...	14	0	27	0	From Tinkyulébyin road gradually descends for about 1 mile, and then the Pôndaung range is crossed: 45 minutes very steep climbing in one part, like a ladder in others, and over sheet rock very slippery. No animals could go over this. After this road runs along crest of hill for ½ a mile, then some smaller hills are crossed. No village at Satkyadu. Small plateau; water-supply plentiful from chaung. Dense forest all round. Troops had to bivouac. Coal seam cropping out in chaung.
		3. Winwa	10	0	37	0	Steep hill to be crossed immediately on leaving Satkyadu; thick bamboo jungle, several chaungs crossed. For 5 miles, when the Winwa chaung is reached, there is no water. Last 2 miles to chaung over steep slippery sheet rock. Men only able to go very slowly; quite impracticable for laden ponies. Road runs for last 2 miles into Winwa along bed of chaung and opens out into the Taungdwin valley between very high cliffs. Police post in course of construction at Winwa. Small village.
		4. Mingin	20	0	57	0	For 2¼ miles road runs along valley over paddy-fields, then ascent of the Shwémintaung range is commenced. Range about 1,800 feet high. Road being improved by Public Works Department, under the orders of the Assistant Commissioner, Mingin; track 8 feet wide finished for about 800 feet up, remainder of ascent very difficult; impracticable for ponies. Sayadaung pagoda on top; fine view of valley from here. Road now runs along crest for 4 miles to a small zayát; then gradual descent commences till Patôlôn creek is met; remainder of the road to Mingin runs through creek and heavy sand. Last 4 miles into Mingin over paddy-fields and jungle roads. This route, which is a short cut from the Kalé valley to the Chindwin river, would only be used on an emergency, and is then only suitable for cooly transport.

No. 11.

From KÔKO to SIHAUNG POST.

BY CAPT. J. G. HUNTER, 10TH BENGAL INFANTRY, MARCH 1890.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commr., Central Divn., and Deputy Commr., Upper Chindwin.	**1. Sihaung Post.** Nankathé and Myittha rivers.	7	0	7	0	Kôko, *see* Route No. 30, Southern Division. Good fair weather track cleared and widened by Public Works Department crossing the Myittha river shortly after leaving Kôko by gabion pile bridge throughout dry season; ferry in the rains. The deserted village of Tintha: houses all removed and only the stockade remaining; is passed midway. From here tracks lead (1) east to Seiktha on the left bank of the Myittha; (2) west-south-west

FROM KÔKO TO SIHAUNG POST—*continued.*

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin.	**1. Sihaung Post** —*cont.*			to Hánta; and (3) a little north by west to Kánhla on the left bank of the Nankathé, crossing that river opposite the village by ferry. From Tintha the track runs on passing East Sihaung (15 houses) at about 5½ miles. From here there is also a path to the Kánhla ferry. At about 6 miles cross Nankathé by bridge built by Burma Sappers and Miners, and join the path from Indin to Sihaung post, reaching the latter place at 7 miles. This path and bridge over the Nankathé were undertaken when the military post was at North Sihaung. Now that the post has been moved to its present site, the path from Tintha to Kánhla and thence to the post should be maintained, as the main line of communication with Kôko and the river should, if possible, be bridged at Kánhla instead of where it is now.

No. 12.

From KYUNHLA to KINDÁT and PAUNGBYIN.

BY MAJOR A. B. FENTON, DEPUTY ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, FIRST FOUR STAGES; REMAINDER NATIVE INFORMATION, FEBRUARY 1890.

			M. F.	M. F.	
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Yé-u.	**1. Leseintaung** ... Pyaungthwé chaung.	**8 0**	8 0	Leaving Kyunhla police post which is situated in the north-east of the Yé-u district on the right bank of the Mu river, a little above the place where the Pyaungthwé chaung joins the Mu river from the west, follow the main road to Aungzwa for about ½ mile passing kyaungs formerly used as military post. Here roads divide, that for Naungauk (or Indaing) branching off to the right. Carts would follow this road as far as Letpángyi, a small deserted village about 200 yards from left bank of Pyaungthwé chaung, but a bridle-path leaves this track after about ½ mile and, bearing off to the right through light jungle and patches of paddy cultivation, cuts off some distance and rejoins the cart track at site of old village of Sôndalin. From here the track is at present (February 1890) not used by carts, but capable of being so, though in wet weather it would be bad; runs up the valley of the Pyaungthwé chaung, seldom actually touching it, but always within ½ mile of and generally nearer it. The sites of deserted villages of Ingôn, Pégôn, and Thayetpin are passed at about 4¼ miles, 5 miles, and 6 miles respectively. Of the villages passed so far Thayetpin is the only one likely to be re-occupied for a long time. Road thus far good in dry weather, but probably bad in wet, where it crosses paddy clearings. Between Letpángyi and Sôndalin there is a lot of garden cultivation, beans, tomatoes, &c., ripening in February and March. Thayetpin has one kyaung and good water from well. From this village road bad, over fallow paddy land for nearly 2 miles to Leseintaung. The clearing extends from the left bank of the Pyaungthwé up to a low jungle-covered ridge running parallel to the stream at a distance of ½ mile to 1 mile. This would be a very bad bit in wet weather and, if the cart road be improved, a trace should be sought for following the above-mentioned ridge. Leseintaung is a deserted village

No. 12.

FROM KYUNHLA TO KINDÁT AND PAUNGBYIN—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Yé-u.	**1. Leseintaung**—*cont.*					surrounded by plantain groves on the left of the road and about 500 yards south of the Pyaungthwé. At present no accommodation here, but plenty of grass and water from the chaung, which in driest weather has clear water running in narrow sandy channels.
		2. Thekagyin ... Pyaungthwé and Maiwun chaungs.	9	0	17	0	Leaving Leseintaung road through thick jungles for ½ mile, when it crosses the Pyaungthwé; banks easy, but require a little ramping for carts; bed sandy, but firm; water running a few inches deep in several narrow channels in February. In the rains the stream would be 8 feet deep in flood and about 60 yards wide. It is, however, said never to be unfordable for more than 24 hours at a time and that only during or immediately after very heavy rain; thence for ½ mile through jungle, high trees, across a bend of the stream. After crossing the Pyaungthwé stream path up bed of Kabsungyôn chaung, which here joins the Pyaungthwé for a short distance; chaung quite dry in February; sandy bed, 30 yards wide, low banks. Road a sandy cart track through tree jungle passing at 1¼ miles Chaungsôn, deserted village, on the left. Track is good, and from this point soil more gravelly, ground undulating covered with *in*, *ingyin*, and in some places teak. At 4½ miles cross dry bed of Taungni chaung, thence for ½ mile across paddy cultivation to Taungni village, of about 40 houses on rising ground. Bamboo kyaung and zayáts to right of road just before reaching village; jungle close up on north and east. Good drinking water from holes in bed of small nullah south-east and about 200 yards from kyaung. Next 2 miles excellent, going over dry undulating ground covered with light tree jungle with a little bamboo in parts, then for 2½ miles across open ground, cleared for paddy from the left bank of the Pyaungthwé, here ½ mile off to the left and running parallel to the track. One steep banked nullah to cross at 7½ miles; thence no difficulty in dry weather and probably little in wet, as the soil seems sandy and pretty firm up to Thekagyin, 8½ miles; large village of 60 or 70 houses on left bank of Maiwun chaung, which here joins the Pyaungthwé. Cross Maiwun stream, about 50 yards wide, low banks, water a few inches deep in several narrow channels, sandy bottom, and up a rise to Ingôn kyaung, big kyaung, and three zayáts; ground clear all round for a few hundred yards. Drinking water from well about 100 yards in left rear of kyaung. Grass and paddy plentiful; quantities of jungle fowl about here. From here path runs westward to Mawké, distance about 5 miles, which is to be cleared to a width sufficient for carts to pass.
		3. Naungauk ... Maiwun chaung.	8	0	25	0	Leaving Ingôn kyaung road runs west for a short distance, but soon works round to north-west by north which is the general direction of the road in this stage, though it twists about a great deal. With the exception of between the 2nd and 3rd mile, where the road traverses thick kaing grass for about ¾ mile, it passes through thick jungle throughout, and the track has evidently not been much used by carts of late and is in many places quite impassable for carts until fallen trees have been removed, banks of Maiwun and other

FROM KYUNHLA TO KINDÂT AND PAUNGBYIN—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyân District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Yé-u.	**3. Naungauk**—*cont.*			smaller nullahs ramped, and so on; but the villagers are now (February 1890) engaged in doing this, and by next rainy season the work will be finished and a fair cart road will be open. Leaving Ingôn track over dry ridges and through paddy cultivation for 2 miles, then down to the level of the Maiwun. Next mile through kaing grass, crossing the Maiwun midway; banks want a little ramping for carts; thence up to 1½ miles along left bank of Maiwun; good going. At 4½ miles drop down into bed of stream and follow up it (running water in narrow channels, banks 6 to 9 feet high, sandy bottom) to Wethaw, 5 miles. Small village on right bank of chaung with a little paddy clearing around. After passing this village road ascends right bank and strikes across a bend of the river, which is met again at 7½ miles; road mostly good through jungle, but a couple of paddy clearings crossed, which would be troublesome in wet weather unless the new track be cleared, as it easily might be, so as to avoid them. At 7½ miles cross Maiwun again, and on across paddy to Naungauk kyaung on rising ground surrounded by a narrow belt of plantain trees and thick bush jungle. Several wells close by. Village of Naungauk 150 yards to north, about 60 houses, strongly stockaded. A well-to-do village with a large area around cleared for paddy. The Maiwun chaung circles round two sides of the elevation on which the kyaung is built. On the south-east it is nearest, being there within 30 or 40 yards of it. Naungauk is at present the most northern village of the Yé-u district and about 6 miles from the Wuntho frontier south-west of Mettaung, up to which point a road is to be cleared. At present there seems to be little or no communication between the Maiwun-Pyaungthwé valley and the Mu valley, but tracks are said to exist (though for long in disuse, except by dacoits) between Naungauk and Thekagyin on the one side and Seitpu and Aingyi on the other.
		4. Camp on Chindwin-Mu watershed.	M. F. About 9 0	M. F. ...	From Naungauk onwards there is at present only a foot-path, but it is to be made passable for ponies. This certainly can be done, but there will be many very steep bits. Leaving Naungauk cross paddy for ¾ mile, then enter hills and follow the general direction of the Maiwun stream, sometimes following the stream bed itself, water varying from a few inches to ankle-deep in February, clear and running fast; sandy or gravelly bottom generally, in places rocky; at others climbing over steep ridges in the bends of the stream; thick jungle throughout, and in parts very dense and large bamboos. At about 2½ miles Thendôn chaung enters by left bank, and at 2¾ miles Tátnáwé stream same bank, both streams sandy bottom, 20 yards wide, dry in February. There is said to be a small village and some taungya cultivation about a mile up the Thendôn chaung. At about 3½ miles a very steep climb of 500 or 600 yards, and precipitous descent the other side. Up to this point ponies could be led, but here they would be stopped until the descent is made practicable; no easy task. At about 3¾ miles reach bed of stream again. At 4½ miles Panyo chaung enters by right bank. A path runs up the bed of this stream and over the hills southwards to Mawké. Some taungya cultivation and small deserted village about 1½ miles up on left bank just above, where a smaller stream

FROM KYUNHLA TO KINDÂT AND PAUNGBYIN—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Yé-u.	**4. Camp on Chindwin-Mu watershed**—*cont.*			runs in by left bank. Water to be got by digging in sandy bed of stream, 6 inches to 1 foot below surface in February. Stream is about 10 to 15 yards broad; dense jungle on either side. Continuing up the main chaung at 6 miles stream divides into two branches at the foot of a low waterfall, the northern branch again sub-dividing into two very shortly. From this point the name Maiwun ceases to be used and the southern branch, up which the path runs, is called the Cheik chaung, the northern one the Nyaungmyit chaung. About ½ mile further on (6½ miles) a waterfall of about 10 feet into a deep pool and two more smaller ones close by. On up bed of stream, steep hills on either side, and dense bamboo and tree jungle, crossing and recrossing stream, which is in many places full of petrified wood in big logs even, and at 7½ miles leave the stream, just above where a small chaung comes in by left bank, for good, climbing up the left bank and on up the hill side up a very steep spur. But for there being plenty of water all the way, and also that one is almost constantly in the shade, this march would be very trying even to soldiers with their arms, and coolies could only carry very light loads over it.*

The following description of the road on FROM NAUNGAUK TO KINDÂT was furnished by natives met on the road :—

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin.	**5. Myaing** ... Maiwun and Cheik chaungs and Pôksaing chaung (2 feet deep in February, dry in April).	**10 to 12**	46 0	Burman coolies without loads left Myaing before 6 A.M. and reached Naungauk at 2·30 P.M., resting 20 minutes only on the way. Myaing is on the Pôksaing chaung, and water is obtained from a spring from a rock giving water enough for 70 men.
		6. Sagátpin Sakhán.	**5 or 6**	52 0	No water; merely a resting place.
		7. Mawtôngyi ... Wédaung chaung.	**12 0**	64 0	A deserted village. Water in stream all the year round.
		8. Indaw ... ... Kôdán chaung.	**7 to 9**	73 0	A deserted village. Water in stream all the year round.
		9. Gyobin Sakhán. Kyaukkwet chaung.	**10 0**	83 0	Gyobin Sakhán, a usual camping place. Water from stream all the year round. At some point in this stage the route from Tigyaing to Kindât *viâ* Kánbin (*see* Route No. 105, Northern Division) joins in.
		10. Lawtha ... Kôdán and Nama chaungs.	**6 4**	89 4	Track in and out of Kôdán chaung crossing it fourteen times. Lawtha village consists of 15 to 20 houses and a police post (40 rifles in October 1890). Water from well by post and from the stream. Small supply of paddy procurable, and grass for forage also available. One kyaung on the Nama chaung.

* This was as far as the road was reconnoitred in February 1890. It was said to be 1½ miles on to the top of the watershed from this place, where the remains of a very large dacoit camp were found and burnt in February 1890.—A.F.

FROM KYUNHLA TO KINDÁT AND PAUNGBYIN—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin.	**11. Pántha** ... Kôdán and Pántha chaungs, Chindwin river.	21	0	110	4	General direction west. Track follows the Nama chaung to its commencement at 5½ miles (sandy bed), where it crosses low watershed for 200 yards and immediately drops into another nullah for 5 miles, where the Nanthinpin chaung, small flowing stream, is met at a camping place (Yézôn). This stream is followed in and out to within 2 miles of Pántha. Forest and jungle on either side. Pántha some 50 houses; accommodation for 150 men in two kyaungs on left bank of Chindwin. Paddy and grass procurable. Water from Chindwin. Telegraph line to Tammu crosses 1 mile below. The road is fair and is generally kept well cleared, the only difficult part being at the crossing of the watershed at 5½ miles.
		12. Kindát ... Chindwin river.	14	0	124	4	The easiest way of reaching Kindát from Pántha is by steamer or boat, but there is a road which presents no great difficulties to pack transport in the dry season, though in the wet it is practically impassable. The general direction of the route is south-south-west.

BRANCH I.

FROM LAWTHA (STAGE 10) TO PAUNGBYIN.

BY LIEUT. H. F. LOCH, COMMANDANT, MILITARY POLICE, UPPER CHINDWIN, OCTOBER 1890.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin.	**2. Mainyaung** ... Kôdán and Mainyaung chaungs.	32	0	32	0	General direction north-east. Road fairly easy through bamboo and open jungle and along bed of creek. One saddle crossed. No water middle of March for 15 miles.* Mainyaung is a fairly large village unenclosed, with a good kyaung and a large stream flowing 100 yards to north; accommodation for 100 men. Paddy and fodder procurable. Water from creek.
		3. Ngámu ... ... Two streams.	6	0	38	0	General direction north. Road good; skirts the foot of thick jungle-covered spurs on one side and a paddy plain with kaing grass on the other; jungle chiefly bamboo. On leaving Mainyaung a large stream is crossed and a second creek is crossed before reaching Ngámu. Good kyaung; hold 100 men. Supplies, paddy and grass and fowls. Water from shallow wells.

* There seems no reason why this march should not be split up into two marches of 15 and 17 miles each, or even into three except during the height of the dry season.

FROM KYUNHLA TO KINDÂT AND PAUNGBYIN—*continued.*

BRANCH I—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin.	**4. Paungbyin** ... Chindwin.	20	0	58	0	General direction north. Road good; but ramps much too steep for any except cooly carriage. It skirts along the foot of the hills which bound the Paungbyin paddy plain, and then strikes through forest, for the most part dense bamboo jungle. Paungbyin is a village on the Chindwin, about 150 houses. Good kyaung, hold 150 men. Police post on hill hold about the same. Supplies, paddy and grass. Water from Chindwin river.

No. 13.

From MINGIN to TAUNGDWIN and PATÔLÔN VALLEY.

BY LIEUT. H. F. LOCH, COMMANDANT, MILITARY POLICE, UPPER CHINDWIN, OCTOBER 1890.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin.	**1. Linlu** ... ... Patôlôn creek.	9	0	9	0	General direction. Road good and same as that to Seiktha till it reaches the village of Timbet, when it strikes off to left and, crossing a saddle, descends to the Patôlôn creek, which it follows upwards. Linlu is a small village of four or five houses with a good kyaung. No supplies.
		2. Tántabin ...	29	0	38	0	General direction south. Road shortly after leaving Linlu goes up a steep ascent and then runs along the crest of the hills between Linlu and Séywagyaung. Road pretty good. It then descends to a stream, where there is a small water hole; the first water met with since leaving the creek near Linlu. From here it runs along the side and down a spur to the Séywagyaung. Descent extremely bad, especially in one place where there is a drop of some 5 or 6 feet with a very steep slope below. Water in the valley. Road now passes the village of Kama and on to Tántabin. No accommodation here, as village burnt down. Indifferent kyaung at Bainbin village, ¼ of a mile to the north.
		3. Náttáya Sakhán. Thitkauk stream.	6	0	44	0	General direction south-west. Road good as far as Thitkauk and then bad to Náttáya up bed of nullah over boulders.
		4. Kaleikyé Sakhán.	9	0	53	0	From here it runs up a steep ascent along a ridge and then up and down along dividing watershed up the Pondaung range to Kaleikyé Saknán. No water along the road after leaving Náttáya. This is a very stiff march.

FROM MINGIN TO TAUNGDWIN AND PATÔLÔN VALLEY—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin.	**5. Kyémaôk Sakhán.** Stream.	7	0	60	0	General direction south-south-west. Road runs up to top of pass and is fairly easy. It then descends to Kya Sakhán, from which it ascends for a short distance and then runs along the ridge to Kyémaôk Sakhán. First water since leaving Kaleikyé.
		6. Chaungma ...	11	0	71	0	From here the path runs down a creek to the Thinmachaung and is very bad in parts over boulders and logs. It then crosses a hill and leads down by a very bad descent to the Chaungmachaung up which it runs to Chaungma.

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM TÂNTABIN (STAGE 2) TO CHAUNGMA (STAGE 6) *vid* ZENAPÔK AND PAYA.

BY LIEUT. H. F. LOCH, COMMANDANT, MILITARY POLICE, UPPER CHINDWIN, OCTOBER 1890.

			About		About		
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin.	**1. Seiktha** ... Taungdwin chaung.	20	0	20	0	A long day's march, easy road for all pack animals. *See* Mr. Bates' routes below, No. VII. Seiktha has 40 houses and accommodation in kyaung for 50 men. Paddy and grass. Water from chaung.
		2. Zenapôk .. Taungdwin creek.	10	0	30	0	General direction south-west. Road runs up chaung as far as Tôngyi and then bends off to right up another creek, up precipitous path and along the banks; very bad going. It then crosses the ridge and descends steeply for a long distance to Zenapôk. This road is impracticable for baggage animals, which have to go round by a longer road; Zenapôk contains 10 houses. Accommodation *nil.* Supplies *nil.* Grass and water in creek close by. There is an oil-well 1½ miles on Paya road.
		3. Paya ... ... Taungdwin creek.	10	0	40	0	General direction south. Road over hills and up creek is fairly good going except in creek. Paya is a very fair-sized village, containing about 60 houses. Accommodation zayát, about 20 men. Supplies, paddy and grass. Water in creek close by.
		4. Chaungma ... Chaungma stream.	29	0	69	0	General direction south. Road fairly good, crosses over three saddles and descends a creek and then leads up another to Chaungma. Accommodation *nil.* Fodder procurable. No other regular camping place on this march.* Water from creek.

* Although no other regular camping ground, there is probably no reason why the march should not be divided. It is much too long for any but Mounted infantry even on an emergency.

FROM MINGIN TO TAUNGDWIN AND PATÔLÔN VALLEY—*continued.*

BRANCH I.

FROM TÁNTABIN (STAGE 2) TO KALÉWA *viâ* SEIKTHA AND MYOMA.

BY LIEUT. H. F. LOCH, COMMANDANT, MILITARY POLICE, UPPER CHINDWIN, OCTOBER 1890.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin.	**1. Seiktha** ... Taungdwin chaung.	**20**	**0**	20	0	As in Stage 1 of Alternative No. I above.
		2. Myoma ... Taungdwin chaung.	**14**	**0**	34	0	General direction north-north-west. Road chiefly through paddy plain, crossing Taungdwin stream about eight times, easily fordable in cold weather. Numerous villages of from 10 to 40 houses on or close to the road. Little accommodation at Myoma, but paddy procurable.
		3. Kaléwa ... Myittha and Chindwin rivers.	**22**	**0**	56	0	General direction north. First 4 miles through paddy cultivation, passing two or three small villages. Then crossing low saddle and quitting Taungdwin valley, through forest and somewhat broken country up to 17 miles. Thence chiefly along bed of Lébin chaung and over paddy cultivation to Kyawzin on the south (right) bank of the Myittha river opposite Kaléwa. One small village is passed at 17 miles. Road is fairly good and water obtainable most of the way. Paddy procurable.

The following note by S. B. Bates, Esq., of the Bombay Burma Company on routes FROM MINGIN, UPPER CHINDWIN INTO THE PATÔLÔN AND TAUNGDWIN VALLEYS and thence INTO THE MYITTHA AND YAW VALLEYS AND KANI, dated Mingin, the 11th March 1890, is added, as giving a good general account of the existing communications in this part of the country :—

FROM MINGIN INTO THE TAUNGDWIN VALLEY.

I.—Mingin to Kyawywa, 2 marches.

From Mingin *viâ* Kulé chaung to Kyawywa in Taungdwin.

Country.—Open ground as far as Kulé, rest of the way thin jungle.
Road.—Bridle path constructed by Government as far as the Taungdwin chaung.

Water.—(1) Kulé chaung, (2) below zayát at half distance, (3) Taungdwin chaung (perennial).
Accommodation en route.—Half-way zayát, 20 men.
Transport to be employed.—Elephants or any other pack animals, coolies.
Distance.—Two easy marches.

II.—Mingin to Myoma.

2. From Mingin *viâ* Kabyit, Mindin, and Nátkyan to Myoma in Taungdwin.

Country.—Fairly open to Kabyit; thence to Mindin rough track through heavy forest; thence to Myoma up bed of stream.

Water.—Plentiful throughout the year.
Accommodation.—Villages *en route.*
Transport.—Elephants and all pack animals, coolies. During the rains boats can run up the Taungdwin chaung as far as Nátkyun.

III.—Mingin to Kyauktán, 1 march.

3. From Mingin to Kyauktán in Taungdwin, *viâ* Pégán, very bad track.

Transport.—Coolies with very light loads.

FROM MINGIN TO TAUNGDWIN AND PATÔLÔN VALLEY—*continued.*

FROM MINGIN INTO THE TAUNGDWIN VALLEY—*continued.*

Tracks in Taungdwin Valley.

All the villages in the Taungdwin valley are connected by tracks through open country. Myoma is the chief place of the valley and from it several roads diverge into the Myittha valley, which were used chiefly by the Chins in their raids into the Taungdwin. Few, if any of these, with the exception of the route from Kôko, traversed by a detachment under Capt. Sorrell in 1887, are believed to be passable by transport animals. These are said to be Chin raiders' paths up the beds of the Tain, Taungbin, Paungdaung, Siyé, and Payathaung chaungs.

FROM THE TAUNGDWIN INTO THE MYITTHA VALLEY.

IV.—Seiktha to Gángaw.

The high road from the Taungdwin to Gángaw in the Myittha valley in the dry season starts from Seiktha, follows the bed of the Taungdwin stream to Paya and on to Chaungma (police post), thence over the hills (Pônyataung) and down the Kunzé chaung to Kunzé village on the right bank of the Myittha river, thence south along the river to Gángaw.

Country.—Very difficult travelling as far as Paya; bed of stream being very rough and rocky. Paya to Chaungma stream bed sandy; to Kunzé heavy forest.

Water.—Throughout.

Accommodation in Paya and Kunzé villages. Chaungma deserted and burnt.

Transport.—Elephants, coolies, and possibly mules. During the rainy season instead of going up the stream bed from Seiktha you proceed to Taungyi and cross the hills through heavy forest to Paya, thence to Chaungma, &c., as in the dry season.

V.—Seiktha, or Winwa, to Kôko, 2 or 3 marches.

From Seiktha, or Winwa, *viâ* the Nwa chaung to Kôko.

Country.—Forest; good route; water plentiful.

Distance.—Two or three marches.

Transport.—Elephants and other pack transport coolies.

VI.—Paya to Ngapôk, 1 or 2 marches.

From Paya over the hills to Ngapôk, south of Kyaukpyauk.

Country.—Forest; bad route; water.

Transport.—Elephants, &c.

The tracks down the Taungbin and other creeks mentioned before are impassable for troops with transport animals.

FROM THE TAUNGDWIN INTO THE PATÔLÔN VALLEY.

VII.—Seiktha to Tántabin, 1 long march.

From Seiktha *viâ* Taungyi and Tátywa to Tántabin in Patôlôn valley, one hard day's march.

Country.—Cross the watershed into the Didôk chaung which is thence followed to Tántabin.

Transport.—Easy road for all pack animals.

VIII.—Seiktha to Mônbinywa.

Another route is from Seiktha over the Shwétha-Mintha range through forest coming out in the Patôlôn valley, a mile or 2 below Mônbinywa.

IX.—Tántabin to Chaungma (4 marches 33 miles) or Paya.

From Tántabin in Patôlôn to Chaungma in Taungdwin *viâ* the Thitkauk chaung, across the Pôndaung hills into the Kayán chaung, thence to Paya or Chaungma.

Country.—Difficult; steep ground and heavy forest.

Water.—In the dry season none obtainable after leaving Thitkauk chaung until the lower Kayán chaung is reached.

Transport.—Elephants, mules, &c.

X.—Mindôn to Chaungma, 2 long marches.

From Mindôn in Patôlôn to Chaungma in Taungdwin, across the Pôndaung range; water at Léhaung Sakhán on western slope; heavy forest and kaing grass; easy for elephants. Two long weary marches.

FROM MINGIN INTO THE PATÔLÔN VALLEY.

XI.—Mingin to Tántabin, 2 marches 38 miles (see above).

From Mingin to Tántabin in dry weather *viâ* Timbet and Tôngbán up the bed of the Patôlôn to Mônbin and in wet weather *viâ* Timbet and Linlu, 9 miles along the hills through forest to the Mingin chaung to Nama and down the Hati chaung to Yointhwin.

Water.—Procurable half-way between Linlu and Nama.

Transport.—Easy road both ways for all kinds of pack animals.

From Linlu another road runs *viâ* Petôk, partly up the chaung, partly through heavy forest to Mahu, thence to Thingadôn and Kani, practicable for all pack animals.

Water.—Hard to get on the Upper Mahu plateau in the dry weather, but a forced march can always take you through.

FROM MINGIN TO TAUNGDWIN AND PATÔLÔN VALLEY—*continued.*

FROM MINGIN INTO THE PATÔLÔN VALLEY—*continued.*

From Mahu across watershed to the south and you get into the Hati valley, follow the chaung down to Yeinthwin.

In fact there is hardly a single village in Patôlôn and Taungdwin that has not its direct track not only between the other villages in its vicinity, but to Thingadôn and Kani villages also.

UP THE PATÔLÔN VALLEY.

XII.—Tántabin to Alaungdaw-Kôthaba, 3 marches. From Tántabin to Alaungdaw-Kôthaba from Kôzeik in dry weather up the main chaung or over the hills to Mindôn Sakhán. Water everywhere and good road. From Mindôn track runs through heavy forest to Alaungdaw, where there are zayáts built by the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation sufficient to accommodate fully 100 men. Three good marches from Tántabin to Alaungdaw.

XIII.—Alaungdaw to Chaungma (Patôlôn). From Alaungdaw to Chaungma in Patôlôn along the Paya chaung to its mouth, there joining the road from Mindôn.

FROM THE PATÔLÔN INTO THE YAW DISTRICT.

XIV.—Mindôn to Yaw District, 3 marches. From Mindôn *viâ* Kaungdin chaung and along through heavy forest across the head-waters of the Patôlôn into Yaw. Easy for elephants and men; water plentiful; three marches.

XV.—Alaungdaw to Yaw. From Alaungdaw to Yaw up the Paya chaung.

FROM THE PATÔLÔN INTO THE KANI DISTRICT.

XVI.—Mindôn (in Patôlôn) to Kani. From Mindôn across Lema chaung down by the side of Lémataik up Pwédaung to Kyaungma (in Patôlôn), thence to Kani or Shitywagyaung, easy tracks, all traversed at one time or another by British troops since our occupation of Upper Burma.

XVII.—Patôlôn to Kani. The high road from Patôlôn to Kani is up the valley to Kôzeik, across the Kyaungnet and Sadán chaungs, over the Mahudaung to Thingadôn and *viâ* Yágyi.

Country.—Heavy forest and difficult track in some parts, but passable and generally easy for elephants and men.

Water.—Plentiful.

There are several other tracks from lower down the valley also, but most of them concentrate on Yágyi.

General remarks.—Accommodation in the forest, as far as any buildings are concerned, *nil* except for the zayáts at Alaungdaw.

Water gets very stagnant and putrid in most parts by April and May, except on the Taungdwin route to Gángaw, where the water is always fairly good.

Rice, fowls, *&c.*, always to be got at the villages.

Yahaung is the last inhabited village up the Taungdwin, and Kôzeik up the Patlôn.

No. 14.

From MÔNYWA to GÁNGAW viâ SAGA.

BY W. T. MORRISON, ESQ., DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, LOWER CHINDWIN, JANUARY 1889.

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.				Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.		Total.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Lower Chindwin.	1. Salingyi ...	12	0	12	0	Cross Chindwin river at Mônywa. Police post at Salingyi.
		2. Léhnauk ...	15	0	27	0	Metalled road from Salingyi to Léhnauk in course of construction. Police post here.

FROM MÔNYWA TO GÁNGAW *vid* SAGA—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Chindwin.	**3. Kyinbyit** ...	17	0	44	0	Good road during fair weather; during rains road is from Léhnauk to Mintainbin, 12 miles, and Mintainbin to Kyinbyit, 11 miles. Large police post at Kyinbyit.
		4. Thitkyidain ...	18	0	62	0	Road crosses north Yôma creek at Kyinbyit. This creek is generally passable, except during heavy floods in rains, which do not last more than three or four days at a time. Road gradual ascent almost whole way to Thitkyidain. Road recently improved and passable for lightly laden carts. At 12th mile from Kyinbyit pass Aingma, small village of eight or 10 houses. No kyaung accommodation at Thitkyidain. A better village to camp at is Zeittaung, 1 mile south.
	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	**5. Saga**	21	0	83	0	First 3 miles easy road, then very steep ascent of 7 miles to top of Pôndaung range, about 3,500 feet. Pass Pápen Sakhán half-way up and Natak Sakhán at top. The ascent is very steep, unladen ponies can go with difficulty. From Natak Sakhán the descent to Gángaw is longer and more gradual. Good water procurable on road. Good kyaung accommodation at Saga for 150 men. Saga lies in valley between Pôndaung and Pônya range. From here there is a good pack track to Léo 50½ miles, *see* Route No. 36, Southern Division.
		6. Ké Sakhán ...	15	0	98	0	First 6 miles fairly easy ascent to top of Pônya range about 1,000 feet above Saga, then rapid descent to Chaungmazôn Sakhán. Here the Ké stream takes its rise, and the road from here lies alongside of, and in, its rocky bed, the whole to Gángaw. Jungle camp at Ké. No huts.
		7. Gángaw ...	14	0	112	0	Road lies whole way in bed of stream, crossing and recrossing repeatedly. Ponies can go from Thitkyidain to Gángaw, but road is very trying for them. Jungle uninhabited between Saga and Gángaw.

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM MÔNYWA TO GÁNGAW *vid* KYAW.

BY W. T. MORRISON, ESQ., DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, LOWER CHINDWIN, JANUARY 1889.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commr., Central Divn., and Deputy Commr., Lower Chindwin.	**1 to 4. Thitkyidain.**	...		62	0	The same as in Route No. 14 above.

FROM MÔNYWA TO GÁNGAW *vid* SAGA—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	**5. Kyaw**	**23**	**0**	85	0	Road lies in the valley as far as Kyát village (5 miles), then turns west and crosses the Pôndaung range, 3,000 feet. A steep ascent, but not so difficult as Saga road. Lightly laden ponies could go. Good accommodation at Kyaw for 200 men.
		6. Yébôk	**10**	**0**	95	0	First 5 miles of road crosses Pônya range, steep but passable for ponies, then easier descent to Yébôk village. No accommodation for troops at Yébôk.
		7. Tawma	**10**	**0**	105	0	Fairly easy road through jungle, crossing and recrossing rocky beds of mountain streams. Kyaung accommodation for 100 men at Tawma.
		8. Gángaw ...	**23**	**0**	128	0	First 4 miles difficult jungle road, then joins Tilin-Gángaw road (*see* Route No. 30, Southern Division) at Kyauknet, thence *vid* Minywa to Gángaw. *Note.*—This route, though longer, is much easier and preferable to the Saga one.

No. 15.

From MYINMU to ÁLÔN.

I. B. COMPILATION, NOVEMBER 1888.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Sagaing.	**1. Gwébindaw** ...	**12**	**0**	12	0	A road has been commenced by the Public Works Department as far as Mônywa, but has only been metalled for 6 miles from Myinmu, and bridges are not yet complete (February 1888). The road will eventually be continued as far as Álôn. The road for the first 7 miles is through cultivation, which will be difficult in rainy season until the road is completed. Alakapa at 7 miles has five kyaungs for 200 men. Water good from wells and a tank north of the village. This would make the best halting place until wells have been dug at Gwébindaw, where water is scarce and has to be brought from 2 miles distance during the dry season. From Alakapa the road is through scrub jungle to Gwébindaw. At 12 miles Gwébindaw has a police post, where a small party can be accommodated, not more than 20 men. There are no kyaungs, and water is scarce during the dry season as mentioned above. There is good camping ground near the fort.

FROM MYINMU TO ÁLÔN—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Sagaing.	**2. Chaungu** ...	**10**	**0**	22	0	Road on through thick jungle, 2 miles, to Yabôsa, a small village surrounded by jungle. Good water from tank west of the village. Road on as before to Nátyégán at 5 miles. Accommodation for 25 men in a zayát on the bank of a tank east of the village. Water good from tank. Road on as before to Chaungu at 10 miles. Chaungu is about 1 mile long and nearly as big as Myinmu. It has a military police post and military post (February 1888). Besides the barracks it has accommodation for 500 men in kyaungs. Water good from wells.
	Commissioner, Cenl. Divn., and Deputy Commissioner, Lower Chindwin.	**3. Mônywa** ...	**15**	**4**	37	4	The road passes through much cultivated ground, but is raised very high, 10 to 15 feet, showing expected inundations. At 12 miles from Chaungu the river bank is met. There are great quantities of toddy-palm trees about this spot. From here Mônywa is 3½ miles. The ground is less cultivated. Mônywa is the head-quarters of the Lower Chindwin civil district. It has good accommodation and water.
		4. Álôn ...	**7**	**4**	45	0	*See* Route No. 1, Álôn to Pauk, Stage 1.

The following is the description of an alternative route FROM MYINMU *viâ* GÔNYINSEIK TO ÁLÔN :—

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM MYINMU (STAGE 1) TO ÁLÔN (STAGE 4) *viâ* GÔNYINSEIK AND WADÁN.

I. B. COMPILATION, 1887-88.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Sagaing.	**1. Gônyinseik** ...	**12**	**4**	12	2	*Viâ* Nyaungmyit and Nabé, *see* Route No. 17.
		2. Myinywa ...	**12**	**0**	24	2	Pass Einma at 2 miles. At 6 miles pass Ywatha. At 8 miles pass Naungkyidouk. Road for carts up to this stage very good. Soil reddish clay and gravel, not liable to inundation. Large masonry tank of good water. Trees plentiful. Village entirely burnt down and deserted (8th May 1886). Good camping ground.
		3. Wadán ...	**18**	**0**	42	2	Pass Ngakin at 2 miles, Malétha at 6, Gwéyin at 7. Road for carts very good up to Malétha. Soil same as above.

FROM MYINMU TO ÁLÔN—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Sagaing.	**3. Wadán**—*cont.*	Water scarce. The cart ruts have been cut into the stony soil of the low ridges to such an extent that the journey for carts is rendered difficult and toilsome. Wadán is a very large village with plenty of water, a well and a tank, large kyaungs with trees, and a good encamping ground.				
		4. Kôthán ...	11	0	53	2	At 4 miles pass Indain; at 8 miles Kambya. Water and supplies plentiful. Numerous kyaungs. Good camping ground.
		5. Álôn	6	0	59	2	The road from Myinmu runs along high ground the whole way and is not liable to inundation; it is a better road than the Chaungu route, during wet weather. *Note.*—This is a good deal longer than the Chaungu route, and, as the latter has now, it is believed, been properly constructed by the Public Works Department, it is improbable that this route would ever have to be used in preference to it.

No. 16.

From MYINMU to SAGAING viâ YWATHITGYI.

BY LIEUT. FISCHER, 5TH BOMBAY LIGHT INFANTRY, 1888.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Sagaing.	**1. Ywathitgyi** ... Irrawaddy and Mu rivers.	7	0	7	0	Road along the river bank to Pabédán (Bombay Burma Trading Corporation village), where about 25 carts could be obtained. The Mu river must now be crossed in boats, of which there are plenty; neither bank steep; 100 yards broad; 20 feet deep; current 3½ miles an hour. Reach Shwéhlé on the opposite bank. The road then continues on along the river bank to Myinzé at 4 miles (a foot-path straight across saves 1 mile). There is a nullah east of Myinzé, which runs from the north from Maungdaung. It can be crossed at Myinzé in the dry weather, but nowhere in the rains. Pass Letpadán and reach Kainbin at 5 miles. Then along good cart road to Ywathitgyi. The above is the dry-weather road. Another road runs as follows: 2 miles east to Nyaungyin, then 3 miles north to Máywaséaung. Two large kyaungs for 200 men. Plentiful supply of water. Rice and paddy in fair quantity. Fifty

FROM MYINMU TO SAGAING *viâ* YWATHITGYI—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Sagaing.	**1. Ywathitgyi**—*cont.*			carts. Thus far the road is very bad in the rains. The Mu must now be crossed, fordable in the dry weather, depth 3 feet. Road then runs north-east by east reaching Mûdaung at 7 miles. Thence road north-east to Ywathitgyi, total distance by this road 13 miles. Ywathitgyi is a very large village on the Irrawaddy nearly opposite Kyauktalôn. There is a police post on top of a large brick pagoda, about centre of village. Strength 25 rifles. Accommodation for 1,500 men in kyaungs and zayáts around the village. Water from river good to drink. Many cattle are raised for eating purposes, and rice, paddy, and vegetables can be obtained. From here there is a good cart road to Ôngdaw (Route No. 21, 3rd Road, Stage 1) 7 miles to the north. The road runs nearly straight chiefly over undulating sandy ground, but in three places paddy cultivation is met with, and here the road would be bad in wet weather.
		2. Sagaing ... Irrawaddy river.	M. F. 13 0	M. F. 20 0	First mile and-a-half north-east, over sandy ground, about parallel to the Irrawaddy. At 1½ miles Nátyo village road bending away slightly from the river to the village. Leaving the village road approaches the river again and at 4 miles reach Sindát. Thence it runs due east along the right bank of channel from Kyaungmudaw lake which enters the Irrawaddy at Sindát. This channel is not fordable except in the dry weather and then only opposite Sindát and at Pégadaw 2 miles further up. Pass the villages of Biyédyaw (5 miles), Nyaungbinzin (5½ miles), and Pégadaw (6 miles). The last-named is on the edge of the Kyaungmudaw lake. Follow the edge of the lake for 2 miles and then strike into the Kyaungmudaw-Sagaing road at the village of Magyizin (8 miles). At 13 miles Sagaing. During the dry season a short cut can be used by foot-passengers (and probably by ponies too) from Pégadaw to Sagaing *viâ* Ma-ôbin entering Sagaing by the Déwázé bazaar. This reduces the distance by 2 miles.

No. 17.

From MYINMU to SHWÉBO viâ MAGYIZAUK.

I. B. COMPILATION, NOVEMBER 1888.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commr., Central Divn., and Deputy Commr., Sagaing.	**1. Gônyinseik** ...	12 4	...	Myinmu is a village of 300 houses, about 5 miles below the mouth of the Mu river, on the right bank of the Irrawaddy. It is entirely surrounded by paddy-fields except where it faces the Irrawaddy. The fort is about 1 mile north-west of the landing place on slightly rising ground surrounded by a ditch, parapet, and bamboo stockades; could accommodate 150 men in all, and has good and ample water from well inside. Close to the landing place there are three kyaungs for 110 men and 13 zayáts for 75 men. There are two other kyaungs suitable for troops, one on the Chaungu and one on the Magyisauk road, about ½ mile from

FROM MYINMU TO SHWÉBO *viâ* MAGYIZAUK—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
C.O.C. Myingyan District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Sagaing.	**1. Gônyinseik**—*cont.*			the landing place. These kyaungs would hold 70 men, and 13 zayáts, 100 men. If all kyaungs and zayáts in the vicinity were used, accommodation could be found for 400 men in kyaungs and 450 in zayáts. Water is good and plentiful from wells at nearly all the kyaungs and from the midstream of the river. There is a military police post on the bank of the river at the landing place surrounded by parapet and stockade. Road north good for carts in dry season through cultivation 2½ miles, then ½ mile through scrub jungle to Htisaung. One kyaung south with two zayáts, 60 men. One kyaung east, 60 men. Good water from well at the latter and from three wells in the village. Road on north-east for the 1st mile through paddy almost impassable for carts in the rains, remainder good over sandstone through light jungle, except slight cultivation at 6½ miles to Gônyinseik at 12½ miles. Gônyinseik is on the right bank of the Mu river with a police fort on the east of the road close to the village. The fort has a block-house from which an extensive view can be obtained. The fort would hold 60 men in all. One well at kyaung at north-east with good water. Water good from river. There are six kyaungs which would accommodate 600 men in all. There is an alternative road from Htísaung *viâ* Kándaw running to the west of the one described above. It is through cultivation and more difficult in the rains. It is however sometimes used on account of better accommodation at Kándaw. Kándaw is 3½ miles from Htísaung and has accommodation for 200 men in three kyaungs and some zayáts. Water good from wells and tank. Kándaw to Gônyinseik 6 miles.
		2. Sintsalé ...	M. 10 F. 2	M. 22 F. 6	Road in general direction due north running on an average 1 mile from the bank of the Mu river. As far as Mandalé road is bad for carts during the rains. The 1st mile through cultivation, then 2½ miles through light jungle, and some cultivation to Tuma; at 3½ miles 150 houses shaded by large trees. One kyaung south-east, 100 men. One kyaung north, 50 men. Water good from one well, nearly dry, and from the river. The road on as before except that the jungle on the right is sometimes very thick. Cross a nullah at 3 miles, impracticable for carts after heavy rain; an easier crossing could be found further west. Just south of the nullah on the right of the road is a good camping ground near a kyaung, one zayát for 10 men. Mandalé Mu is reached at 7 miles. The kyaung is about 600 yards north of the village on the road. Accommodation for 118 men and good water from the Mu river. The river is fordable to the east of the village from November to May. From Mandalé Mu there are roads east to Ôngdaw south-east to Ywathitgyi on the Irrawaddy west to Kaiba for Aysdaw. Road on north difficult for carts in rains to Sintsalé at 10½ miles; crossing a nullah at 1 mile from Mandalé Mu, which would be difficult for a short time after heavy rain. Sintsalé has 50 houses, two kyaungs and zayáts for 200 men. Water good from river.
	Commr., C.D., and Dy. Commr., Lower Chindwin.	**3. Magyizauk** ...	9 6	32 4	Road on north to Taléba, 3 miles, difficult for carts during the rains, 100 houses, good accommodation in large kyaungs. Water from Mu river.

FROM MYINMU TO SHWÉBO *viâ* MAGYIZAUK—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commr., Lower Chindwin.	**3. Magyizauk**—*cont.*			After this the road improves to Magyizauk, running for most of the way through jungle until within 2 miles of Magyizauk, where it enters paddy cultivation. Pass Seitkugyi at 6 miles (40 houses). Nayaho at 8½ miles (50 houses). Magyizauk was a military post in February 1888. The fort is about 200 yards west of the river bank and 200 yards north of the village, it has a low parapet and thorn abattis 10 yards in front, 18 feet in breadth. It would accommodate 250 men, 140 followers, stabling for 100 horses and 100 mules. From Magyizauk there is a road 15 miles west to Kônbyu for Âlôn 40 miles distant.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Shwébo.	**4. Hlâdaw** ... Mu river. River Mu 300 yards from bank to bank fordable for carts in dry season only.	M. F. 13 2	M. F. 45 6	There are two roads to the first village of this stage, Thaniywa. The Mu river can be forded ¼ mile north of the fort; road on along the left bank. The Mu is fordable here from November to May. Two feet of water in February. A shorter road is due north keeping to the west of the Mu for 2½ miles through thick scrub jungle. At 2½ miles the road crosses the river to Thaníywa about ¼ mile east of the bank. Ford here 3 feet deep in January. Accommodation for 300 men in kyaungs. Road on north-east through cultivation and grass jungle to Shwébangán at 5½ miles (100 houses, one kyaung). Road on north-east-east ¼ mile through paddy, then through scrub jungle to within 1 mile of Mégong, where it enters paddy again. Mégong (10 miles) has 40 houses and one small kyaung. Road on through cultivation north-east Kyígán at 11½ miles (100 houses). Road north through cultivation to Hlâdaw at 13½ miles. Hlâdaw has 200 houses. Accommodation for 300 men in kyaungs south of village. From Magyizauk to Hlâdaw is a good cart road in dry season, but nearly impassable in the rains.
		5. Shwébo... ...	15 2	61 0	The same applies to the next stage, Hlâdaw to Shwébo, which is entirely through paddy cultivation. General direction due north. Pass Maukyo at 2½ miles: 40 houses, one small kyaung. Pass Tama at 3½ miles: 80 houses. Pass Sinan-Taungywa at 6 miles: 100 houses, one kyaung, one zayât. Pass Sinan at 7½ miles: 50 houses, one small kyaung. Pass Baungywa at 9½ miles: 70 houses, one large kyaung. Pass Zidaw at 11½ miles: one good kyaung and several zayâts. Pass Tuganá̂n at 13½ miles: 30 houses. The ancient city of Shwébo is surrounded by the remains of an old wall, now much ruined and no great obstacle to an assault. In many places it is of great thickness, its extent is about 1,700 yards by 1,500 yards. The town now consists of only some 300 houses in the north-east corner of the space enclosed by the city wall.* There are three large and numerous small pagodas and several kyaungs inside the walls; also an enclosure with several kyaungs about ½ mile outside the north-east gate, in which there are wells of good water. Supplies plentiful. Head-quarters of the Shwébo command. About 1,200 men and 250 houses can be accommodated in the post. Good water plentiful.

FROM MYINMU TO SHWÉBO *viâ* MAGYIZAUK—*continued.*

BRANCH I.

FROM MYINMU TO NGAKIN.

BY LIEUT. C. FARRANT, 2ND ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS, FEBRUARY 1888.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Saigaing.	**1. Ngakin**	15	0	15	0	Road good; scrub jungle on each side of road; soil black; Kándaw at 7 miles. A tank about 2 miles from village on the west. One tank on west of village, one tank on north. Four kyaungs near village. Accommodation for about 150 men. A branch road running north-west to Sâtwégyin. Nullah about 1 mile on road to Khwetkwin. Thick jungle near nullah. Road runs west to Khwetkwin at 11 miles. One kyaung, 60 men. Water good, two wells. Road east to Gônyinseik. North to Htingán good road. Thick jungle on each side. Red sandy soil. Road north-west to Ngakin good. Soil sandy. Cultivation on each side of road. Numerous palm trees on the west. Road north to Minywa; good soil; stony. Four kyaungs and numerous pagodas, accommodation for 150 men. Water good; one well, two tanks. One on north, the other on the south. Cultivation (paddy) on the east, thick jungle on the west.

BRANCH II.

FROM MANDALÉ MU (BETWEEN STAGES 1 AND 2) TO NAMATHIN *viâ* KAIBA.

BY CAPT. NICHOLETTS, 5TH BOMBAY LIGHT INFANTRY, FEBRUARY 1888.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Saigaing.	**1. Kaiba**	4	0	4	0	Road runs due north-west. The track for a short distance runs along the top of the high ground. At the foot of the high ground and about half-way there is a very difficult piece of country to get across in the rains, as the ground is a perfect swamp for about 1 mile. Also near Kaiba itself the road passes constantly through swamp in the rains. Low scrub and jungle are the main features.
		2. Namathin ... The nullahs referred to in the column of details are 4 feet deep and 10 feet wide. Every rains they get deeper, wider, and more formidable.	6	0	10	0	Cart track runs north-west to Namathin, crosses over a nullah 3½ miles from Kaiba, and again close to Namathin. Scrub jungle all the way.

FROM MYINMU TO SHWÉBO *vid* MAGYIZAUK—*continued.*

BRANCH III.

FROM MANDALÉ MU (BETWEEN STAGES 1 AND 2) TO NAUNGKYIDAUK.

BY CAPT. NICHOLETTS, 5TH BOMBAY LIGHT INFANTRY, FEBRUARY 1888.

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.				Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.		Total.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commr., Central Divn., and Deputy Commr., Sagaing.	**1. Naungkyidauk.**	**8**	**0**	8	0	Road runs south-west to Naungkyidauk. Road at 2 miles passes through the burnt village of Yetha. Jungle all the way. Round Naungkyidauk the ground is a perfect swamp in the rains.

BRANCH IV.

FROM MANDALÉ MU (BETWEEN STAGES 1 AND 2) TO YWATHITGYI (ROUTE No. 16, STAGE 3).

BY LIEUT. FISCHER, 5TH BOMBAY LIGHT INFANTRY, FEBRUARY 1888.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Sagaing.	**1. Ywathitgyi** ... Mu river.	**17**	**0**	17	0	Road down bank of Mu river to Talainkyun at 1 mile. Thence the road makes a detour to the left along the bund of a large nullah. This nullah cuts off a large island bounded by the the Mu. The nullah can be crossed at several places near Mutha (at 2 miles), but in the rains is extremely difficult. Then over low-lying grassy country (bad-going in the rains) to Tabiengwé at 4 miles. At Tabiengwé there is a police post, strength 20 rifles. Five kyaungs with accommodation for 300 to 400 men. Small quantity of paddy, plenty of kerbi, and good water. At Tabiengwé the river Mu makes a wide detour to west, and a road running along the chord of the curve reaches the river opposite Gónyinseik, 3 miles. Roads also run north-east to Taungya (a good cart road, distance 4 miles) and east, over the hills 6 miles, to Yinmagin. From Tabiengwé the road runs for the first ½ mile along the river bank. Reach Paukka at 8 miles on the river, with Pomada on the opposite bank. At 9 miles reach Kinywa (deserted). At 10½ miles pass ½ mile west of the White pagoda on Thánbóya, once a stronghold of dacoits. At 11 miles pass Mónd win. Road on due south, bad in rainy weather, but always practicable. At 12 miles reach Légyi, where there is a police post; strength about 20 rifles. Two kyaungs with accommodation for 100 men and stabling for 50 ponies. Good supply of water from a well south of the village. Small quantity of paddy and kerbi can be obtained. Hence for 1 mile through cultivation, then along a good cart road (direction south-east) over undulating sandy ground, with grass and stunted jungle to Ywathitgyi at 16 miles. *See* Stage 1 of Route No. 16.

BRANCH V.

FROM MAGYIZAUK (STAGE 3) TO NAMATHIN AND HLÉCHAUNGU.

BY CAPT. NICHOLETTS, 5TH BOMBAY LIGHT INFANTRY, FEBRUARY 1888.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commr., Central Dn., & Dy. Commr., Lower Chindwin.	**1. Ayadaw** ...	**9**	**0**	9	0	Road runs west, passes through Minet, 3½ miles from Magyizauk. Up to Minet scrub jungle and road very good, even in the rains. From Minet to Ayadaw fair road through thick

FROM MYINMU TO SHWÉBO *vid* MAGYIZAUK—*continued.*

BRANCH V—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Lower Chindwin.	**1. Ayadaw**—*cont.*					jungle. Ayadaw has been a very large village, but is now half in ruins. A police post is to be established there. Kyaukpyauk lies due south of Ayadaw. Road runs direct to Kyaukpyauk through thick jungle.
		2. Namathin ... The nullahs referred to in the column of details are 4 feet deep and 10 feet wide. Every rains they get deeper, wider, and more formidable.	8	4	17	4	Namathin is south-east of Kyaukpyauk. Road very bad. Crosses nullah 1 mile from Kyaukpyauk and again 1 mile from Namathin. Almost impassable for carts in the rains. In neighbourhood of Kyaukpyauk the jungle is very thick. Namathin village has been burnt down.
		3. Hléchaungu ... The nullahs referred to in the column of details are 4 feet deep and 10 feet wide. Increasing in size yearly.	6	0	19	4	Hléchaungu is due south of Kyaukpyauk. General direction of road south. At ½ mile road passes through nullah. At 2 miles road passes through Little Zíbinlé, 1½ miles further on Big Zíbinlé, is arrived at. A nullah runs between these two villages, ½ mile from Hléchaungu, and again at Hléchaungu road runs through nullah. Little Zíbinlé is at the top of a small hill and Big Zíbinlé at the foot. Road runs through jungle and scrub.

BRANCH VI.

FROM MAGYIZAUK (STAGE 3) TO NGAKIN.

BY CAPT. NICHOLETTS, 5TH BOMBAY LIGHT INFANTRY.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commr., Lower Chindwin.	**1. Kaiba** ...	7	0	7	0	Ngakin is south-west of Magyizauk. Road passes through the village of Ngaho (or Mayaho), 1¼ miles south.
		2. Nyakin ...	8	0	15	0	Seitpugyi 3¼ miles south, Kaiba 7 miles south, then Naungkyidauk 2 miles south-west, and 6 miles further on is Ngakin. Jungle round Ngakin is very thick. Water-supply,—Ngaho (or Mayaho), from river and one well; Seitpugyi, from one tank and one well; Naungkyidauk, well; Kaiba, well and tank; Ngakin well.

BRANCH VII.

FROM MAGYIZAUK (STAGE 3) TO MINYWA.

BY CAPT. NICHOLETTS, 5TH BOMBAY LIGHT INFANTRY, FEBRUARY 1888.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commr., Central Divn., and Dy. Commr., L. Chindwin.	**1. Minywa** ...	11	0	11	0	Road passes through scrub jungle and grass. At 1¼ miles south is Ngaho (or Mayaho). At 3¼ miles Seitpugyi. At 7 miles south Kaiba. On passing through Kaiba the road runs to the south-west.

FROM MYINMU TO SHWÉBO *viâ* MAGYIZAUK—*continued.*

BRANCH VII—*continued.*

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commr., Central Du., &c., L. Chindwin.	**1. Minywa**—*cont.*			The village has been burnt to the ground. The chief characteristic of Minywa is abundance of high grass. Minywa is south-west of Magyizauk.

BRANCH VIII.

FROM MAGYIZAUK (STAGE 3) TO SAMÔN.

BY LIEUT. ALEXANDER, 7TH BENGAL CAVALRY, JUNE 1887.

			M.	F.	M.	F.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Shwébo.	**1. Magyibyu** ...	**15**	**0**	15	0	Samôn can be reached from Magyizauk by two routes, either *viâ* Magyibyu or *viâ* Sadaung. The latter is the shorter and preferable one. The Magyizauk posé is situated on the right or west bank of the river Mu, which is 200 yards wide between banks (stream about 60 yards), and is crossed by a ford or by the ferry. The ford is situated ½ a mile up stream round the bend and is only 2½ feet deep ordinarily, except in the rains (June till October), when it becomes unfordable. The ferry is crossed by a raft made out of country boats capable of transporting horses. From the left or east bank the road, a mere jungle track, leads in a south-east direction to Hlâdwi. This track has been partially cleared to a width of about 100 feet and is very tortuous. The soil, "black cotton," cuts up and becomes very muddy and bad, heavy going with the slightest shower of rain, and will become almost impassable in the rains. The track leads through thick scrub interspersed with high trees for 3½ miles, when a nullah or depression crosses it at right angles; the head of this nullah is swampy and under rice cultivation. There is some cultivation round Hlâdwi, a fair-sized village fenced with thorn containing pôngyi kyaungs and zayats enough to accommodate 150 men. Water-supply from wells, good and abundant. There are also tanks, but nearly or quite dry at this time of year (June). There is a Burman police post here with one Burman head constable and six men. Hlâdwi belongs to Shwébo district. In wet weather it might be necessary to halt here. From Hlâdwi the track leads south-east for 2½ miles and then turns almost due east to Magyibyu. It is only an ordinary Burman cart track through the jungle and apparently is seldom used: no clearing of the track has been attempted. For the first 4½ miles the track leads over low-lying "cotton" soil and is very heavy going after rain; from appearances large tracts seem to remain for a length of time under water. Then the ground rises gradually towards Magyibyu, and the soil is sandy and good going till within 1½ miles of that place, when the ground becomes swampy with dangerous bits of bog and quagmire. The track leads throughout through low, thick scrub jungle. Accommodation: Magyibyu is a small village with one kyaung sufficient to accommodate 60 or 70 men. Water-supply from wells and tanks sufficient, but not very good. Some rice and other cultivation round village, which has the usual slight thorn fence round it.

FROM MYINMU TO SHWÉBO *vid* MAGYIZAUK—*continued.*

BRANCH VIII—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Sagaing.	**2. Samôn**	**8 4**	23 4	From Magyibyu there is a cleared track, 100 feet wide, cut in almost a direct line south-east to Ninmané. The jungle has been cut down, but no attempt has been made to dig out the stumps or roots, or to form a roadway. The clearing follows the old cart track mostly. From Magyibyu the ground rises gradually to the top of the low hills (about 200 feet above the surrounding country and covered throughout with scrub jungle) and then slopes down gradually to Ninmané, leaving the Shwémintha pagoda on the right. Accommodation: Ninmané is a small partly deserted village, with a kyaung capable of accommodating 60 men. Water-supply from wells and tanks fairly good and abundant usually, but tanks dry now (June). There is some cultivation round the village, rice, Indian corn, til, &c. Slight thorn fence round village. From Ninmané there is a cleared track, as above described, to Samôn. The soil is a red-coloured sandy one and good going at present, except where the track crosses rice fields now and then. The country is open and undulating with little jungle and appears to have been extensively cultivated at one time, and fine large trees are scattered about. At Samôn there was formerly a military post of Cavalry and Infantry situated on some rising ground overlooking the village. Around the village there is a considerable rice cultivation, the ground being low-lying. Also a little wheat, grain, &c., is cultivated. A cleared track leads south from here to Ôngdaw, 12 miles distant, on the way to Saguing.

ALTERNATIVE ROUTE *vid* SADAUNG.

G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commr., Northern Divn., and Deputy Commr., Shwébo.	**1. Sadaung** ..	**14 0**	14 0	For the first 8 miles the track is the same as in first stage in above route, when the track bifurcates, the right-hand one tending away south-east towards Paoma and Sadaung, and the left-hand leading to Magyibyu as already described. Paoma is distant 5¼ miles from Hlédwi. Between these two places the track is through thick scrub jungle and over "cotton" soil and is bad going. Paoma consists of two or three small hamlets and is partly deserted. There is considerable rice land around these hamlets along the edge of the swamp, which extends between Paoma and Thadawgôn (a small hamlet). The road bends south to Sadaung, 3 miles distant, passing through rice cultivation and low-lying "cotton" soil, bad going in wet weather. Sadaung is a large place consisting of a collection of five or more villages, but is mostly deserted and in ruins. Large quantities of salt are made here by washing the earth, which is impregnated with it. Water-supply is bad, all the wells being brackish except one situated east, 1 mile off the Samôn road; there are several tanks also, but the water is indifferent though drinkable, but nearly all are dry at this time of year (June). There is a little cultivation. Accommodation: There are several good large kyaungs and accommodation enough for a force of 500 or 600 men. Roads to
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Sagaing.				

FROM MYINMU TO SHWÉBO *viâ* MAGYIZAUK—*continued.*

BRANCH VIII—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE ROUTE *viâ* SADAUNG—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Sagaing.	**1. Sadaung**—*cont.*	Magyibyu and Kyinaingyi: From Sadaung there is a cleared track north to Magyibyu, 4½ miles, and one south to Kyinaingyi, 5 miles.		
		2. Samôn ...	M. F. 7 0	M. F. 21 0	From Sadaung there is a cleared track over the low hills of the same character as described in first part of second stage in above route, but on nearing Samôn there is some low-lying ground with rice cultivation, now under water, to be crossed. *General remarks.*—The distances on the map appear less than noted, but allowance has to be made for the tortuous windings of the path or track, as even on the cleared portions the native path has to be adhered to on account of the stumps, &c., and general unevenness of the ground. Total distance, *viâ* Magyibyu and Ninnané, 23½ miles, Sadaung 21 miles.

BRANCH IX.

FROM MAGYIZAUK (STAGE 3) TO SHWÉKUGYIPAYA.

BY LIEUT. A. DEWILTON, 1ST BATTALION, CONNAUGHT RANGERS, FEBRUARY 1887.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Sagaing.	**1. Shwékugyipaya.** Mu river.	15 0	15 0	Mu river fordable in the dry season is crossed and a good cart track followed to Hlâdwi at 4 miles. Hlâdwi is a large prosperous village. Rice cultivation; 90 houses. Village about 1 mile round. Then along fair sandy cart road, with thin jungle on each side, to Payábyán at 11 miles. Payábyán is a large village overlooking a jheel. The road on is very bad across the bed of a jheel, clayey soil; very difficult in the rains to Singôt at 14 miles. A small village Salt manufacture and rice cultivation. Shwékugyi lies 1 mile further on along a bad cart track.

BRANCH X.

FROM KYÍGÁN (BETWEEN STAGES 3 AND 4) TO SHWÉKUGYIPAYA.

BY LIEUT. A. DEWILTON, 1ST BATTALION, CONNAUGHT RANGERS, FEBRUARY 1887.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Sagaing.	**1. Shwékugyipaya.**	11 4	11 4	A good cart track passing through Mégong at 1 mile, a small village with two fine kyaungs near. Then over clayey soil to Ywatha at 4 miles. Good kyaungs. Water, &c., good. Thence good road to Kata at 5 miles, a small village of 25 huts. Thence a good sandy road to Pauktaw at 6 miles, a small village of 30 houses on high ground overlooking a jheel, and Payabyan at 7½ miles, a large village similarly situated. Thence road is bad to Singôt, a small village of 50 houses. Salt manufacture and rice cultivation occupying the inhabitants. Then along cart track to Shwékugyipaya.

No. 18.

From MYINMU to WUNTHO viâ YÉ-U and KLUTTAIK.

I. B. COMPILATION, MARCH 1888.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commr., Central Div., and Dy. Commr., Sagaing.	1. Gônyinseik ...	12	4	12	4	For description up to Magyizauk *see* Route No. 17, Stages 1 to 3.
		2. Sintsalé ...	10	2	22	6	
		3. Magyizauk ...	9	6	32	4	
	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Lower Chindwin.	4. Baungya ...	11	0	43	4	The road from Magyizauk to Baungya follows the Mu, direction north-north-west about ½ mile from the right bank. One mile through scattered jungle over flat ground, then a mile over undulating ground. At 2 miles road runs through paddy cultivation to Dôndit, 3½ miles; 50 houses enclosed by dry thorn fence surrounded by fields and thorn hedges. One zayát east (10 men). One kyaung (50 men) and one zayát (30 men). Water from one well muddy. Road on through cultivation and hedges to Kyépagán at 4¾ miles, passing a kyaung to hold 30 and a zayát 15 men on the east of the road. Just before reaching Kyépagán the road runs down a cutting into a nullah running to the Mu, banks 12 feet high; following this 100 yards it emerges through similar cutting into the village. Kyépagán is situated on a spur between the nullah and one like it to the north on the Mu river, it has about 50 houses. Water from Mu river which can be forded in dry season by carts. About four boats available for ferrying. One kyaung, 100 yards north of nullah, north of village, would hold 40 men; two zayáts 40 men. These two nullahs would be impassable for carts after heavy rains; in the dry season the sand in the bottom is very heavy. Road on over sound ground to Wathé at 5½ miles, a prosperous village with 200 houses, 300 yards from the river Mu. One kyaung south would hold 70 men and one zayát 30 men; one kyaung north 30 men. Water from river. (The river is difficult to ford here, carts generally going to Kyépagán to do so.) Road on through scattered jungle. At ¼ mile beyond Wathé cross the bed of a broad stream; about 40 yards of deep sand; banks 3 feet high; impassable after heavy rains. One mile further paddy cultivation begins and continues to Aungtha with jungle here and there. Aungtha 8½ miles. A prosperous village, has 110 houses enclosed by dead thorn fence. Open paddy south-east and north-east to the river, scattered jungle to the west. South of the village one kyaung (100 men) and three zayáts (50 men). Water from well at kyaung and from the river. The river is fordable for carts in the dry season. Road on for 1½ miles through paddy, the remainder through thick high jungle, cleared 20 yards on either side to Baungya police fort at 11 miles. The police fort is ¼ mile south of Baungya and 400 yards west of the Mu, about 50 by 30 yards, with parapet 6 feet high and ditch, occupied by 25 police, would hold 35 altogether. One well with good water. The village has 80 houses on the bank of the Mu. There are three kyaungs for 100 men. One zayát dilapidated would shelter 10 men (carts cross the river here in the dry season and go to Shwébo, a distance of 7 daings. There is one big boat about 6 yards in length belonging to the pôngyis. There is a road from Baungya to Wadaw west-south-west 12 miles fairly good through jungle, passing Méwun at 3 miles, Magyigán at 6 miles. Wadaw is on the road from Yé-u to Alôn and

FROM MYINMU TO WUNTHO *viâ* YÉ-U AND HLUTTAIK—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Lower Chindwin.	**4. Baungya**—*cont.*					25 miles from Álôn. The most direct route from Shwébo to Álôn would therefore be through Baungya, a total distance of about 55 miles). From Baungya a road has been cut north-north-west through the jungle direct to Mayagán running about 4 miles to the east of Magyiôk. It is not at present used by carts. It joins the Magyiôk-Mayagán road near Thayetkán.
		5. Magyiôk and Tántabin police post.	12	0	55	4	The road from Baungya to Magyiôk is north-west, a good hard road through jungle for 8 miles, afterwards through paddy cultivation, which would be very difficult for carts in the rainy season, for 3 miles through dry cultivation and scattered jungle. At 3 miles pass through 100 yards of heavy sand in a piece of low-lying ground, just beyond past the partly deserted village of Shégôn, 800 yards west. At 4 miles pass tank on the left of the road with water in February. Reach Kyundaw at 4½ miles, village of 50 huts. There is a kyaung 200 yards south-east for 100 men and three zayáts to hold 30 men. Fair water is obtained from the tank passed ½ mile south of the village. Kyundaw is enclosed by a dead thorn fence surrounded on all sides by jungle which, however, is cleared 200 yards eastwards. Road continues for ½ mile through jungle with some sessamum cultivation till it crosses a large nullah 15 yards broad with deep sandy bottom, impassable for some time after heavy rain. Just beyond at 6½ miles reach two small villages called East and West Kuma. One zayát south would hold 20 men. One kyaung between the villages would hold 40 men. Road continues through paddy and scattered jungle to Néyékán at 8½ miles. Kyaung south would hold 20 men. One zayát 10 men. Water from two wells and tank. Road continues through paddy to Tántabin and Magyiôk passing Hlenla and Thetkyo, deserted villages, and Ôkshitgyi ½ mile from Tántabin. Ôkshitgyi is a prosperous village with good water from well to the west. At Tántabin there is a military police post stockaded with bamboo at the north-east corner of the village. In this stockade there is accommodation for 100 men besides the police now in occupation and stabling for 70 horses. Magyiôk is ½ mile north-west. Between the two villages is a deserted kyaung which, with a little repair, would accommodate 30 men. There are two wells, one with good drinking water. It is a bad place for cavalry in the dry season. Cavalry had to be sent to Múgán 7 miles east on the Mu during February, March and April. Grass is very scarce in February. Water for horses in tank in the rainy season. (From Magyiôk there is a road east to Shwébo 23 miles *viâ* Múgán and Setkaung. *See* Route No. 2, Stages 5 to 7. A road west-north-west to Sainbyin 13 miles *viâ* Nagabo. At Sainbyin there is accommodation for 800 men in kyaungs, 20 in one zayát.)
	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Yé-u.	**6. Mayagán** ... Payampega chaung.	10	0	65	4	From Magyiôk the road runs due north to Mayagán 10 miles. The first 6 miles is cut through thick jungle except near Magyiôk, where there is paddy cultivation. Cross the Payam-

FROM MYINMU TO WUNTHO *viâ* YÉ-U AND HLUTTAIK—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Yé-u.	**6. Mayagán**—*cont.*					paga chaung at 3 miles bridged for carts. About 6 inches of water in the dry season. Pass Myinthugyi at 6 miles. From here the road continues north through open country and paddy cultivation passing Dina at 7½ miles. Water scarce and no accommodation till Mayagán is reached. There is another route to the east of the above but longer (total 15 miles), 5 miles east-north-east to Méyandain crossing the Payampaga chaung near Taikkán. At Méyandain good water and accommodation. Road north-east to Thayetkan 4 miles through thick jungle. Good water and accommodation in kyaung. Road 3 miles north to Tedaw, then 3 miles north-west to Mayagán. The only advantage of this latter route is the water and accommodation. The direct road from Baungya to Mayagán is met at Thayetkán. Mayagán has a police post of 28 men; 150 men can be accommodated in kyaungs and zayáts. Water brackish from wells and one tank which is dry in March. Good water is obtained from Kôndé 1½ miles distant. (There is a road from Mayagán to Shwébo about 20 miles crossing the river Mu at Wégyi.)
		7. Yé-u	12	0	77	4	From Mayagán to Yé-u the road has been made, but not metalled. It is, however, expected to be fairly good for carts during the rains. To 4 miles from Mayagán the road is only 12 feet broad, from there to Yé-u between 15 and 20 feet. General direction due north. To Nmawgaung 3½ miles through paddy. Road on through jungle and paddy mixed to Murúgôn at 8 miles. From Murúgôn to Yé-u the road is through jungle cleared to a breadth of 30 yards. Pass Magyidaw at 10 miles. For description of Yé-u *see* Route No. 33, Northern Division.
		8. Kabungyaing.	10	2	87	6	The road from Yé-u to Nwabeitgyi has been made, *i.e.*, the jungle has been cleared to a breadth of 30 to 40 yards, and the roadway has been slightly raised where it passes through paddy. It will eventually be metalled, but until then it will not be of much use in the rains, as it is not sufficiently raised in the wet country, and sufficient waterway is not given. It may be just passable for carts in the rains. It has been and will be most useful in cold and hot weather. General direction north-north-west. Where passing through paddy the roadway is 20 feet wide with ditches 1 foot wide by 2 feet deep. The road is principally through light jungle with paddy here and there to Kabungyaing at 10¼ miles. Pass Peinga at 3¼ miles where track branches right to Tasé; at about 4 miles cart track to left to Kadóma 19 miles from Yé-u on the road to Kindát (*see* Route No. 25, Stage 2); Pégôn at 4¼ miles; Indaw at 5¾ miles; Pungezin at 8 miles; Sainya at 9¼ miles. Good water from wells, but no accommodation.

FROM MYINMU TO WUNTHO *viâ* YÊ-U AND HLUTTAIK—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyân District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Yê-u.	**9. Nwabeitgyi (Nabekgyi).**	7 4	95 2	Kabungyaing has 70 houses. Three zayâts would hold 30 men; one kyaung 60 men. Water good from small tank. Road on through paddy-fields for 2 miles, then for ¼ mile through jungle, 100 feet clearing, remainder through paddy-fields as above to Saingé at 4¾ miles, passing Letpángôn at ½ mile, Tenné at 1 mile, and Kyanezwé at 2 miles. Road through paddy-fields as before, but without a ditch; one is going to be constructed to Ingôka at 6 miles. Road as before through open uncultivated ground to Nwabeitgyi (or Nabekgyi) at 7½ miles. Nwabeitgyi has a police post 42 strong. The stockade has held two companies of Native infantry. One kyaung would hold 70 men. Water good from wells. There is an alternative road *viâ* Tazé, a large village 3 or 4 miles east-north-east of Stage 8 of this route. The head-quarters of the sub-division and township of that name where reside Sub-Divisional Officer, Myo-ôk, and Assistant Superintendent, Police. It is a civil police post. Tazé has plenty of accommodation and good water. The total distance to Nwabeitgyi by this route would be 3 or 4 miles greater than *viâ* Kabungyaing, and the road is not so good as the main road, which would therefore always be followed in preference to it unless it is desired to visit Tazé on the way to Nwabeitgyi.
		10. Aungzwa ... Mu river and Paungdaung chaung.	11 0	106 2	Road as before level, fair weather cart track, bad in parts during rainy season, the streams having washed away almost all of the bridges owing to their insufficient waterway. For first 4 miles over open level country, all fit for paddy cultivation, but much till lying fallow (February 1890), clumps of palm trees scattered about thickly. General direction for first 2 miles about north-west, thence to Kyunhla north. At ¾ mile kyaung on right of road. At 1½ miles cross Zibudôn chaung; sandy bed, channel extending in flood to about 500 yards, banks very low, and in full flood water would not exceed 3 feet in depth. Jungle to the west, distant about a mile; to the east clumps of trees gradually grow closer until they form rather close small tree jungle. At 2 miles road branches north towards Aungzwa, and north-west to Kabaungya At 4¼ miles cultivation ceases and from here the road ceases to be banked up or trenched on either side, though it has been cleared to a width of about 100 feet. Jungle on either side, light small tree jungle such as is usually met with on the higher and sandier parts of Upper Burma. *In*, *ingyin*, &c.; bamboo in parts, generally in the hollows between the undulations, and not very thick. At 4¾ miles Pôt chaung; sandy bed, easy approaches, probably 5 or 6 feet of water in flood, and good pools in middle of February. At 5¼, 5¾, 7¾, and about 8¾ miles good wooden bridges over narrow nullahs, 6 to 10 feet deep and with perpendicular banks; all dry in February. Although the roadway has been cleared in a direct line towards Aungzwa to a width of about 30 yards, the cart track does not as yet (February 1890) follow it, but winds about alongside and occasionally on it up to 8¼ miles. At

FROM MYINMU TO WUNTHO *viâ* YÊ-U AND HLUTTAIK—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyân District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Yê-u.	**10. Aungzwa**—*cont.*			6½ miles kyaung to right of road, and paths and track to Yashé village about ¼ mile east of the cleared road; 85 houses. Drinking water from wells and for cattle from tanks. At 6¾ miles paddy clearing on east and north-east of road extending up to Yashé and a little on the west. The former extends along the road for nearly a mile and is ¼ mile wide. At 6¾ miles track comes in from right rear from Yashé. Light jungle on west of road. At 8 miles paddy again on the right (east) of the road, then jungle on both sides. The usual In and other trees that like the hard, red soil. Up to this the road has been excellent for dry weather, and even in the rains there would be few difficulties and none severe. At 8¾ miles track bears off to the right of the cleared road and does not at present rejoin it until after passing Aungzwa, and clearing had been carried out up to only a short distance beyond that village in the middle of February 1890. The cart track now followed twists about a great deal through thick, but not at all impassable, jungle. It is said to be shorter to Aungzwa by this than by the cleared road, but it is impossible that this can be the case, as the latter passes within a short distance of that place and takes an almost bee line north from where the Aungzwa cart track now leaves it. At 10¼ miles enter cleared ground now much overgrown with thorny bushes and high grass. At 10½ miles Paungdaung chaung close on left (west) road, following parallel for ¼ mile and then crossing; bed sandy, dry in February, 60 yards wide, steep banks 15 feet high, but approaches not difficult. It joins the Mu river about ¼ mile further down, and is unfordable for some hours at least when in flood during or after heavy rain. At 11 miles Aungzwa kyaung on left village on right. Village only just given leave to return in February 1890, so few houses then, but will have over 30 houses at least. The village is on the right bank of the Mu and near the left bank of the Paungdaung. It overlooks the Mu from a height (50 feet or so) and precipitous bank. The river here 300 to 400 yards broad. In February the water occupied about one-third of the channel, which is sound sand, and coolies were fording it thigh-deep at the ford just below the village. It does not seem much used by carts, and the right bank approach is very steep, but the left bank of the river is low, big tree jungle down to the water's edge on that side. There is another kyaung a short distance to the north, and in the two kyaungs and their zayats about 250 men could be accommodated. Water-supply of course ample and good at all seasons from the Mu. Grass plentiful, and paddy in large quantities after a good harvest.
		11. Padi ... ... Mu river and Yabin chaung.	M. 8 / F. 0	M. 114 / F. 2	Road for first ¼ of a mile about north-west over undulating ground; soil red and hard, very good going in all weather; jungle light; In, &c., on both sides, with occasional small fields of paddy. At ¼ mile join cleared track and descend by easy gradient about 100 yards long to high flood-level of the Mu, where clearing ceases at present (February 1890); thence road generally northwards, level kaing grass on village clearing, with a little kaing grass on left about ¼ mile broad, jungle beyond. This continues for about 1¼ miles, then through a patch of big tree jungle, and at 2½ miles a small paddy clearing, then across a nullah with

FROM MYINMU TO WUNTHO *viâ* YÉ-U AND HLUTTAIK—*continued.*

Authorities. Military	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Yé-u.	**11. Padi**—*cont.*					easy banks, but deep sandy bed about 15 yards wide, dry in February, but water near surface. Mu is about ¼ mile off to the east, kaing grass flats intervening and concealing it from view. Another small clearing at 3 miles; thence over undulating and broken ridges; generally easy gradient, and soil always hard and good going for next 4 miles. Jungle on either side, In, &c. This particular soil, which is met with all over the northern parts of the Shwébo and Yé-u districts, is very susceptible to the action of water, and the cart track and foot or pony track also, where they differ, wind about a great deal to avoid nullahs worn in the ridges traversed. At 7 miles enter paddy clearing 500 yards wide on either side of the track, and at 8 miles Padi village, stockaded (as all villages are now compelled by law to be), 38 houses in February 1890; kyaung and long sayát about ¼ mile north of village on the right of the Kyunhla cart track, but left of the shorter pony track. Accommodation for 200 men. Grass, paddy, and water from wells, and for cattle from Mu ¼ mile off east of village. There is a short cut from Aungzwa to Padi said to save 1½ miles. It crosses the Mu at Aungzwa and recrosses at Kabyu, whence there is a cart road to Padi about 3 miles. The first part of the road is a foot-path only, and in the rains the Mu is unfordable; even in February it was 2½ feet to 3 feet at the ford at Kabyu, from which place there is a much used cart track to Myédu about 3 miles south. Padi would make a very good halting place for troops, but the direct track that will inevitably be cleared from Nwabeitgyi to Kyunhla will probably so reduce the distance that it will be scarcely worth dividing the distance between Aungzwa and Padi into two marches.
		12. Kyunhla ... Mu river.	8	0	122	2	Leaving Padi kyaung ¼ mile through thick jungle to the Yabin chaung, sandy bed, 400 yards wide, making extreme flood level, deep and rather heavy going for carts. On north side the ordinary wet season channel, 60 yards wide, sandy bed, depth in flood about 8 feet. The cart track crosses about ¼ mile higher up than the foot or pony track, which crosses at the junction of the stream with the Mu. In February 1890 the Yabin chaung was quite dry. Good place here for a large camp in the dry season. Grassy maidan, ¾ mile long, ¼ mile broad, on left bank Yabin chaung, and more ground available close by; a whole brigade of all arms could concentrate here and find ample forage and water for their transport however numerous; the Mu is here about 200 yards wide and unfordable; jungle to the waterside opposite; thence through cleared and mostly cultivated flat ground to Nyaungaing, 4 miles, passing deserted village and kyaungs at 3½ miles. Nyaungaing village consists of about 60 houses; extensive paddy clearing round; small wooden "masjid," there being a small Muhammadan community here, an off-shoot from that at Myédu, three generations, if not four or even five, of which have been born in this district, their ancestors having come, so they say, from Dilli (Delhi). Amongst themselves they talk Burmese, but their "moola" could speak Hindustani. There is an alternative route from Padi *viâ* Sittaw, 2 miles, to Nyaungaing, 3½ miles more. Sittaw lies to the west of the direct

FROM MYINMU TO WUNTHO *viâ* YÉ-U AND HLUTTAIK—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyân District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Yé-u.	**12. Kyunhla**—*cont.*			cart track from Padi to Nyaungaing and to the north of the Yabin chaung. From Nyaungaing good road, cleared and trenched where required, with paddy on right for a short distance; jungle left; then light In jungle both sides; undulating ground; track very good going. At 6½ miles leave jungle and enter paddy clearing extending up to and all around Kyunhla. At 6¾ miles a bad bit of swampy road in wet weather, then kyaung on left and village of Kyigôn just behind it. At 7 miles big village of Satagôn adjoining Kyigôn on right bank of Pyaungthwé chaung, about 60 yards broad, rather steep descent to bed, but easy ascent; good sound sandy crossing and about 1 foot of clear running water in February. From Satagôn across paddy to Kyunhla post on rising ground north-east of village of same name, which is the official centre of the Indaing township; paddy all round; Mu about ½ mile to the east and north-east. The post can accommodate over 100 sepoys and about 50 ponies. Several wells. All this district has an evil reputation amongst Burmans for fever, and the police at the post have suffered severely from that disease. February to May seem the most healthy months. In the rains the post must be almost an island, with paddy swamp all round. From Kyunhla roads, or rather tracks (some cart, some not), to Indaing, 2 miles south-west, and other villages around, and also over the Chindwin watershed *viâ* Thekagyin and Naungauk to Lawtha and Kindât, *see* Route No. 12. Indaing was formerly the head-quarters of the township, and a broad track was cleared to it from Kyunhla, now becoming rather overgrown with bushes and low scrub.
		13. Hluttaik ... Mu river.	M. F. 11 4	M. F. 133 4	Road north-east across paddy to Phyet-sutwa (pronounced Pesowa) ½ mile on right bank of Mu. Deserted village of Tawbo opposite. Crosses chaung of same name as village which here joins the Mu river. About 1¼ miles pass Ônbingôn, ¼ mile to east, also on river bank. Country east of the road up to the river cultivated. West of the road jungle. At 2 miles the country to the east in the direction of the Mu is uncultivated, level, and mostly covered with long grass; on across open and partly cultivated ground generally parallel to the course of the Mu river. At 3¼ miles deserted village of Manktaung on river bank; small village of Kyaukin on opposite side of river. Water here very shallow in middle of February; on over rather broken ground, road winding in and out between knolls and ridges, 30 to 40 feet high, covered with thick clumps of bamboo. At 4½ miles cross Sadwin chaung, 30 yards wide, dry in February, right bank high. Follow left bank north-east by north for ½ mile, reaching deserted village of Sadwin situated on rising ground at 5 miles; thence north-east to Kyauksitgôn, 5½ miles, deserted village, on right bank of Mu river (here about 120 yards broad, banks 10 to 15 feet high), crossing Painyôina chaung, dry in February. At 6 miles Kinbinsaya chaung, dry in February, and at 6¾ miles Kanja chaung, also dry in February. Road ever undulating hard ground, light jungle. At 7½ miles ground more sandy, bamboo thick on either side, and at 9 miles Nyaungin; thence to Hluttaik (11½ miles) in an easterly direction; light dry soil jungle; In, &c., and paddy as you approach Hluttaik. This route would be the one taken in travelling with carts at any season,

FROM MYINMU TO WUNTHO *viâ* YÉ-U AND HLUTTAIK—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Yé-u.	**13. Hluttaik**—*cont.*			and compulsorily so in the rains even for pack transport, but there is a good deal shorter route for foot-passengers or riders crossing the Mu to Tawbo and again at Tindéyán which, cutting across a wide bend of the river, saves over 2 miles. Hluttaik, large village on right bank of Mu, formerly a military and police post strongly stockaded; very unhealthy in the rainy season and commencement of cold season. Paddy cultivation close round village on south and west; jungle north; river on the east. The general direction from Kyunhla is north-east, though the ground varies a good deal from this direction in following the course of the river. Except where the ground has been cleared for cultivation it is covered with In, &c., jungle, which is never very dense and is generally free from thick undergrowth. In parts bamboos grow very close and thick. This part of the Yé-u district is very sparsely populated; as it gets opened up the necessity of a good road will be felt and little difficulty will be found in running one in a very straight line from Nwabeitgyi to Hluttaik and on up the bank of the Mu. At present, too, there is little or no direct communication between the Upper Mu valley (Kyunhla and onwards) and the valley of the Pyaungthwé and Maiwun chaungs on the west, but tracks exist no doubt and only want re-opening. The country is jungle covered, In, ingyin, and bamboo predominating, and not what can be accurately described as hilly, nor can it be called flat irregular. Undulations perhaps explain what is meant. The tract is very dry, for, though there are numbers of nullahs, they are all dry before February. The quantity of petrified wood lying about is very remarkable, there being little stone about other than this, except a little laterite cropping out here and there. A dozen boats capable of carrying eight or 10 persons can be collected at Hluttaik and Phyetsutwa with notice, or at any of the villages on the river, but there are not more than two or three belonging to any one village.
		14. Gômbyu * ... Mu river.	M. 3 F. 2	M. 141 F. 6	On opposite bank small village of Thayetwa, 30 houses. There is a ford here in the dry season (2½ feet of water); in the rains there is a ferry, two boats. Both banks steep and 12 feet high. Road on north at 1 mile. From Hluttaik the road merely a sandy cart track, 7 feet wide, runs north-north-west through thin *in* forest. At 2 miles cross undu-

* "Although the shortest line from Hluttaik to Ôkkán would be *viâ* Gômbyu, &c., the country through which it passes is entirely uninhabited, except by dacoits, at present (February 1890), and it will be long before it recovers. On the other hand there are already several villages along the right bank of the Mu; it is therefore probable that the line selected for improvement would be that along the right bank passing through Saipu (10 miles), Naungu (14¼), Aingyi (15¼), and Inyashé (17). From Inyashé, the Mu can be crossed to Ôkshitpin, whence tracks lead to Gyôbin, 7 miles higher up the Mu, which is the border village of Wuntho, and to Ôkkán. The distances would be—

			MILES.	MILES.
14	...	Saipu ...	10	145¼
15	...	Ôkkán ...	15¼	159¼

Capt. Appleton, R.E., who traversed this route in 1887, says a cart road (fair, in the Burmese sense) could be opened along this line with little work beyond jungle clearing and a few small bridges. The Mu, of course, requires to be ramped at the approaches to the ford at Inyashé and Ôkshitpin (18 miles, left bank of Mu)."

FROM MYINMU TO WUNTHO *vii* YÍ-U AND HLUTTAIK—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Yé-u.	**14. Gómbyu**—*cont.*					lating ground, soil gravelly. At 2½ miles the road descends a steep gradient and proceeds due north for ¼ mile through dense forest of tall trees and undergrowth till it reaches the right bank of the Mu river, 200 yards broad at this point, banks 10 to 12 feet high. The road continues its direction north, skirting the right bank of the river through tall elephant grass, soil sandy, till it reaches the ruined village of Kabineng (3½ miles). At ¾ mile from Kabineng the road bifurcates one branch going north-west to Kabyin and Saipu, the other continuing north till it reaches small village of Magyigôn (4½ miles) on the right bank of the Mu. Here there is a ford across the river to the village of Thayetaw. From the month of November to May the medium depth is 3 feet, in the rainy season 15 feet. There are two boats here. The road continues to skirt the Mu, passing the village Taungyaseik (4¾ miles), 10 houses, one small bamboo kyaung. From Taungyaseik a foot-path runs through thick tree forest to Taingpyank (6 miles). Carts can go round by a cart road from Taungyaseik. Taingpyank at 7 miles is a ruined village about ¼ mile from the right bank of the Mu. Quarter mile on north-west reach the Mu and cross by a ford to Gómbyu at 8¼ miles, descent and ascent gradual and easy; village deserted, February 1887. One ruined kyaung and one well.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Kathá.	**15. Ôkkán** ... ... Láka chaung and Daungyu river.	15	4	157	2	Road on through open tree jungle and bamboo to Taungya at 9¾ miles, 20 houses. One kyaung for 150 men and wells. Thence through bamboo jungle and bastard teak passing Thégôn at 10 miles to Sinywin at 11¼ miles surrounded by paddy; 20 houses; one kyaung for 150 men; wells and stream. Road on through paddy to Daungyu creek at 12¾ miles, 2 feet of water in February, sluggish, not fordable here in rainy season. Road on through jungle to Wsnán at 14½ miles, 20 houses, surrounded by paddy. Water from wells and creek. Road on through paddy and bamboo jungle to Ôkkán at 15¼ miles, crossing the Láka stream with 2 feet of clear running water in February at 15 miles. Ôkkán has 60 houses, one kyaung, and zayáts for 200 men. Water from wells and creek.
		16. Gwédauktaw.	9	2	166	4	Road on ¾ mile through paddy to Daungyu creek, thence through jungle along the right bank to 4 miles, where it strikes through tree jungle, bamboo and grass to Ôkkalôn 5¼ miles, 20 houses with bamboo kyaung for 50 men. Water from wells and creek. Road on ¼ mile through paddy, thence through bastard teak bamboo to 8¼ miles, where it enters bamboo jungle and some paddy. Gwédauktaw at 9¼ miles, 15 houses, surrounded by paddy, one bamboo kyaung for 50 men. Water in wells and creek.

FROM MYINMU TO WUNTHO *viâ* YÉ-U AND HLUTTAIK—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Katha.	**17. Kawlin** ...	**10**	**2**	176	6	Road on through dense jungle, at 1½ miles pass Kado, 20 houses surrounded by paddy. One bamboo kyaung for 50 men. Water from wells and creek. Road on through thick jungle to Yádaung at 5½ miles, 20 houses surrounded by paddy. One kyaung for 80 men. Good water from wells and creek. Thence through thick jungle, bamboo, bastard teak, and grass to Yégántha, 25 houses, and Thapángôn 30 houses, both at about 9½ miles. One kyaung at Thapángôn for 100 men. Wells and paddy round villages. Road on through paddy to Kawlin passing Sandeha at 10 miles situated on a small hill, stockaded, 15 houses, surrounded by paddy. These distances from Hluttaik to Kawlin were measured by perambulator. The road is reported as good in February 1887. Kawlin has seven kyaungs for 400 men.
		18. Wuntho ... Daungyu river.	**9**	**2**	186	0	From Kawlin to Wuntho *see* Route No. 93, Northern Division, Shwébo to Wuntho, last stage.

BRANCH I.

FROM MAGYIÔK (STAGE 5) TO SAINBIN.

BY CAPT. P. W. A. A. MILTON, K.O.Y.L.I., FEBRUARY 1887.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Yé-u.	**Nagabo** ... ... Water from wells.	**5**	**0**	5	0	Good road for carts. Direction west by south, mostly through thick jungle at 5 miles Nagabo. Last mile across paddy-fields. Good kyaung accommodation and water from wells; kyaungs also about half-way at village. From Nagabo good cart road. Direction west by north, mostly through jungle. At 8½ miles Yinyé, water from tanks and wells. Good kyaungs and zayáts. Road now crosses paddy-fields for 1½ miles to Ainya. Direction north. No kyaungs. From Ainya (10 miles) good road, mostly through scrub jungle to Sainbin 13½ miles, excellent kyaung accommodation north and south of village. Good water from tanks and wells.

BRANCH II.

FROM YÉ-U (STAGE 7) TO TÔKTALÔK (MU RIVER).

BY LIEUT. R. HUGHES, 2ND OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY, MARCH 1888.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commr., Central Divn., and Dy. Commr., Yé-u.	**1. Déyauk** ...	**9**	**6**	9	6	The road follows the Yé-u-Nwabeitgyi road, described in route for 5¾ miles to Indaw. The remainder of the road to Tôktalôk through paddy, except for 1½ miles before reaching

FROM MYINMU TO WUNTHO *vid* YÉ-U AND HLUTTAIK—*continued.*

BRANCH II—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Yé-u.	**1. Déyauk**—*cont.*			Sipadaung chaung, where it passes through jungle. General direction north. The whole distance is good for carts in dry season and is reported practicable in the rains. Sipadaung chaung would probably have to be crossed some miles further up in rainy season. Pass Pôntaga at 7¼ miles, 150 houses. Two kyaungs. Water from wells. Reach Déyauk at 9¾ miles, 57 houses. One kyaung, 50 men, and three zayáts, 30 men, on south edge of village. Water good from five wells. Plenty of camping ground could be found amongst scattered scrub jungle, ½ mile east.
		2. Tôktalôk ...	M. F. 9 2	M. F. 19 0	Road on 1 mile to Aungtha, 30 houses. One kyaung for 30 men, two zayáts for 20 men. Three wells with good water. Pass Shwéthugyi at 2 miles, 50 houses, five zayáts for 50 men, and good camping ground on north side of village. Water good from wells. Reach Tazé at 4½ miles; 220 houses. Four kyaungs east of village for 160 men, with seven zayáts for 80 men. Besides these other kyaungs were reported, 500 men could easily be accommodated in all. Water good from eight wells. Gram was reported as being grown in some quantity. Road on north-west enters jungle at 7 miles, which continues to Sipadaung chaung. On the near bank of Sipadaung chaung is one kyaung for 50 men and six zayáts for 90 men. The water in the chaung is stagnant here, but there is one well. Better water could be got from the Mu river at ½ mile east. This kyaung is closely shut in by tall trees and jungle, and does not look a healthy place. At the kyaung there is a good foot-bridge, but carts cross further east. The water is about 2 feet deep in March. Road on through open ground, good for camping, to Tôktalôk at 9¼ miles. Tôktalôk is about 200 yards from the Mu. About 80 houses, well laid out, surrounded by double bamboo stockade. Accommodation for 10 men in empty bungalow just outside the stockade at south-east corner. Water good from wells and river.

BRANCH III.

FROM HLUTTAIK (STAGE 13) TO UKINGYI *vid* MADÔN AND TÁKÔN.

BY LIEUT.-COL. SENIOR, 1ST BENGAL INFANTRY, JANUARY 1887.

G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Katha.	**1. Nyaungôn** ...	11 0	11 0	Cross Mu river to Madôn (½ a mile). Road thence runs eastward through varnish and teak forest, free from undergrowth. The village of Swélwa at 5 miles was burnt to the ground in 1886. It was here that Prince Maung Hmát died in October 1886. His hut was still standing in 1887, and in front of it is his grave. At Swélwa another road crosses the one now under report, leading from Pamyé on the north, distant about 2 miles, to Kôkôgôn, about 2 miles to the south. Road as before. At 8 miles another cart road crosses it, running north and south. It is said to come from Kyin, distant ? miles north, and to lead to Léla ? miles to the south. Nyaungôn is burnt and deserted in 1887. Water from creek close by, dirty.

FROM MYINMU TO WUNTHO *viâ* YÊ-U AND HLUTTAIK—*continued.*

BRANCH III—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages. Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Katha.	**2. Ingôntha** ...	M. F. 8 4	M. F. 19 4	Cross creek and road through forest as before to Pelutha at 6 miles; only recognizable as the site of village by *zayát* and small space of cleared ground. Road as before for next 2 miles; it then enters open country. Half-a-mile to the north is the small village of Láha, and further away north the Tôngwé hills; to the east a small pagoda-crowned hill called Wédittaga. Ingôntha is situated on rising ground. It was deserted and burnt in 1887, but one dilapidated kyaung would afford some shelter on an emergency. Kangyi hill is visible from here as also some hills further north and said to be south of Wuntho.
		3. Ukingyi ...	7 4	27 0	Road through open country to Tákôn (3 miles). *See* Route No. 93, Northern Division, for description of remainder of this stage. This route is passable for carts throughout. Owing to disuse it is somewhat out of repair, but as there are no difficult places anywhere along it, it merely requires a little use to render it easy. It is important, as it connects Hluttaik and Ukingyi, both of which are points of military importance; and it is also said to be the only lateral communication between the river on the west and the Ukingyi-Kawlin road on the east.

No. 19.

From PAUNGBYIN (Upper Chindwin) to MAINGKAING (Uyu or Uru River).

BY LIEUT. H. F. LOCH, COMMANDANT, MILITARY POLICE, UPPER CHINDWIN, OCTOBER 1890.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin.	**1. Tawma** ... Cross a stream.	12 0	12 0	General direction north-north-east. Road good, path practicable for transport animals; leads along a ridge for the first 3 miles and then along base of small hills over plains covered with "kaing" grass; water met with at several places. The first village is passed an hour and 20 minutes after leaving Paungbyin, and a jheel is reached in 2 hours. From here 40 minutes' march brings one to Ôngdôk village, where there is a good kyaung capable of holding 100 men. Three-quarters of an hour before reaching Tawma another jheel is passed. At Tawma there is a good kyaung and zayáts hold 150 men. Village, 50 houses. Supplies, paddy and grass. Water from stream.
		2. Wetkauk ... Cross a stream.	12 0	24 0	General direction east-north-east. Road good and had been lately repaired; runs mostly over high ground and through open jungle. Pass the village of Kámaing an hour and-a-quarter after leaving Tawma. Only one stream crossed on this march. Wetkauk contains a good kyaung which will accommodate 100 men. It is situated on the Kyinthé chaung. About 30 houses. Paddy and grass procurable.

FROM PAUNGBYIN (UPPER CHINDWIN) TO MAINGKAING (UYU OR URU RIVER)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyan District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin.	**3. Metkalet** ... Cross several streams.	13	0	37	0	General direction north. Road somewhat rough, but fairly good; runs for the most part along the ridges of hills. Reach the village of Nanan 3 hours after leaving Wetkauk. Large kyaung, hold 150; houses about 30. Paddy and grass procurable. Water good from stream.
		4. Hénu ... .. Cross several streams.	16	0	53	0	General direction north-east. The road is good except first after leaving the village of Leikthaw and again before reaching Hénu, when it runs across paddy cultivation. In other parts it runs over high ground. The village of Leikthaw is passed at 8 miles; it contains a good kyaung. At Hénu the kyaung is indifferent. Small kyaung, hold 50 men. Water from creek close by. Supplies, paddy and fodder.
		5. Maingkaing ...	12	0	65	0	General direction north-east. Good road and lately repaired. Runs somewhat up and down hill for first 7 miles, and then across plain to Uyu stream, turning sharp to east and along the bank to Maingkaing; about 15 houses. Old police post, hold 50 men. Supplies, paddy and grass. Water from Uyu stream.

Note.—The hills seen from Maingkaing about east-north-east are the Thônlôndaung (Taungthônlôn) in Wuntho territory; distant four marches, say 60 miles. The road from Maingkaing into the Wuntho territory is a bad one, and the stream which comes from it (Chaungmagyi ?) is not practicable for boats except in the rains. There is a better road from Leikthaw or Hénu to Kyundaw. Transport is the great difficulty along these roads. Coolies want to change at each circle, and are of little use as they barely carry 20 lbs. apiece. If a column of 150 rifles was to go up to Wuntho from these parts, each circle would have to be called upon to furnish a certain number of coolies under a "gaung," who would be required to stay with and accompany the expedition until dismissed. The circles can furnish the following coolies:—

Paungbyin 60, or for longer period than one day ...	30
Ôngdôk Tawma 50, or for longer period than one day.	25
Wetkauk 40, or for longer period than one day ...	20
Nanan-Metkalet 50, or for longer period than one day.	25
Leikthaw 40, or for longer period than one day ...	20
Hénu 60, or for longer period than one day	30
Maingkaing 50, or for longer period than one day ...	25
Total ...	175

No animal transport procurable locally. The whole of this road is practical with very little work in the worst parts for pony and mule transport.

From PAUNGBYIN (Upper Chindwin) to WUNTHO.

By Lieut. W. H. DALY (from Native information).

FIRST ROAD.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commr., Central Divn., and Deputy Commr., Upper Chindwin.	**1. Kaketywa** ... Along Namenkwin chaung.	M. F. 17 4	M. F. ...	In the absence of any recorded routes between the Chindwin and Wuntho, the following two routes are given, though very old and only from native information.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commr., Northern Divn., and Deputy Commr., Katha.				

Excellent dry weather road to Kaket. Namenkwin chaung crossed seven times, but in deepest place not above 18 inches at present (1st January 1887). Kaket lies on a small stream (which flows into Namenkwin from south-east) at about ½ mile from the junction. Namenkwin stream flows almost due east to (?) the Setkadôn range from this point. The summit of the range is about 9 miles as the crow flies from the junction of the Kaket and Namenkwin streams. There are two roads from this point to Wuntho. The Thaungdut Kyámaing went to Wuntho by one, and returned by the other, during December. I met him at Paungbyin on his return, and he and his followers gave the following information as to their marches. From Kaketywa (or Kaget) there is said to be a good road branching southwards to Bahét (20 miles) on the Máwa chaung in Mainyaung district, whence the Chindwin can be reached at Máwá (about 10 miles above Sittaung), distant about 16 miles, passing through the villages of Manthé, Mathi, and Letpán at 5, 10 and 13 miles respectively —

(i) *Going*—

	MILES.
First day, Paungbyin to Kaket	17½
Second day, Kaket to Mawlakainshé ...	30
Third day, Mawlakainshé to Kaukthein ...	20
Fourth day, Kaukthein to Pintha ...	1½
Do. Pintha to Engwé (on Mu) ...	½
Do. Engwé to Myelin	17½
Fifth day, Myelin to Wuntho	20
Total ...	107

The Setkadôn Route.

This road starts south-east from Kaket; it is the shortest route, but the Setkadôn range is very steep and mounted men cannot get over. Horses must be led.

(ii) *Return*—

First day, Wuntho to Myelin	20
Second day, Myelin to Yeshin	17½
Third day, Yeshin to Manlát (variously called Maw or Wayángôn)	22½
Fourth day, camp in jungle at Kalawgyaung	20
Fifth day (Kakethansaung), 3 *daings* from Kaket up Namenkwin valley) ...	20
Sixth day, Paungbyin	17½
Total ...	117½

This is called the Maw road; it is passable and easy for ponies and elephants. The two routes diverge from Mawlakainshé. Kakethánsaung is probably more than 17 miles from Paungbyin.

Maw (where salt is made) is 1½ miles from Mawlakainshé.

Other routes from the Chindwin to Wuntho are—

(iii) Taungbyu road, through the pass opposite the end of Kaukka chaung. This joins the Maw road at Mawlakainshé. The Setkadôn range is very difficult where the road crosses.

(iv) Zíbin road through the pass, opposite the head of a small chaung, flowing from the north-east into Thayaung chaung, 12½ miles from the big hills to Mandalet, and thence 42½ miles to Wuntho. The Zíbin range is the northern continuation of the Setkadôn. The pass referred to is about 30 miles from Paungbyin.

FROM PAUNGBYIN (UPPER CHINDWIN) TO WUNTHO—*continued.*

FIRST ROAD—*continued.*

(*v*) Through pass opposite end of Kyinthé chaung south (which flows into Chindwin at Sanda) to Ganambwa (or Ganamwa) 12½ or 15 miles, thence south to Mandalet 10 miles, and so as by Route (*iv*).

(*vi*) Through the pass at the end of the Naukamu (about five days' journey from the big hills), distance 80 miles.

(*vii*) Through pass at head of Kôdán chaung 15 miles to Mettaung, thence 40 miles to Mawlakaiushé.

SECOND ROAD.

BY LIEUT. HERBERT, 44TH GURKHA LIGHT INFANTRY (FROM NATIVE INFORMATION).

Authorities.		Stations.	Distances, Intermediate.		Distances, Total.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Shan dines.	Approximate English miles.	Shan dines.	Approximate English miles.	
			M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin.	**Paungbyin** ...	...	...	...	...	Road from Paungbyin runs in an easterly direction to Thányit. It crosses the Kanshak, Tanet and Thâyaung streams each once. Water in these chaungs is good; in December about knee-deep, now (September) waist-deep; the banks are high and steep; bottom, sand; parts of the road pass through marshy ground.
		Thányit ...	6 0	13 0	6 0	13 0	This village contains one large pôngyi kyaung and 40 houses; rice is procurable and water-supply unlimited. The road from here crosses the Thayaung chaung four times; country level, no marshes.
		Thethla ...	6 0	13 0	12 0	26 0	Thethla village contains one small kyaung and eight houses; no supplies can be obtained here. Road from here to Kyundaungalé runs over undulating country, crosses the Môtai chaung four times; only a few inches of water in this chaung. No marshes on road.
		Kyundaungalé	7 0	15 0	19 0	41 0	This is a jungle camp in hilly country. Bamboos for building huts plentiful. Water obtained from a spring would require enlarging by digging reservoir for large number of men (in November there is only enough for 15 men). About four daings (8¾ miles) from here the road crosses the Zíbyu range and becomes very narrow in places, being shut in by high banks of sand-stone. Ponies could not pass unless road were prepared by pioneers. The road is bad here for three daings (6¼ miles), but not impracticably steep. After this the road runs over flat and easy country to Kayáywa. No water is procurable while crossing the Zíbyu hills.

FROM PAUNGBYIN (UPPER CHINDWIN) TO WUNTHO—*continued.*

SECOND ROAD—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Stations.	Distances, Intermediate. Shan dines. M. F.	Distances, Intermediate. Approximate English miles. M. F.	Distances, Total. Shan dines. M. F.	Distances, Total. Approximate English miles. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Katha.	**Kayáywa** ...	8 0	17 4	27 0	58 4	No kyaung; 15 houses; no supplies; belongs to Wuntho. From Kayáywa the road runs through the villages as shown and crosses the Wehara, Thayetkôn and Taw maw chaungs. Water in these streams only a few inches deep; banks, easy; bed, sand; no marshes; country, level; road good and fit for ponies, runs over Wumbé hills to Gyôbin Sakhán.
		Kauktaung.	1 0	2 0	28 0	60 4	Twenty houses; small kyaung; no supplies.
		Thayetkôn ...	0 4	1 2	28 4	61 6	Thirty houses; large kyaung.
		Kaket ...	1 4	3 2	30 0	65 0	Fifty houses; large kyaung.
		Maungkin ...	3 4	7 4	33 4	72 4	Two or three huts.
		Hénubank ...	1 0	2 0	34 4	74 4	Eighteen houses; no kyaung.
		Gyôbin Sakhán.	1 0	2 0	35 4	76 4	Jungle camp. Road from here crosses Wunken chaung which is easy; also the Mu river on which the town of Pingyaing stands; breadth of Mu here 200 yards; depth in dry season 2 feet; now (September) waist-deep; bed, sand; banks, easy: no boats available.
		Pingyaing ...	2 0	4 6	37 4	81 2	Large town of 300 houses; supplies of rice procurable; 3 kyaungs; town not stockaded. Road from here runs over flat country, easy for ponies.
		Ngulai ...	5 0	10 6	42 4	92 4	Fifty houses, one kyaung. Road crosses Dathwégyauk stream; no difficulty; country flat and easy for ponies; no marshes.
		Hmangin (Mankin).	7 0	15 0	49 4	107 4	Eighteen houses and kyaung. Road runs over Hmangin hill about 1 daing (2 miles) from Hmangin; road easy. Wuntho town visible from Hmangin hills.
		Teinwa chaung.	4 0	8 4	53 4	116 0	Eighty houses; one large kyaung; road into Wuntho easy.
		Wuntho-myo.	0 4	1 0	54 0	117 0	.....

No. 21.

From SAGAING to SHWÉBO.

I. B. COMPILATION, NOVEMBER 1888.

There are three routes from Sagaing to Shwébo:—

First—

	MILES.
First stage, Sagaing to Sayé	10½
Second stage, Sayé to Samôn	15½
Third stage, Samôn to Kawdaw	14
Fourth stage, Kawdaw to Shwébo	14
Total ...	54

This route is the shortest, but from Samôn to Shwébo is from native information only, and distance seems to be under-estimated. From Samôn to Shwébo must be at least 30 miles. It would probably be impracticable in the rains between Samôn and Shwébo, and water is reported very brackish about Kawdaw.

Second—

	MILES.
First stage, Sagaing to Sayé	10½
Second stage, Sayé to Taungyin	9½
Third stage, Taungyin to Imbé	15
Fourth stage, Imbé to Heléngyi	12
Fifth stage, Heléngyi to Shwébo	13
Total ...	60

This road is practicable though difficult for carts in the rains as far as Helengyi. In the rains carts do the last stage *viâ* Ômbôk, which adds 6½ miles to the total, making 66½. Another stage in this case could be made at Ômbôk, a good halting place. By this road accommodation and water is good the whole way.

Third—

	MILES.
First stage, Sagaing to Ôngdaw (Kyaungmada could be made a halting place half-way)	15½
Second stage, Ôngdaw to Sadaung	11
Third stage, Sadaung to Hlédwi	12
Fourth stage, Hlédwi to Hlédaw	12
Fifth stage, Hlédaw to Shwébo	15½
Total ...	65½

This is the longest of the three roads in dry weather. Some places between Sadaung and Hlédaw, the third and fourth stages, might be found impracticable for carts in the rains. Accommodation and water good the whole way.

FIRST ROAD.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Comnr., Central Divn., and Deputy Comnr., Sagaing.	1. Sayé	10	4	10	4	Good cart road due north to Kaungmudaw (or Kyaungmadaw) at 5½ miles, passing many villages on each side of the road, amongst them Pahédán, Kyaukait and Magyitsen. At Kaungmudaw, on the west side of the pagoda of the same name, a land-mark for many miles, is accommodation for 500 men in zayáts, with a plentiful sup-

FROM SAGAING TO SHWÉBO—*continued.*

FIRST ROAD—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Sagaing	**1. Sayé**—*cont.*					ply of water from wells on the edge of the lake. South-west of Kaungmudaw is a large swamp, and on the east is the Yé-ka (*i.e.*, bitter water) swamp. Road on north over 2 miles of paddy-fields, difficult, but practicable in the rains, then over sandy, undulating ground covered with thorn jungle to Sayé ½ mile before reaching Sayé, which lies at the north-east base of a line of low-lying hills running west to Ôngdaw, in the midst of open fields. To the north and west lies the plain of Yémyitgyi, flooded in the rains. Sayé is a large village and has accommodation for 100 men in kyaungs and zayáts, with plenty of good water from wells.
		2. Samô ...	15	4	26	0	From Sayé this road runs north along the east side of Yémyitgyi plain. Pass Kyaukpanaw at 3 miles, Kángyigôn at 3½ miles. At 6½ miles reach Padhu, a large village with accommodation for 100 men in kyaungs and zayáts and plenty of water. From Padhu or Taungyi 3½ miles on. Samôn was a military post, February 1888. The fort is ½ a mile north of the village on high ground, and will hold 200 men and 50 horses, and has good water from two wells. Accommodation in the village for 100 men in kyaungs, 50 men in zayáts. Water good from wells. Road on north to Kawdaw at 14 miles.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commr., Northern Divn., and Deputy Commr., Sagaing.	**3. Kawdaw** ...	14	0	40	0	At Kawdaw accommodation is reported for 200 men in kyaungs and zayáts. Water brackish but wholesome.
		4. Shwébo ...	14	0	54	0	From Kawdaw to Shwébo the road runs through paddy country, probably impassable in the rainy season. Pass the following villages, Magyibinsin, Kitkyigôn, Ponayendaw, Môksogôn, Shádaw. These villages are reported as on the road by natives. Probably a more direct road could be found.

SECOND ROAD.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commr., Central Divn., and Deputy Commr., Sagaing.	**1. Sayé** ...	10	4	10	4	*See* above.
		2. Taungyin ...	9	4	20	0	The second road is the same as the first as far as Padhu. From Padhu at 6½ miles the road continues north 3 miles over black soil to Taungyin. Very good in dry season, difficult in rains. Taungyin has accommodation for 150 men, with plenty of good water from tank and wells. From Taungyin the road runs for the most part through light jungle, and is good at all seasons, 4 miles to the former site of Thalain. Thalain has been brought into Taungyin by order of the civil authorities. There was plenty of accommodation in empty kyaungs in February 1888, but the water was bad. From Thalain there is a cart road to Singain on the Irrawaddy, 2½ miles over the hills. From Thanlain the road runs north-north-west for 4 miles, then north-west for 2 miles over hard sandy ground through thin jungle, which could be traversed anywhere by cavalry.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commr., Northern Divn., &c., Shwébo.						

FROM SAGAING TO SHWÉBO—*continued.*

SECOND ROAD—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Intermediate. F.	Total. M.	Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Shwébo.	**2. Taungyin**—*cont.*					At 6 miles reach Budagôn, 20 houses; fenced and surrounded by paddy. One zayát east of the village, which would hold 10 men; one kyaung for 50 men. Water very good from three wells. The road on is north over undulating sandy soil. At ½ a mile Budagôn the road from Sheinmaga west to Shwékugyi is crossed.
		3. Imbé ...	15	0	35	0	For 2 miles from Budagôn the road passes through light jungle and some dry cultivation, mostly til seed, afterwards through scrub jungle and palm trees till within 1 mile of Imbé, where paddy cultivation begins. Reach Imbé at 15 miles. Remainder of road *see* Route No. 21, Northern Division.
		4. Helengyi ...	12	0	47	0	
		5. Shwébo ...	13	0	60 In rainy season 66	0 4	

THIRD ROAD.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Intermediate. M.	Intermediate. F.	Total. M.	Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Sagaing.	**1. Ôngdaw** ...	15	4	15	4	Good cart road. Old royal road under an avenue of fine trees the whole way to Kaungmudaw. At 5½ miles two nullahs are crossed, one near Sagaing and one near Kaungmudaw. Both have strong wooden bridges; one near Sagaing is passable by carts. At the first nullah carts have to be ferried across in the wet months. The other is almost always fordable. Bridge north of Kaungmudaw is not practicable; no ramp on to it. Villages border the road almost the whole way along, and there are numerous kyaungs and pagodas. There is accommodation in zayáts for 400 men at Kaungmudaw and for 100 more if two of the zayáts be put in repair. Grass and water-supply ample along the lake at the north-east corner of which the village is situated. The zayáts lie on the western side of the great pagoda for which the place is famous. Just north of the kyaungs roads branch off in many directions to Sayé and on to Shwébo, to Taingdé, and thence *viâ* Sadaung or Samôn to Shwébo, to Ôngdaw and other places to the west. The Ôngdaw road passes along the edge of the lake. Leaving the latter and the lake at Pégadaw village, pass through a stretch of paddy-fields and a nullah, which might be troublesome to carts in the rains (better road ¾ mile east in rains, and ascend on to some rising ground covered thickly with cactus). There are some zayáts and a kyaung in the middle of this cactus jungle which extends for 2 miles. Beyond the cactus jungle the country is laid out in wheat-fields, enclosed in fields of two or three acres with low thorn fence, then cross a very open bit of country and pass ¼ mile east of Kônywa (6 miles). There are good wells to the west and south-east, both about 300 yards from the village road. Road now runs due north. Country still continues very flat. Road good for carts to Aungtha, which consists of several scattered hamlets. A well close to the village on the south is brackish, and water is obtained from another well 400 yards distant on the west, where there are some kyaungs. Road crosses a low spur along a lane, good for carts (ground cultivated with wheat) and winds along the western foot of low hills to Ôngdaw. Ôngdaw is at the western end of the low hills which run east and west across

FROM SAGAING TO SHWÉBO—*continued.*

THIRD ROAD—*continued.*

Authorities		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Sagaing.	**1. Ôngdaw**—*cont.*			the Sagaing district. There is a good camping ground under large trees for a regiment on the western side. There is a good well in a nullah at the north-east corner and outside the village. Roads go straight north to Shwébo and south to Ywathitgyi on the Irrawaddy. Two villages of Ôngdaw, north and south, ½ a mile apart. Accommodation in kyaungs of north village for 100 men and 20 ponies. There is a kyaung ¼ mile south of South Ôngdaw, with accommodation for 50 men and 20 ponies. Two good wells. Plentiful supply of water all the year round.
		2. Sadaung ...	M. F. 11 0	M. F. 26 4	The road is the main road to Magyizauk, and passing Yômingôn and Thitkyigôn at 5½ miles from Ôngdaw reaches a solitary tall tree, whence a cart road bends to the right off the main road, passing immediately Mindaw village and continues in a northerly direction. At 6½ miles pass Ngapyawdaw, a few houses under a group of trees to the right of the road; thence a foot track branches off to the left over paddy-fields, and at 2 miles from Ngapyawdaw reaches Tabudaw. From Ngapyawdaw the Sadaung road continues due north on a sandy track with paddy-fields on each side to Kyáminggyi village at 8 miles, which lies on a hill. Pass to the right of the village and from the far side the road continues north over sandy undulating ground for 2 miles, whence paddy-fields commence and stretch for 1 mile reaching Sadaung at 11 miles. Sadaung consists of five villages grouped close together. The kyaungs lie on the south-east side, they are five in number, and contain accommodation for 500 men with a plentiful supply of water during the rainy season. Sadaung is very difficult to approach on account of the paddy-fields lying all round it. Water on the road at Kyáminggyi, where there is a kyaung 200 yards west of the village, affording accommodation for 50 men. Paddy in small quantities.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Shwébo.	**3. Hládwi** ...	12 0	38 4	Road north-west through paddy cultivation to Thazin, 3 miles. Thazin, has accommodation in kyaungs and zayáts for 100 men. Water wholesome, but dirty from tanks near the village. Good clear water can be obtained from a well ½ a mile north-west of the village. Road continues north-north-west to Hládwi at 12 miles. For the first 2 miles after Thazin the road skirts a marsh where it would be almost impracticable during the rains. Afterwards the road passes through light jungle over better ground to Hládwi. Paoma, a small village, is passed at about 6 miles. Hládwi has accommodation for 70 men in five zayáts and 50 men in a kyaung south of the village. Water good from wells.
		4. Hládaw ...	12 0	50 4	From Hládwi there are two roads to Hládaw, each about 12 miles, one *viâ* Yatha, the other *viâ* Shwébangán. Both are through jungle and difficult

FROM SAGAING TO SHWÉBO—*continued.*

THIRD ROAD—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Shwébo.	**4. Hlâdaw**—*cont.*			for carts in the rains; 6 miles north-east to Yatha. Yatha has a military police post. Ten men could be accommodated at the stockade besides the police. Water good from wells and tank. Road on north-north-west 6 miles to Hlâdaw. Shwébangân is north-west of Hlâdwi, a village on the Magyizauk-Shwébo road.
		5. Shwébo ...	M. F. **15 2**	M. F. 65 6	For remainder *see* Route No. 17, Stage 5.

BRANCH I.

FROM ÔNGDAW (STAGE 1 ON 3RD ALTERNATIVE ROAD) TO GÔNYINSEIK.

BY LIEUT. FISCHER, 5TH BOMBAY LIGHT INFANTRY, FEBRUARY 1888.

G.O.C. Myingyân District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Sagaing.	**1. Tabiengwé** ...	**12 0**	12 0	Leave the Mandalé Mu road (*see* Branch Route No. 3 at Yimnagin, 6 miles from Ôngdaw and bear north-west to the top of the first rise of hills, whence cart road winds west over hills to Tabiengwé, 12 miles. A track for infantry cuts across the windings of the cart road. Is a good mile shorter. A good guide should be taken at first, as many small tracks diverge into the jungle on each side. Tabiengwé is a very large, but poor village on bank of Mu river. Contains a police post, 20 rifles, and five kyaungs capable of accommodating 300 to 400 men, with plenty of water. Paddy in small quantities; many cattle.
		2. Gônyinseik ...	**3 0**	15 0	From Tabiengwé road goes west over low-lying land, many toddy trees, and comes out on left bank opposite Gônyinseik. River in rains 100 yards broad and 15 feet deep, current 4 miles an hour, and must be crossed in boats, of which there are many. In dry season two fords—one just above Gônyinseik and one just below, depth 2 to 3 feet—can be easily seen by cart tracks leading down to them. *See* Route No. 17, Stage 1.

ALTERNATIVE ROUTE.

G.O.C. Myingyân District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Sagaing.	**1. Taungya** ...	**11 0**	11 0	*See* Branch Route No. III (below).
		2. Gônyinseik ...	**7 0**	18 0	Road (good cart) leaves Taungya in south-west direction and reaches Tabiengwé at 4 miles, thence *viâ* Branch Route No. I to Gônyinseik. This road is much easier, if there is time to make two stages of it, and is good going all the way.

ALTERNATIVE ROUTE

FROM SAGAING TO SHWÉBO—*continued.*

BRANCH II.

FROM ÔNGDAW (STAGE 1 ON 3RD ALTERNATIVE ROAD) TO LÉGYI.

BY LIEUT. FISCHER, 5TH BOMBAY LIGHT INFANTRY, FEBRUARY 1888.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Sagaing.	1. Légyi	10 0	10 0	Pass along the north side of South Ôngdaw and bear to the left (260°) over paddy-fields for about ¾ of a mile, where the cart road appears and passes over a small nullah, and on winding through scrub jungle, intermixed with cultivation over sandy soil, and at 5 miles reach Nakhayin (or Makhayin) village. (This village is now being brought into Ôngdaw.) The road passes north of the village, good cart road over undulating thick jungle, gradually bearing slightly north of west and reaching Légyi at 10 miles. The road, as far as the first nullah, is very bad in the rains, but carts do get across. Légyi is a large village and there is a police post. Strength about 20 rifles in the kyaung due east of the village, with accommodation for 50 men and stables for 50 ponies. A kyaung on north side of village would put up 50 men. Plentiful supply of water from well south of village. A fair amount of paddy, rice, and kirhi to be obtained. The above is the best all round road in the dry season. An alternative road runs as follows:—Start along the Yinmagin road and at ½ mile turn west by cart road and pass over undulating cultivated ground for 4 miles when road passes across ½ mile of paddy-fields (difficult in the rains) and arrives just north of Kônywa village, 5 miles. Hence good cart road winds over the hills and reaches Kyidawya pagoda at 8½ miles. The road bears down to the left (at ¼ mile road divides right to Tubyengwé and left to Légyi) and winding about to avoid numerous nullahs reaches Légyi at 12 miles. A foot-path practicable for baggage animals goes straight through the windings of the cart road to Légyi. Three miles from Kyidawya pagoda, east of Kyidawya (200 yards), is a large brick tank with good water all the year round. This is the best road in the rains. A third road runs as follows:—Pass north side of South Ôngdaw and follow road west for 2 miles; cross paddy-fields on "bunds" in rains in north-west direction to Shondát (4 miles), then west over bridle-path to Kyidawya pagoda (7 miles), then follows foot-path in second road. This path is only suited for men and ponies and not for baggage ponies in the rains. The jungle that stretches from Nakhayin *viâ* Kyidawya pagoda right up to Taungya is full of hiding places of dacoits, being full of deep nullahs.

BRANCH III.

FROM ÔNGDAW (STAGE 1, ALTERNATIVE ROUTE NO. III) TO MANDALÉ MU.

BY LIEUT. FISCHER, 5TH BOMBAY LIGHT INFANTRY, FEBRUARY 1888.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commr., Central Division, and Deputy Commr., Sagaing.	1. Taungya ...	11 0	11 0	From Ôngdaw road runs a little west of north and passing Yômingaung and Thitkyigôn at 6 miles reach Yinmagin. Half-a-mile before reaching Yinmagin road branches to right near a tall tree to Mindaw, Kyámingyi and Sadaung.

FROM SAGAING TO SHWÉBO—*continued.*

BRANCH III—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Sagaing.	**1. Taungya**—*cont.*			From Yinmagin good cart road runs north and at 8 miles reach Lindalu, whence road bends west and running over sandy scrub jungle with numerous nullahs reaches Taungya at 11 miles. One kyaung to west of village has accommodation for 100 men and stables for 20 ponies. Water from well in this kyaung brackish; must be obtained from tank to west of the jungle. Kyaung ½ mile west of village has accommodation for 50 men. Water here scanty in dry season.
		2. Mandalé on the Mu. Mu river between Talaingyun and Mandalé.	5 0	16 0	From Taungya good cart road runs north-west by west. At 2 miles reach Ensa, whence road runs over low-lying ground, bad going in the rains, and at 4 miles reach Talaingyun on left bank of river. Hence the road runs up the bank in sight of Mandalé, and at 1 mile arrive opposite kyaung, which is on a small eminence on right bank, the village lying to the south. The river here during the rains is about 800 yards across and 10 to 15 feet deep. The left bank steep, but practicable for unloaded animals. The right bank low-lying. The current 3 to 4 miles an hour. The river must be crossed in boats, and animals can be swum. Large boats can be obtained from Gônyinseik, 6 miles south of Mandalé on the right bank. For Mandalé-Mu *see* Route No. 17, Stage 2.

BRANCH IV.

FROM ÔNGDAW (STAGE 1, 3RD ALTERNATIVE ROAD) TO SAMÔN (STAGE 2, FIRST ROAD).

BY LIEUT. FISCHER, 5TH BOMBAY LIGHT INFANTRY, FEBRUARY 1888.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Sagaing.	**1. Samôn** ...	12 0	12 0	The cart road branches in a north-north-west direction from the west side of North Ôngdaw. It runs over sandy undulating ground. At 2 miles reach Pagyi, passing to the north of and round the base of the hill on which Pagyi pagoda stands. From Ôngdaw fort a path, practicable for infantry and baggage animals, runs through the kyaung and branches over the hills from the village well, passing on the south side of Pagyi pagoda and joining the cart road in Pagyi village. From Pagyi the cart road runs over a few paddy-fields, difficult but practicable during wet weather, and on through a short stretch of lane to more open country. At 3 miles pass ½ mile south of Môyingyaung and cross a large sandy nullah generally dry, always practicable. At 6 miles reach Yédwingaung passing to the north of the village, and at 6½ miles pass on south of Nyaungôn. From here the road runs over high-lying scrub jungle which extends to Kyákát village (10½ miles), whence Samôn fort can be seen built on the top of a slight gradual rise. At 12 miles reach Samôn fort. The village lies ½ mile to the south. There are several wells and plentiful supply of water. Water on the road at any of these villages and paddy in small quantities and kirbi. *See* First Road, Stage 2.

FROM SAGAING TO SHWÉBO—*continued.*

BRANCH V.

FROM SADAUNG (STAGE 2 OF 3RD ROAD) TO KÔKO-CHAUNG-YWA (ON IRRAWADDY RIVER).

I. B. COMPILATION, 1887-88.

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Sagaing.	**1. Kôko-chaung-ywa.**	M. F. **16 0**	M. F. 16 0	There is an important road running from Sadaung to Kôko-chaung-ywa and Mézali-chaung-ywa on the right bank of the Irrawaddy near Mingún, which is, after the road leading from Sheinmaga (some miles north), the principal district thoroughfare from the Irrawaddy to the Mu river, and thence to Âlôn westwards or Myinmu southwards. The road is only a cart track, unmetalled throughout and is impassable in wet weather; it is unenclosed by fences. The country on either side of the road is interspersed with thorny bush jungle, but in some places is quite open. Cavalry could move over it easily, except in a few places where the thickness of the jungle would impede their action. There are numerous villages in the valley between the two low ranges of hills at Kôko-chaung-ywa and Sadaung; they are mostly enclosed by cactus hedges. Water is fairly plentiful all along the road, being obtained chiefly from wells in the villages. Supplies consisting of cattle, wheat, gram, bajree are plentiful, and at a few places paddy can be obtained in small quantities. The total distance is 16 miles and a halt can, if required, be made at Kekkathit 7½ miles, where there is accommodation for 150 men in kyaungs and zayáts, and a good water-supply from small tanks. The road crosses the Sagain-Shwébo road (Road No. 1 above) at Samôn, 5 miles from Sadôn. Mézali-chaung-ywa is on the river bank 1½ miles to the north of, and in sight of, Kôko-chaung-ywa. The village lies to the north and the kyaungs and zayáts (150 men) to the south of a road running inland. The right bank of the Irrawaddy is here steep and in most places good for landing. During the dry season when the river is low, a landing has to be effected at Phôdaw or Phôgwé, about 3 miles south of Kôko-chaung-ywa. There is a good cart track from this point to Kôko-chaung-ywa during low water season, but impassable in flood time.

BRANCH VI.

FROM SAYÉ (STAGE 1 OF 1ST ROAD) TO IMBÉ (ON ROUTE NO. 91, NORTHERN DIVISION).

BY COL. A. POOLE, 5TH BOMBAY LIGHT INFANTRY COMMANDING SAGAING.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commr., Central Division, and Deputy Commr., Sagaing.	**1. Kekathit** ...	**7 0**	7 0	Five miles to Budaywa pass villages of Kyaukpanán and Kángyigún. Soil light and sandy; good cart road through fields interspersed with bushes. This is a large village situated on the east of Yémyitgyi lake; thence the road lies across a grassy plain at north of lake. Large village; water good; grass plentiful. General direction N. 20° W.

FROM SAGAING TO SHWÉBO—*continued.*

BRANCH VI—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mandalay District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Shwébo.	**3. Imbé**	8 0	15 0	Cart road runs 1¾ miles north-east to Taungyi, thence north-west past Kamé. Road good, soil light and sandy. Imbé is a large rich village. Rice, paddy, and bullocks for slaughter plentiful. Grass procurable; wells are brackish; good water in a tank. Accommodation in one large and two small rest-houses. Here the road meets the route from Sheinmaga to Shwébo, No. 91, Northern Division.

No. 22.

From SITTAUNG to TAMMU.

BY LIEUT. C. J. W. GRANT,* 2ND BURMA INFANTRY, AND G. W. L. TOOZS, ESQ., PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, JANUARY 1891.

G.O.C. Myingyan District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin.	**1. Camp on Chaukhôn stream.** Waséłán, Kungaung, and Chaukhôn streams.	12 0	12 0	Sittaung is a small village situated on the right bank of the Chindwin river, about 50 miles north of Kindát and almost immediately opposite the large village of Kaya on the left bank. At Sittaung accommodation is available for 50 men and camping ground for 500. Water good. No supplies nor transport; they must be arranged for. Commanding ground on all sides, except east. General direction west. Road at first 8 feet wide, rises from 1° to 4°, average 3°, winding to top of first ridge which is reached in 25 minutes. The nullahs, which would be unfordable in the rains, are well bridged. Bridges 12 feet wide, will support elephants loaded. From the top the road winds down zigzag to west down the north side of a cliff till the bottom is reached in 45 minutes from Sittaung, distance 2½ miles, then west-south-west across open valley, ¾ mile wide running north and south, which is traversed by the Waséłán chaung, a sluggish stream which is bridged by a wooden trestle bridge 42 yards long, 10 feet wide; one of the trestle legs has sunk 2 feet. Elephant ford stream 1 foot deep below bridge. Valley extends south to Malu on Chindwin valley; contains jungly sort of cultivation, paddy and plantain. Road winds up the great range to north on the left side of a great nullah. Rise 2° to 8°, average 4°. Pass the 4th mile post in 1 hour 14 minutes from start. Crossing the Kungaung chaung in this mile by a timber bridge of two spans (10 and 8 feet long respectively). Road here only 4 feet wide, cut out of the side of cliff, and at 4½ miles only 3 feet wide. Five miles round head of nullah to west, then winds about to north zigzag along face of cliff. Ascent less steep. Average 2° up. All thick forest about 8 miles top of range; no view, trees very high; about 10 miles descent commences from 2° to 8°, average 4°, and path zigzags

* Now Brevet-Major C. J. W. Grant, V.C.

FROM SITTAUNG TO TAMMU—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin.	**1. Camp on Chaukhôn stream**—*cont.*			down to north-west to camp which is reached in 4 hours 15 minutes including 30 minutes' halt. Elephants arrive 1½ hours later. Camp consists of a bungalow 16 feet by 16 feet, with 6 feet verandah all round; stable, three ponies. Officers' quarters 8 feet by 24 feet, followers 10 feet by 12 feet. Good water in Chaukhôn stream 50 feet below. No village here or *en route.*
		2. Sagapin ... Chaukhôn stream and minor streams bridged, or else fordable at all seasons. Dry after January or February.	**11 0**	23 0	Road leads down 50 feet to stream probably unfordable in rains at times; bottom boulders 40 feet wide, then up slope; average 3°, steepest 8° round shoulder of hill to west; road very narrow in places, ledge having broken away. About 3 miles reaches a great saddle (after slight descent) which joins two great ranges which run north and south separating the Chindwin and Kubo valleys; saddle 8 miles long by road. Road runs west along south side of saddle. Near summit wonderful view down valley between ranges to south along Tilaung chaung (elevation 2,200 feet). From this saddle there is a descent, to where the old foot-path between Tammu and Auktaung is cut, and below which is a small spring known as Nátyádwin. Camp at junction of saddle and range which bounds the Kubo valley to the east; no village here or *en route.* Two barracks for 50 men each, and plenty of room for camping a large number of men; water in small brook good and plentiful up to the end of December, after that limited, and none at all after February until rains begin. Time of march 3 hours 35 minutes, including 30 minutes' halt. Elephants 4 hours 30 minutes. Country forest; no cultivation.
		3. Tammu ... Yu river. Lokchao stream.	**17 0**	40 0	Road runs north and west round north side of Phayatôn Peak to west, whence great view of Kubo valley and the Chin and Manipur hills. Tammu visible from here, i.e., 1 mile from Sagapin. Two miles road turns to north-west down a great spur. The elephant road sigzags down the south side of it, while a foot-path, which shortens the way about 2 miles, runs along the crest of the spur, first north-west, then west, then west-south-west down the Kubo valley 10 miles: pace 4 miles an hour; here cross the Yunán chaung, a small sluggish stream, running southwards; muddy; bridge 21 yards by 10 feet. Eleven miles leave forest; open country, slightly cultivated. Twelve miles Yu river, ford waist-deep; about 4 boats, hold 10 men each; river now 30 yards wide. Sixty men took 23 minutes to cross in one boat 12 at a time. Current rapid, water clear. Road now greatly improved, 10 feet wide, level ground through forest to 13½ miles to Lokchao river; 15 yards wide, 1 foot deep, very rapid. Bamboo bridge 3 feet wide. Road runs west over level occasionally close to Lokchao river past Hasin, stockaded village at 15 miles, through forest to Tammu a long street 400 yards long, to barracks for 600 men. Boat ferry over Lokchao river in the rainy season. Temporary bridge during the dry. Good water for all purposes.

No. 23.

From TAMMU (Kubo Valley) to KALÉMYO.

By Major C. R. MACGREGOR, December 1887 and January 1888, and Major HOWLETT, 2nd Burma Battalion, 1891.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin.	**1. Camp on Namunta river.** Lokchao and Yu rivers. Other smaller streams at frequent intervals throughout this route.	12	0	12	0	Tammu is a Shan village situated on the left bank of a stream which runs into the Lokchao river ½ mile to north. Tammu is 66 miles (five days' journey for troops) to the south of Lángthôbál, and it is the frontier village between Burma and Manipur. Mórè Thána, the frontier post of Manipur, is 3 miles to the north of Tammu. The military lines are at present situated close to the north of the village, but will probably be moved to a higher and decidedly better position on the left bank of the Tammu stream about 300 yards to north-east of present site. There is now (1891) accommodation for 200 men in the post. The path from Tammu, a fairly good and ridable one, sometimes through forest and sometimes through cultivation; several streams crossed, and two villages, Mámaw and Pántha, passed *en route*. Camp on high ground on right bank of the river, which is easily fordable in cold weather. Water and fuel abundant and good. Carts can now traverse the road as far as Chaungnanong 4 miles from Tammu.
		2. Auktaung ...	13	4	25	4	Path, as a rule, a bad one, principally through rice fields; the villages of Wituk 7 miles and Tunté 12 miles passed *en route*. The stockade is situated on the right bank of a stream; accommodation for 200 men. From Auktaung there are two routes to Kindát, one by land, the Minthami route, and the other by water *viâ* Maw and down the Yu and Chindwin rivers, the former branching off at Tunté, *see* Route No. 8.
		3. Kampát ...	13	0	38	4	After leaving Auktaung the path is for ¼ mile through rice fields and then the usual jungle path for 3 miles; after crossing small streams Malu is reached at 3½ miles. At 6 miles reach Thinsin situated on the right bank of a stream over which there is a bridge; the village is on high ground, a good site for a stockade. The Chins used to annoy the villagers in the cold season, and some frontier police were located there. At 9½ miles reach the Yéshin stream, a small stream fordable in the cold season, unfordable in the rains. On leaving the Yéshin stream the deserted village of Shwélé is passed, and at 12 miles the river Kampát, 3 feet deep, is crossed. One mile along the right bank of the Kampát reach the village of Kampát, where there is some accommodation. Kampát is a capital site for a stockade, situated as it is on high ground close to the river. Kampát is the most southern village of the Kubo valley. From Auktaung to Thinsin the path is a fairly good one, but between Thinsin and Kampát it is bad and swampy in places.

FROM TAMMU (KUBO VALLEY) TO KALÉMYO—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin.	**4. Camp on Pyaungbôk stream.** Lokchao and Yu rivers. Other smaller streams at frequent intervals throughout this route.	13.	4.	52.	0	Path through jungle and over undulating forest country. The Nanpaulôn at 4 miles is a biggish stream, fordable except in rains, and the Nampanmun, rather a big stream, is crossed twice about half-way. The path from Kampát to Pyaungbôk is bad until the Pyaungbôk stream is reached. Way had to be cut through forest jungle overhead to allow laden elephants a free passage. Camp on the bank of a stream. On the left bank, which is the most elevated, there are a few old sheds which accommodate 50 men. This stream is said to be the boundary between the Kubo valley and the Sawbwa of Kalé's territory.
		5. Yázagyo (Shan village). Nayinsaya river (tributary of Myittha river).	13	0	65	0	From Pyaungbôk to Ingyizaung Bhil about 9 miles, the path is a fairly good one through heavy jungle. Six small streams *en route*. In 10th mile road begins to fall, the watershed between the Kubo and Kalé valleys being crossed. Camp on the right bank of the Nayinsaya river, 600 yards to south-west of village, which is situated on high ground. The village is surrounded by a good double stockade and has a very strong inner stockade which encloses the Sawbwa's house, a large wooden building capable of holding about 300 men. The Nayinsaya river is fordable at Yázagyo except in the rains. There are 10 villages (210 houses) in the Yázagyo district. Supplies plentiful.
		6. Kángyi (Shan village). Nayinsaya river (tributary of Myittha river).	8	0	73	0	Road more or less along the banks of Nayinsaya river, which is crossed five times between Yázagyo and Kángyi, none of the crossing deeper than 3 feet. A path to Kanhow Chin villages strikes off to the west near Kángyi. The villages of Kôntha, Paukkôn, Letpangôn, Kwémakôn, Intha, Hpyaukseik, Kyethpánet, Kôntha, and Sitha are passed in the order named. From Yázagyo to Indingyi 4 miles beyond Áhtéywa the road can be traversed by carts. Kángyi is a small village with stockade and water, but no supplies.
		7. Áhtéywa (Shan village). Nayinsaya river (tributary of Myittha river).	8	0	81	0	After leaving Kángyi the road is good and keeps along the left bank of the river and a little distance from it up the village of Imbaung situated near the junction of the Náttaga stream with the Nayinsaya river; ¼ mile further on the river is crossed, and again at ¾ mile. Camp on left bank of river. Three hundred yards from village a good open piece of dry ground; a guest-house outside the village. The path, as a rule, is a good one except for the difficult crossings. A path to the Siyin villages strikes off to the west near Áhtéywa. Áhtéywa is a large village and there is a stockade. [illegible]

FROM TAMMU (KUBO VALLEY) TO KALÉMYO—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin.	**8. Kalémyo** ... Myittha river.	11	0	92	0	Leaving Áhtéywa the road continues to go south and strikes into the Kaléwa-Kalémyo mule track at the village of Indingyi, 4 miles from Áhtéywa. The distance from Indingyi to Kaléwa by road is 23 miles. Onwards to Kalémyo this road is a raised and bridged mule track. Kalémyo is the base for Fort White with supplies, buildings, &c., for 300 men. At Kalémyo, which is stockaded, the Sawbwa of Kalé has a residence. There are the ruins of a very large wall, perimeter 2,800 yards, 20 feet thick, 12 feet high, round the present village. At one time Kalémyo was the site of a large and flourishing town, but constant raiding of the hillmen have caused it to be almost deserted. The Siyins and the Sagyilains frequent Kalémyo in the cold season for purposes of trade. At present there is a cessation in the raiding.

No. 24.

From YAZÁGYO (Kalé Valley) to TUNZÁN (Chin Hills).

BY CAPT. H. B. VAUGHAN AND MR. P. E. DELA F. SHERMAN, MARCH 1892.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin.	**1. Camp on Mônlôn river (1,500 feet).** Namin chaung and Mônlôn river.	14	0	14	0	Leave Yázagyo by one of the western entrances and proceed by a good track over level ground covered with forest trees. At 3½ miles cross a small stream and cross two other small nullahs in the next ½ mile. At 9 miles the road enters between low hills and reaches the Mônlôn river, a fine mountain stream of clear water, with a rocky bed and quite impassable in the rains at 9½ miles. Full of mahseer fish. Banks steep and densely wooded, sometimes overhanging. The rest of the road is either in the bed of the stream or along its banks, whilst incessant crossings have to be made from side to side. Time 7½ hours. Camp in dense jungle on the left bank of the stream. Bamboos and wild plantains plentiful. Elevation 1,500 feet.
		2. Lôpa (2,000 feet).	7	0	21	0	Path up the bed of the river, stepping from rock to rock or wading in water knee-deep, often deeper. At 3 miles pass a waterfall about 60 feet high, where a stream empties itself from the right bank into the river. At 6 miles leave the river, crossing over to its right bank, and ascend up through some Chin clearing. Then up a steep ascent through jungle. Time 4½ hours. Lôpa is a village of about 20 houses, situated on a steep hill side below some high spurs of the Lítha range and 500 feet above the river bed. The inhabitants are leaving for a clearing called Paidin close to Haitsi. The village is stockaded and has a ditch outside. Elevation 2,000 feet.

FROM Y'ZAGYO (KALÉ VALLEY) TO TUNZÁN (CHIN HILLS)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Comm., Cent. Divn., &c., Upper Chindwin.	**3. Camp on Karmzán stream.**	10	0	31	0	From here to Tunzán is said to be 21 miles. Water very scarce. Road ascends and crosses over the Lítha range. A Chin halting place. Water plentiful.
	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	Hwelhaum and Karmzán streams.					
		4. Tunzán (3,700 feet).	11	0	42	0	Road passes through the village of Fietu at 7 miles; then up a steep ascent and along over an easy downward slope for 3 miles; then over a hill and down to Tunzán, the chief town of the Kanhao tribe; 116 houses. Elevation 3,700 feet. There is apparently an alternative route to the above in its first two stages. The road is said to be very bad, up and down over steep hills, and, as it makes the distance to Lopa 35 instead of 21 miles, there is apparently no object in using it except for the purpose of visiting Haitsi village which is 19 miles from Yázagyo. The stages are as follows:—

	MILES.	MILES.
1. Camp	9	9
2. Haitsi	10	19
3. Lôpa	16	35

The Namin chaung and Mônlôn river are touched in the third march; report does not say whether crossed or not. Captain Vaughan and Mr. Sherman are also the authority for this alternative.

No. 25.

From YÉ-U to KINDÁT.

BY LIEUT. T. F. B. RENNY-TAILYOUR, R.E., 24TH FEBRUARY TO 14TH MARCH 1888.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Yé-u.	**1. Ywathitgyi** ... Small nullah.	13	4	...	Direction north-west. The road from Yé-u passes through thin scrub jungle over cotton soil. At about 1 mile there is a small tank on the left of the road containing water all the year round. At 3 miles Bainga. This village has 35 houses; can supply about 20 carts; has two zayáts capable of putting up 30 men; drinking water from wells, and a tank for animals. Road from here, as before, with occasional paddy-fields. At ½ mile there is an inferior set of kyaungs for about 100 men (occupied at present by pôngyis). At 4½ miles Phágôn; 40 houses; 30 carts, one set of kyaungs (occupied) for 150 men. Good water from three wells. Road as before, except that after here the soil is more or less sandy. At 6 miles Ywatha; seven houses. Water only from tanks. Road passes through paddy-fields. At 7¼ miles Htúmaung; 100 houses, 50 carts, one set of kyaungs (occupied) for 50 men. Water from two wells and three tanks, but only one of the latter contains water all the year round. Paddy plentiful, but grass scarce. Road as before. At ½ mile a small nullah is crossed. At 9 miles Yatháywa; 75 houses (a group of four small villages); five sets of kyaungs (occupied) for about 400 men. Water from three wells and four tanks, but only two tanks contain water all the year round. This is the commencement of a palm-

FROM YÉ-U TO KINDÁT—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Yé-u.	**1. Ywathitgyi**—*cont.*					tree district and there is a great jaggery trade. Road as before to Ywathitgyi at 13½ miles. This is the principal village of a group of 50, some of the smaller ones being passed 2 miles before the principal village is reached; 2,000 houses. Numerous sets of kyaungs (occupied) in the sites close round the principal village; 500 men could be put up. Water (from wells) and paddy are plentiful, but grass rather scarce. The principal trade is in jaggery.
		2. Môndaingyin. Small nullah.	10	4	24	0	Direction north-west. Road as before across paddy-fields. At ¾ mile Indaw; 35 houses, 10 carts. Water from four wells. Road as before. Palm trees become scarcer. At 1 mile Einyo; 20 houses, five carts. Water from two wells. Road as before. At 1¼ miles Inna; 10 houses, five carts. Water from five wells. One small set of kyaungs (occupied) for 50 men. Road as before. At 2½ miles Miyégu. This village is 300 yards to the left of the road; 20 houses, four carts. Water from six wells. The road here crosses a small nullah and runs for 1 mile as before, then through scrub jungle. At 4½ miles Miyégu kyaung, a good set of kyaungs (occupied) for 150 men. One well. Road as before. At 6 miles Kadúma; 40 houses, 25 carts. Three wells and one tank, which occasionally dries up. One set of kyaungs (occupied) for 150 men with one well. Road through alternate patches of paddy-fields and *in* and varnish tree jungle. At 7 miles Ainyayé; five houses, one well; grass more plentiful. Road as before. At 8½ miles Aingyéo; 35 houses, 10 carts, two wells. Half-a-mile beyond there is one set of kyaungs (occupied) for 150 men, with one tank. Road as before. At 9½ miles Putein, 20 houses, seven carts, and one well. Road as before. At ¼ mile there is a tank for animals on right of road, apt to dry up during hot season. At 10½ miles reach Môndaingyin; 30 houses, 10 carts. One set of kyaungs (at present military police post) for 100 men. Water only from one tank, which is apt to dry up in an exceptionally hot season. Grass plentiful and paddy moderately so. Villagers make black gum and wash for gold in the nullahs after heavy rain. The cart road from Yé-u is very good, but after this it is only fairly good owing to there not being much traffic, and the beds of all the chaungs are heavy sand.
		3. Yamôntaung. Two small nullahs.	16	2	40	2	Road now runs through fairly open *in* and other tree jungle. The road is generally good for carts, with some difficult descents into dry nullahs. At 2 miles a deserted village is passed. Afterwards the jungle gets thicker until at 3 miles the right bank of the Sipalôn chaung is reached. This chaung is 300 to 400 yards wide here, flows into the Mu river, but only has water in it for a few hours after rain, when it is often impassable. Its banks are low, covered with fairly thick "*in*" and other tree jungle. The bed is heavy sand. The road runs up the right bank until 4½ miles, where it crosses the chaung, but recrosses at 6½ miles to the right bank. At 8½ miles Paga, a deserted village, about 200 yards to the right of the road. One set of kyaungs (deserted by pôngyis) for 150 men, with one old well. Road as before. At 2½ miles it crosses to the left bank of the chaung. At about 4 miles two small nullahs are crossed, and at 4½ miles

FROM YÉ-U TO KINDÁT—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Yé-u.	**3. Yamôntaung** —*cont.*			the road returns to the right bank of the chaung. At 15¼ miles Yamôntaung kyaung, a set of kyaungs (deserted) in very fair condition, accommodation for 150 men. About 200 yards from the right bank of the Sipadôn chaung, one old well; but plenty of good water can be obtained from streams which are here found all the year round in the bed of the chaung. The alternative road to Pyingyaing branches off here. The road now runs through paddy-fields and crosses the chaung. On the left bank of the Sipadôn chaung 100 houses, 30 carts. Water from the streams in the chaung. Plenty of grass and a fair supply of paddy. The villagers grow paddy in the hot weather by irrigating from the streams. They also make black gum and wash for gold in the bed of the chaungs after heavy rain. The country up to here is flat, but beyond this it is more or less hilly.
		4. Kankyi and Sénán. Satha, Laháthakyank, and Lahákataing chaungs. Two small nullahs. Aing and Sénán chaungs.	M. 11 F. 6	M. 52 F. 0	Immediately after Yamôntaung the road crosses the Satha chaung, which runs into the Sipadôn chaung just above Yamôndaung. The road now passes through fairly open "*in*" and other tree jungle, with patches of paddy-fields and clearings every here and there. At ¾ mile the Satha chaungis again crossed; five houses. Water from one tank. At 1 mile Twédi. Road as before, soon crosses the Laháthakyank and the Lahákataing chaungs and gets on to slightly higher ground and runs along a ridge, crossing two small nullahs at 3 miles. At 4 miles the road descends into lower country and the jungle gets thicker with bamboo amongst it. The road at 4¾ miles strikes the right bank of the Aing chaung and runs down its valley, principally along the bed. At 6½ miles Aing, a deserted village on right bank, with one tank and a lake behind it. Road as before. At 8 miles Gádaké kyaung, a deserted set of kyaungs on right bank for 150 men; has one tank near, which is apt to dry up in the hot season. Road as before. At 9½ miles Gádaké, a group of three villages on the left bank of the chaung; 23 houses. Water from deep wells. Plenty of grass and a moderate supply of paddy. Road as before. At 11½ miles Yankintaung on right bank, 13 houses; three carts. Water from shallow wells in chaung. Road now leaves the Aing chaung and at ¼ mile crosses the Sénán chaung. The Aing chaung runs into the left bank of the Sénán chaung ¼ mile below and opposite Sénán village. The Sénán chaung runs into the Mu river. At 11¾ miles reaches Kánkyi, left bank of Sénán chaung; three houses, one very good set of kyaungs (occupied) for 250 men. Plenty of water from one deep well and from shallow wells in bed of chaung. Plenty of grass and a moderate supply of paddy. There is an alternative route from Yé-u to Kánkyi, *see* Alternative 1 below.
		5. Pyingyaing ... Kyaunnán, Ngaindôn, and Mawkadaw chaungs.	17	2	69 2	The road now runs up the valley of the Sénán chaung, which soon begins to have streams of water running along its bed. The banks are covered with fairly open bamboo and small tree jungle. There are paddy-fields every here and there; the road runs mostly along the bed of the chaung. At 2¾ miles the Kyaunnán chaung runs into the left bank of the Sénán. At 3½ miles Letpáungaing, on the

FROM YÉ-U TO KINDÂT—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyân District.	Commr., Central Div., and Deputy Commr., Yé-u.	**5. Pyingyaing**—*cont.*			right bank of the Sénán; two houses, one cart. Water from running stream in the chaung. Road as before. At 6½ miles Wain chaung, on the left bank; two houses, one cart. Water from running stream in chaung. Road as before. Just above Wain chaung the Ngaindôn chaung runs into the Sénán chaung. At 4½ miles the source of the Sénán chaung is reached and the road crosses over the Yéwédaung hill. The last 100 yards up is very steep, and loaded carts have to be assisted up. The road now runs through fairly thick bamboo and "*in*" jungle, and at 5 miles strikes the Mawkadaw chaung, down whose valley the road now runs occasionally along the bed. At 14 miles Thinwinbin, on the right bank; 25 houses, 10 carts. Water from one well only (in the bed of the chaung); one zayât on opposite bank of chaung for 10 men. Road as before. At 17¼ miles reach Pyingyaing on the left bank of chaung; 20 houses, 10 carts, two small sets of kyaungs (occupied) for 120 men. Water from two deep wells only (in the bed of the chaung), barely sufficient for a column with 100 animals. Paddy in moderate quantities and plenty of grass. The villagers grow paddy, make linseed-oil and black gum. The following is an alternative route traversed by Capt. Poynder from Yamôntaung kyaung to Pyingyaing; it is 11½ miles shorter. The road follows the Sipadôn chaung to its source, 11 miles, along a sandy bed, very heavy for men and animals. At the summit the six mules were unloaded and their loads carried for 1 mile by coolies taken out for the purpose; but this portion could soon be made passable by a working party of 50 men with entrenching tools and axes preceding the baggage column by some three or four hours. The water parting is here very narrow, and the route at once descends the Kulathé chaung ½ mile above Pyingyaing. This route throughout lies between rugged and steep hills, clothed with dense jungle, and, although it could be made practicable for animals at all seasons except after heavy rains, it is doubtful whether carts could ever travel by it. From Waingyo to Pyingyaing there is no water at this season for 16 miles. Total distance 17½ miles.
	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin.	**6. Pékyundaw** ...	M. 10 F. 6	M. 80 F. 0	Road as before to Zalôma at 4 miles. On left bank of the chaung 10 houses, three carts. Water from one deep well in chaung. One set of kyaungs (occupied) for 100 men. Road as before. At 6 miles Samyin on left bank of chaung; 25 houses, three carts. Water has to be obtained from Samyinywadaw. One set of kyaungs (occupied) for 75 men. Road as before. At 6½ miles Samyinywadaw on right bank of chaung; six houses, one cart. Water from one deep well in chaung. Road as before. At 10¾ miles reach Pékyundaw on left bank of chaung; 20 houses, four carts. One set of kyaungs (occupied) for 100 men. Water from a deep well in chaung and from a running stream on opposite bank, which, however, dries up for about two months each year. Plenty of grass, but little paddy.

FROM YÉ-U TO KINDÁT—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin.	**7. Paga** ... Taungnyi or Kôngyi, Niyánidet, and Myinbiyé chaung; one small stream; San chaung.	15 0	95 0	Road as before. At about 2 miles the Taungnyi or Kôngyi chaung runs into the right bank of the Mawkadaw chaung. At this spot there is water running down the Mawkadaw chaung all the year round. The road now runs up the valley of the Taungnyi or Kôngyi chaung, principally along the bed; the banks are covered with open "*in*" jungle. At 5½ miles the road turns up the Niyánidet chaung, which runs into the right bank of the Taungnyi chaung. There has been no water in the chaung since its junction with the Mawkadaw chaung. At 6 miles the Myinbiyé chaung runs into the left bank of the Niyánidet chaung, but the road still runs up the latter. At 8¼ miles the source of the chaung and the crest of the hills are reached. The last 50 feet is very steep and only just passable for loaded carts with help. At 8½ miles Kaunbyin, a deserted village. The road now runs on highish ground and through a very fine "*in*" jungle. At 1 mile a small stream is crossed, which has water in it all the year round. At 4½ miles the road commences a gradual descent, at the bottom of which the San chaung is crossed. From Kaunbyin carts have not passed for two years, but with very slight labour the road could be made good for them. At 15 miles Paga, 30 houses, three carts, one zayát for 10 men. Water for drinking in shallow wells in the bed of the chaung, and for animals in pools in the paddy-fields near the village. The supply of water and grass is very fairly plentiful all the year round. Paddy can be obtained in moderate quantities.
		8. Kanyi ... Myinlán chaung; one small stream; Balet and Miyé chaungs.	15 4	110 4	After leaving Paga the road soon enters large tree jungle with fairly thick undergrowth and rises on to high ground, along which it runs until at 6½ miles it descends into the Myinlán chaung, whose valley it then runs down. The descent into the chaung is rather steep and for about ¼ mile is bad going for loaded animals. There is no cart road from Paga to Tagôndain (Capt. Poynder). It would be an extremely difficult line for a cart road, but one could doubtless be made with some expense. At 13½ miles Tagôndain, on the right bank of the chaung; seven houses. Water is obtained from a running stream in the chaung which commences to run opposite the village, and is always a fair-sized stream. The road is now fit for carts and continues down the valley of the Myinlán chaung, the bank being now principally covered with paddy-fields and small patches of bamboo jungle here and there. Just below Tagôndain a small stream runs into the right bank of the chaung. At 14 miles Ywadaw, on the left bank of the chaung; six houses. Water from running stream in the Myinlán chaung, which below here is called the Balet chaung. Road as before. At 1½ miles reach Kanyi, about ¼ mile from right bank of the Balet chaung; 25 houses, one cart, two zayáts for 18 men. Water plentiful, obtained all the year round from streams in the Miyé chaung, which flows past Kanyi and into the Balet chaung a little below it. Paddy and grass fairly plentiful.

FROM YÉ-U TO KINDÁT—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mylaykyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin.	**9. Hédaung** ... Shwéta, Indain, Satha, Masein, and Hédaung chaungs.	13 4	124 0	Road as before on right bank of Balet chaung. At 1¼ miles Ywashé; six houses, one zayát for eight men. Road as before. At 3 miles Tangan on left bank; 19 houses. Road as before. At 4 miles Kwéda, on right bank, 30 houses. One good set of kyaungs (occupied) for 100 men. The road leaves the Balet chaung just above Kwéda and runs through paddy-fields, with here and there patches of bamboo jungle. At 1 mile it strikes, and for about ½ mile runs down, the Shwéta chaung. At 6 miles Indain; 30 houses, 13 carts, one set of kyaungs (occupied) for 120 men. Water from Indain chaung, which is crossed by the road immediately beyond the village. Road as before. At 6½ miles Nanbin; 25 houses, one set of thatched kyaungs (occupied) for 75 men. Water from Indain chaung. Road as before. At 1½ miles it strikes and runs down the Satha chaung, a small chaung with running water. At 9 miles Lanyédaw, on left bank of Satha chaung, two houses. Water from stream in the chaung. At 200 yards below Lanyédaw the Satha flows into the Masein chaung, which is a fairly large one and always has plenty of water running in it. The road follows down the Masein valley, which passes between high banks at this part. At 9¾ miles Pyinlika, on the right bank of the chaung; 15 houses, three carts, one set of kyaungs (unoccupied) for 25 men. Road runs along right bank and then through a small gorge. At 10¼ miles Kanyinbin, on the right bank of the chaung; five houses. The road leaves the Masein chaung just above Kanyinbin and runs across paddy-fields. It strikes and runs up the Hédaung chaung; this chaung always has water running in it here. At 11½ miles Nyaungbintha, on the right bank; seven houses. Road as before through paddy-fields and up the Hédaung chaung. At 12¼ miles Kythádaw (part of the village on each side of the chaung); 12 houses, six carts. Road as before. At 13¼ miles reach Hédaung (part of the village on each side of the chaung); 80 houses, 40 carts, two sets of kyaungs on the right bank (occupied) for 250 men. Plenty of grass and paddy. Water from wells and running streams. Road as before.
		10. Nanthi ... Yéwé, Kôko, Ma-o, Ôpo, and Pôndôn chaungs.	13 4	137 4	At ½ mile Yakadaw, on left bank of chaung; 30 houses, 10 carts. Road as before. At 1 mile Bamwégôn, on both sides of Hédaung chaung, which above here is called Yéwé chaung; eight houses, one zayát for 15 men. There is a cart road from Kanyi to Bamwégôn, but none exists beyond. The road now runs up the bed of the chaung, which is rather stony, and the banks are covered with bamboo jungle. At 2½ miles the top of the chaung is reached and the road crosses over the ridge and runs down the bed of the Kôko chaung. At 3½ miles the Kôko chaung runs into the Ma-o chaung, which chaung the road then runs down. At 5½ miles Thamadaw, on left bank of Ma-o chaung; three houses. Water from running stream in chaung. Road as before. At 7¼ miles Tántabin, on left bank of Ma-o; three houses. Just below Tántabin the Ôpo chaung runs into the Ma-o and the road then turns up the Ôpo. At 8¼ miles Ôpo, on right bank of Ôpo chaung; five houses, one zayát for 10 men. Water from running stream in Ôpo chaung. Road now up bed of Ôpo. At 1 mile it leaves the Ôpo and passes over

FROM YÉ-U TO KINDÁT—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin.	**10. Nanthi**—*cont.*			some difficult hilly ground and just passable for loaded animals. At 3¼ miles the road enters and runs down the valley of the Pôndôn chaung. After 4½ miles it goes across paddy-fields. At 13½ miles reach Nanthi, a set of kyaungs (occupied) on a low hill, with an old military police post (unoccupied) close to it. Altogether enough for 250 men. Plenty of water all the year round from a tank and streams. Plentiful supply of paddy and grass can be obtained from the village of Nanthi (30 houses and five carts), about ¾ mile to the east of Tawya kyaung.
		11. Kindát ... Kôdaung, Myingwin, and Aw chaungs. Chindwin river.	M. 14 F. 4	M. 15 F. 0	The road now runs alternately through patches of paddy and jungle. At 1 mile Nandaintha; seven houses. Water from the Kôdaung chaung, which is crossed by the road ¼ mile beyond. This is a large chaung with plenty of water running all the year round. The Pôngôn chaung flows into it about ½ mile above the crossing. Road now across paddy-fields. At 2¼ miles Hmábein; 20 houses, three carts, one set of kyaungs (occupied) for 150 men. Water from Kôdaung chaung. Road as before. At 3 miles Dôndôn; 25 houses, zayáts for 25 men. Water from small running stream in the Myingwin chaung, which is crossed just beyond the village. Road runs through a few paddy-fields and then through fairly open bamboo jungle. At 1¼ miles the road enters and runs up bed of Myingwin chaung, the top of which is reached at 2 miles. The road now passes over difficult and hilly ground, only just passable for loaded animals. At 7 miles the road descends rapidly and at 7½ crosses the Aw chaung. The road now passes over paddy-fields. At 10¾ miles Nwáko; seven houses. Water from a running stream in Aw chaung. Road as before until at 1 mile the Chindwin river is reached, when the road runs up the left bank through long grass. At 13¼ miles Mawlígalé; 30 houses. Water from Chindwin. Road runs up left bank. At 14¼ miles reach Kindát, a military post. A column of about 75 men, two elephants, and 100 mules and ponies was taken from Yé-u and extra 30 followers and 80 mules picked up at Kindát and taken back to Mawkadaw. The road was very good for baggage animals except at the three places mentioned, and on no day did the baggage animals average less than 2½ miles an hour. Water plentiful throughout the route. After first stage grass was very plentiful, and in 2, 3 and 4 stages baskets of paddy could be supplied at each halt. Five or six carts were taken from Yé-u to Pékyundaw. Travelled very fairly well. The villagers declare that the road is open all the year round, except for a few days at a time, after very heavy rain.

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM YÉ-U TO KÁNKYI (STAGE 4).

BY LIEUT. T. F. B. RENNY-TAILYOUR, R.E., 24TH FEBRUARY TO 14TH MARCH 1888.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commr., C. Div., and Dy. Commr., Ye-u.	**1. Nwabeitgyi (Nabekgyi).**	17 6	17 6	Fairly good road. Soil at first cotton, afterwards sandy. A police post. Fairly good road. *See* Route No. 18.

FROM YÊ-U TO KINDÁT—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Yé-u.	**2. Kabaungya** ... Sénán chaung.	6	4	24	0	Sixty-five houses, 10 to 12 carts, one set of kyaungs for 150 men. Paddy and grass plentiful. Water obtained all the year round from two tanks—one for men and one for animals.
		3. Chaungzôn ...	11	0	35	0	Fairly good road to Chaungzôn. On Sénán chaung 16 houses, two or three carts, two sets of kyaungs for 150 men. Water from the chaung (shallow wells). Plenty of paddy and grass.
		4. Kánkyi ...	11	0	46	0	Fairly good road, except for about 2 miles, which is hilly and rather bad for carts. At 10¾ miles Sénán on left bank of chaung; 14 houses. Water from shallow wells in chaung. Road across paddy-fields. The road is said to be good for baggage animals and on the whole very fair for carts. It is open all the year round, except perhaps for a few days at a time after exceptionally heavy rain. From this report it will be seen that a cart road could be made from Yé-u to Kindát (total distance 152 miles, or if the route reported by the Shwéhmu of Sénán be correct, total distance 146 miles); also that pack animals can reach Kindát at 140½ miles by using the direct path from Yamôntaung to Pyingyaing traversed by Capt. Poynder.

ALTERNATIVE II.

FROM PYINGYAING (STAGE 5) TO PAGA (STAGE 7).

BY LIEUT. T. F. B. RENNY-TAILYOUR, R.E., 24TH FEBRUARY TO 14TH MARCH 1888.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin.	**1. Kyundaw** ...	14	0	14	0	Road on to Kyundaw, 14 miles, principally along the Mawkadaw chaung, the bed being sandy and heavy. Pass Samyin at 7 miles. Water from one well at some distance and insufficient for a party of 40 men and 80 animals. Last 1½ miles through "*in*" tree jungle. Pass Pékyundaw at 10½ miles, passing through "*in*" jungle for 1½ miles before. Road on good for carts to Kyundaw, a prosperous village with good accommodation and plentiful supply of good water. (Mawkadaw lies 5½ miles south of Kyundaw road along the valley of the chaung. Water is about 40 yards wide and 1 foot deep (February), and is crossed by road three times. It is nearly always passable for carts.) A route from Samyin to Kindát by the Dengwa chaung to Kôngyi, traversed by a native surveyor, was reported bad with very little water. At Pékyundaw a road was reported to Paga, the next stage, 13¾ miles, but accommodation and water-supply at Kyundaw is much better than at Pékyundaw and therefore more suitable for a column of more than 50 men and animals.

FROM YÉ-U TO KINDÂT—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE II—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commr., Upper Chindwin.	**2. Paga**	13 6	27 6	Road on from Kyundaw to Paga, 13¾ miles, following the Kôngyi chaung until its junction with the Niyánidet chaung, which it follows to its source. At 7 miles a steep ascent on to a ridge is reached, at present impracticable for carts for about 100 yards. It could be improved. On this ridge an excellent site for a camp exists in an open forest of "*in*" trees near the deserted village of Kaumbyo. There is a constant stream of water about 1 mile on. From this stream the road gradually ascends through fine open "*in*" tree jungle for some 3 miles, passing along a narrow ridge from which it gradually descends to Paga.

BRANCH I.

FROM PÉKYUNDAW (STAGE 6) TO MAWKADAW (CHINDWIN RIVER).

BY LIEUT. T. F. B. RENNY-TAILYOUR, R.E., MARCH 1888.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin.	**1. Mawkadaw** ...	8 4	8 4	Road down the Mawkadaw chaung valley. Tabawma at 2½ miles on the left bank of the chaung; 18 houses, five carts. Water plenty from running streams in chaung. From here to the Chindwin river the chaung has water running all the year round. Road on as before. Kyundaw at 3½ miles on the left bank; 14 houses, three carts, one set of kyaungs (occupied) for 150 men. Water from two wells and from streams in chaung. The villagers cultivate cocoanut and plam trees, paddy, and also make black gum. Road on as before down the valley, which is covered with paddy-fields cultivated during the hot season with water from the chaung. There are numerous villages along the side of the valley. Reach Mawkadaw at 8½ miles on the left bank of the Chindwin just above where the Mawkadaw chaung runs in; 60 houses, 20 carts, four sets of kyaungs (occupied) for 500 men. Water from one well and from river. Small military police post. Plenty of paddy and grass. The road from Yé-u to Mawkadaw is very good for elephants and baggage animals; for carts very good up to Môndaingyin, and fairly good beyond. The road is always passable, except for a few days at a time after particularly heavy rain.

BRANCH II.

FROM PAGA (STAGE 7) TO THAMBAUK (ON THE CHINDWIN RIVER).

I. B. COMPILATION, NOVEMBER 1888.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commr., C. Divn., and Dy. Commr., Upper Chindwin.	**1. Kyundaw** ...	13 6	13 6	Road on to Kyundaw, 13¾ miles, at first ascends to a narrow gravel ridge, from which it descends for 3 miles through fine open "*in*" tree jungle, crosses a stream with water in February, then crosses a ridge with open forest of "*in*" trees very suitable for a

FROM YÉ-U TO KINDÁT—*continued.*

BRANCH II—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin.	**1. Kyundaw**—*cont.*			camp. At 6¾ miles the road descends a steep incline at present unfit for carts, but which could easily be improved, thence along the Niyánidet, and after the Kôngyi chaung very trying through deep sand to Kyundaw, at 13¾ miles, a prosperous village with plenty of good accommodation in kyaungs and good water. Mawkndaw lies 5½ miles south of Kyundaw along the Mawkadaw chaung.
		2. Thambauk ...	**16 0**	29 6	Road on to Thambauk, 16 miles, very bad; a mere jungle track up nullahs and crossing five distinct ranges of hills by difficult and steep paths; loose gravel or sand-stone on these hills. A cart road would be very difficult over this track. Another track, also difficult, is reported to exist, but, as it had been blocked by the villagers to stop dacoits, it was not attempted. The distance would be about 12 miles and might afford greater facilities for a cart track, but it is impassable, as the same nullahs and hills would have to be crossed. The village of Thambauk is at present small and poor owing to dacoities. It has probably seen better days and would improve under protection of a police post.

BRANCH III.

FROM KANYINBIN (BETWEEN STAGES 8 AND 9) TO MASEIN (CHINDWIN RIVER).

BY LIEUT. T. F. B. RENNY-TAILYOUR, R.E., MARCH 1888.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin.	**1. Masein** ...	**3 0**	3 0	Road down the Masein chaung, ¼ mile to Sagyi, situated on both banks of the chaung; 15 houses, 10 carts, with one set of kyaungs (occupied) on left bank for 150 men. One well. Road on across paddy-fields to Taungyama, at 1½ miles, on the left bank of the chaung; 14 houses, one set of kyaungs (occupied) for 200 men. Road as before down the chaung and through a small gorge to Kyauksêni, at 1¾ miles, on left bank of chaung; seven houses. Road as before. At 2¾ miles Painbin on left bank of chaung; four houses, two zayats for 15 men, one well. Road on through paddy-fields to Masein, at 3 miles, on the left bank of the Chindwin river, just below where the Masein chaung flows in; 400 to 500 houses, 30 to 40 carts, four sets of kyaungs for over 500 men, five wells. Good supply of paddy and grass. Road is practicable for carts throughout the year.

BRANCH IV.

FROM KWÊDA (BETWEEN STAGES 8 AND 9) TO SINGAUNG (CHINDWIN RIVER) *viâ* BALETMYO.

BY LIEUT. T. F. B. RENNY-TAILYOUR, R.E., FROM NATIVE INFORMATION, MARCH 1888.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commr., Central Div., and Dy. Commr., Upper Chindwin.	**1. Singaung** ...	**4 0**	4 0	Road 1½ miles to Baletmyo on the left bank of the Chindwin; 30 houses, three carts. Road on 2½ miles along the left bank of the Chindwin river to Singaung at 4 miles just above where the Balet chaung flows in; 50 houses. There is also a cart road from Kanyi to Singaung throughout the year down the Balet chaung.

PART III.

ROUTES IN THE CHIN HILLS DIVISION.

PART III.

ROUTES IN THE CHIN HILLS DIVISION.

No. 1.

From PORT WHITE (New) to HÁKA viâ FALÁM (TÁSHÔN YWAMA).

By Lieut. H. T. BROOKING, 21st Madras Pioneers, April 1893.

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Táshôn camp, No. 1.**	M. F. 9 6	M. F. 9 6	From Fort White (New) the road runs for 1½ miles along the Fort White-Kalémyo road and at that point branches off in a south-east by east direction; to the point it leaves the Kalémyo road the road falls, but from there it rises again to about the level of Fort White. At about 2 miles the direction changes to almost due south; it is fairly level and, with the exception of one or two small bits of grass land, is principally through dense jungle till at 8 miles it runs through open grass land and fir trees for about a mile. At 9 miles it again enters thick jungle. At 9¾ miles No. 1 Táshôn camp is reached. Up to this point from Fort White no water is passed on the road. Just before reaching No. 1 camp you pass the cross-roads running east over the hill to Môntôk (Branch No. I below) and west along the ridge to Sagyilaing and Mwébingyi. There is a sign post here pointing out the various roads. No. 1 Táshôn camp is about 150 feet down the hill; some huts and leantos of leaves and grass were built here in March by the 21st Pioneers. The water-supply is sufficient in the hot weather for 200 men and could be improved by digging and opening up the spring; it is 100 feet further down the khud, and there is a rough path down to it.
		2. Táshôn camp, No. 2. Small mountain stream is crossed.	8 0	17 6	From No. 1 camp the road, principally through jungle, continues rising and falling in a southerly direction. At 1½ miles crosses a small mountain stream; there is plenty of water here all the year round. At 3¾ miles Bamboo camp is reached. Bamboo camp is situated in dense jungle on a piece of land between two nullahs with small streams in them. There are some grass and bamboo shelters here for about 150 men, built by the pioneers. There is plenty of fuel, and water enough for a regiment all the year round. From Bamboo camp the road rises and falls slightly and is through jungle. At 8 miles path passes below No. 2 Táshôn camp. The water is some little distance down the khud.

FROM FORT WHITE (NEW) TO HÁKA *vid* FALÁM (TÁHSÔN YWAMA)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mylngyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**3. Pine Tree camp.**	9	2	27	0	From here the road, running through jungle interspersed with open grass land, still continues its southerly course and at 2¾ miles reaches a triple sign post showing the way to Fort White, Falám and No. 3 Táshôn camp. The latter is situated on a grassy spot on the reverse slope of the hill. To get to it go up over the hill by a path close to the sign post and then down a rough sigzag path for 1,000 yards. Water can be got from three different places quite close and is sufficient for 200 men in the dry weather. There is no village quite close here, but fowls, eggs and beans are obtainable from the villages around. Grass sheds built here in March 1893 by 21st Pioneers. From here the road, which is still only about 500 feet below Fort White, begins to descend and runs through open grass land and fir trees. The soil is firm. The air all along here is strongly impregnated with the scent of pine trees. At 6¼ miles the road runs through No. 4 Táshôn camp, which is situated in the bend of a small valley. Shelters were built in March 1893 by the 21st Pioneers of grass and capable of accommodating 150 men. The water is lower down the khud and was sufficient for the above number of men, but the supply could be increased by a little excavating and opening up of springs there. The road still runs through sandy firm soil and open fir tree country. Up to the 26th mile from Fort White, the road was made by the 4th Pioneers in 1892 and repaired in 1893 by the 21st Pioneers; from this point to Longbán the road was traced by an officer of the Public Works Department and made by the 21st Pioneers. At 9¼ miles Pine Tree camp is reached. Here there are also grass sheds similar to those at the last camp, which would give shelter to the same number of men (150). Water sufficient for 200 men is obtainable close by. Between the last camp and here one or two small streams are passed.
		4. Longbán camp. Two mountain streams.	7	0	34	0	From Pine Tree camp the road, running through open jungle and cultivation, still descends and by a series of sigzags goes down into the Kholai valley, which is about 3,000 feet below Fort White. In this valley the road passes by another Pioneer camp called "Kholai camp," where there are shelters for 150 men and plenty of fuel and water; about ½ mile from this camp is the Táshôn village of Kholai, 35 houses. Fowls, eggs and beans are obtainable here; also a few sweet potatoes and yams. From Kholai camp the road again ascends for about 600 feet to the top of a spur above the village of Kholai and then descends gradually through sparse jungle to the head of a large valley, where a mountain stream is crossed, and ¾ mile further on another mountain stream is crossed; the road here is through loose shaly soil and has been well revetted with timber, but is apt to slip after and during heavy rains. From this second stream the road, running through good firm soil and cultivation, rises to the top of another spur, which it rounds and brings the village of Longbán in sight. At 6¼ miles the road passes above the village of Longbán consisting of 70 houses; a large quantity of fowls and eggs are obtainable

FROM FORT WHITE (NEW) TO HÁKA *viâ* FALÁM (TÁSHÔN YWAMA)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**4. Longbán camp** —*cont.*			here, and a limited supply of yams, sweet potatoes, broad beans and plantains. There are orange trees in this village; also a fair number of mythun and goats; ¾ mile from this village and off the road is the Longbán camp consisting of three long grass huts and three smaller ones; accommodation enough for 150 men. There is a track leading to the camp from the road and a sign post showing where the track commences. The camp can be seen from the road above the village. There is plenty of water and fuel. From about Longbán village the road for ½ mile is a 4-foot one.
		5. Falám ... ... Longbán stream, Nankathé river and small mountain streams.	M. F. 8 4	M. F. 42 4	From above Longbán the road is 4 feet wide for ½ a mile, it then is merely an improved Chin path through cultivation. At about ½ mile it passes through the village of Páté, of 50 houses, where apparently the road from Old Fort White joins in (*see* Route No. 2, Stage 4). Here also fowls, eggs and vegetables as above can be procured. At ½ mile from Páté the road passes under a small village of 10 houses called Bweltó. The road, still an improved Chin track, continues falling, and at ¾ mile from Bweltó crosses a stream in a small nullah. From here the road runs along a spur for about a mile and then leaves the Chin track and goes through open country down a series of very steep zigzags for about ½ a mile and then runs slightly dropping for about a mile and then by more steep zigzags right down to the river; the road in places is narrow, but the sigsags have all been widened. At 5 miles the Longbán stream, 15 feet wide and 8 inches deep, is crossed; between here and the stream at about 1½ miles no water is passed. From the Longbán stream the road runs along the bed of the Nankathé river and at about 5 miles the ford is reached. There is a ford of 2 feet deep over half the river to an island and from there the remaining portion is crossed by a wooden single sling bridge capable of taking one loaded mule at a time. Last year at this point the river was fordable right across. From the bridge the road runs for ¼ mile along the bed of the river and then commences to rise by zigzags; it is a 3-foot road and good. At 6½ miles a small stream is passed and at 8½ miles or 42½ miles from Fort White the present post of Falám is reached.

If desired the journey can be performed in four marches, in which case the stages recommended are as follows:—

	MILES.	
1. Fort White to Bamboo camp ...	13½	
2. Bamboo camp to No. 4 camp ...	10½	
3. No. 4 camp to Longbán camp ...	10	(stiff march).
4. Longbán camp to Falám ...	8½	(stiff march).

After the 22nd April 1893 the heavy rains have washed away the sling bridge and river is unfordable, but a good track, fit for mules, has been made from about ¼ mile from the Longbán stream (on the way to Falám) up and along the hill on the left bank of the river to the site of the new bridge, to which it is 3½ miles from Longbán stream. Here a bridge

FROM FORT WHITE (NEW) TO HÁKA *viâ* FALÁM (TÁSHÔN YWAMA)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**5. Falám**—*cont.*			is under construction and the river can now be crossed in a cradle.* From this point there are two Chin paths—one through Falám village and the other leads to the road which was being made by the pioneers to the new bridge. In coming this way the stages recommended are as follows:— MILES. 1. Fort White to Bamboo camp ... ... 13½ 2. Bamboo camp to Pine Tree camp ... 13½ 3. Pine Tree camp to Longlán stream † ... 12 4. Longlán stream to Falám ... ... 8 New Falám is about 2½ miles beyond the present post.
			M. F.	M. F.	
		6. Laiyaw	**6 4**	49 0	For details *see* Route No. 11.
		7. Hairon	**10 4**	59 4	
		8. Háka	**16 0**	75 4	

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM FORT WHITE (NEW) TO FALÁM (TÁSHÔN YWAMA) *viâ* FORT WHITE (OLD) AND YAWLU.

BY LIEUT. CHAPMAN, R.E., MARCH 1890.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Fort White (Old).**	**7 4**	7 4	*See* Route No. 6, Central Division, Stage 6.
		2. Yawlu post ... Kwenlin stream.	**11 0**	18 4	From old Fort White to stream, descent of 1,900 feet, made mule track, gradient 1 in 6, 2¾ miles. From the creek to top of Yawlu post road is also made, but is out of repair, and if mules are taken along this portion a working party of 10 men should accompany them. The road rises by zigzags up the north side of a spur, crosses it at a height of 4,400 feet (1,500 feet above stream), and rises along south side to height of 5,200, is level for about ¾ mile round the valley, and then rises by zigzags over another spur, runs level for a mile along the south side, and then crosses Lektaw ridge at a height of 6,200 feet. There is then a steep descent of 1,000 feet to the post. The road runs generally through low scattered jungle with occasional cultivation. Water is plentiful at several places all along the road. Good camping ground near old post. Water abundant. Road descends very steeply to a small creek (1,000 feet), then fairly level through Shinshé villages (1½ miles), turns at right angles, and descends steeply to Kwenlin stream. Ground fairly open and road commanded from above. The sides of the creek are very steep to a height of 600 feet, and crossing is commanded from both sides.

* This bridge was opened for traffic on the 1st of July. It was to be capable of taking mules by the 7th of July, though it was feared the roadway, which is composed of strong matting covered with earth, will not stand continuous traffic.

† There is no accommodation at this stream, so tents would be wanted or temporary shelters through August, October, November, December and January.

FROM FORT WHITE (NEW) TO HÁKA *viâ* FALÁM (TÁSHÔN YWAMA)—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**3. Camp 1½ to 2 miles beyond Balaw.**	8 4	27 0	The road rises very steep for 600 feet, then more gently to height of 400 feet to crest of spur, passing below the village of Lebwel at 3½ miles and above Tunmwel (4½ miles), each containing 60 houses. The Shinshé villages also lie a short distance to the right of the road to the west of Yawlu. The spur is covered with low scrub jungle, changing to small firs at top of crest. After the crest the road is very good and descends gradually over easy slopes, passing Balaw (50 houses); camping ground ½ mile before Balaw, but water-supply insufficient for more than 200 men. Good water-supply at Balaw, and good camping ground anywhere between 1½ miles to 2 miles beyond Balaw between two streams, both containing water. The road is commanded throughout by the slopes above, which are easy, except near the Kwenliu, and covered with low jungle.
		4. Camp 1 mile beyond Yati.	10 0	37 0	Road rises steeply for 600 feet, then more gradually for 500 feet through stunted jungle round spur at about 2 miles, then runs level along southern slope for 1 mile, and descends abruptly to village of Bwékwa, 3 miles (two villages of about 80 houses each). Good water-supply. From road above Bwékwa villages of Lati and Shinshaw are seen to the south on opposite spur. From Bwékwa precipitous descent to stream 2,100 feet. Camping ground on either side 300 or 400 feet above water. From stream long ascent of nearly 3 miles to crest through open cultivated country and occasional patches of low jungle. The road, as a rule, is easy, but there are short steep pieces. The slope of the spur is steep. Water found 2 miles up in a ravine. The village of Yati (50 houses, water-supply small) is passed at 9 miles immediately on rounding the corner of the spur. Falám, the Táshôn Ywama, can be seen from the heights above Yati. The road runs level for the next mile (8½ miles), where there is camping ground and water.
		5. Camp on left bank, Nankathé river.	6 4	43 4	Road runs on fairly level for about 2½ miles along the face of the spur, descending over small saddle at south corner of the spur into village of Páté (2½ miles) consisting of one large and one small village, 70 and 15 houses respectively. Water good and plentiful. From Páté descends at an easy slope along steep sides of a minor spur for 2½ miles, then crosses it and makes a precipitous descent of nearly 2,000 feet to the river Nankathé, runs along the bed of the river for about a mile to the ford. Here there is space for camping in bed of river, banks precipitous for 700 or 800 feet.
		6. Falám (Táshôn Ywama).	5 0	48 4	From the ford, which is waist-deep in March, to the Táshôn Ywama is about 5 miles. *General remarks.*—The road is, as a rule, good and easy, but only fit for cooly transport after the first stage. The only steep portions are near the

FROM FORT WHITE (NEW) TO HÁKA *viâ* FALÁM (TÁSHÔN YWAMA)—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**6. Falám (Táshôn Ywama)**—*cont.*			streams. The slopes of the hills are fairly easy and, except where cultivated, covered with low scattered jungle. Streams passed would always be fordable except immediately after heavy rains. Water-supplies mentioned in report would always contain water. All along the road grass, branches, &c., for erecting rough shelters obtainable. Eggs and fowls can be bought from villages: no other supplies except perhaps mythun, but difficult to induce villagers to sell. The lengths of the marches in hours for the main body of a column of about 300 rifles that traversed this route in March 1890 were about as follows, including halts:—

	HOURS.
Fort White to Yawlu	5·6
Yawlu to first camp (near Balaw) ...	8
First camp to second, 400 feet above stream below Bwékwa	4
Second camp to third, 1 mile beyond Yaté	3
Third camp to Páté	1
Páté to Nankathé	1½
On the return—	
Páté to Bwékwa	4½
Bwékwa to Yawlu post	8

The return was marched in cooler weather, much of it through steady rain.

BRANCH I.

FROM FORT WHITE (NEW) TO MÔNTÔK.

BY CAPT. BAKER, ROYAL ARTILLERY, AND LIEUT. H. T. BROOKING, 21ST MADRAS PIONEERS, DECEMBER 1892 AND APRIL 1893.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Môntôk** ... Large stream.	14	0	14	0	At about 9 miles from Fort White, the Môntôk path leaves the Táshôn road and runs eastward and along the top of a ridge which forms an offshoot from the ridge along which the Táshôn road runs. For about a mile the path descends easily along the top of the ridge, the country on both sides covered with thin wood, but easily flanked. It then leaves the top of the ridge and runs along the north side of it in a north-east direction very steep indeed and the jungle in many places very thick and difficult to flank. About 1½ miles after leaving top of the ridge the path runs on to a flat underfeature which it soon leaves and runs right down into the ravine below through which runs a large stream. At the time these notes were taken (24-11-92), the stream was about 6 or 7 yards wide, and only a few inches deep, when we had not had rain for some time, but after heavy rain would probably be impassable. After crossing the stream, the path is very steep and difficult for about ¼ a mile, running through cultivation, with thick jungle on the left, then it takes a turn to the north along the ridge, then to the east round end of spur, over a small mountain ridge, then over the ridge to the right and

FROM FORT WHITE (NEW) TO HÁKA *viâ* FALÁM (TÁSHÔN YWAMA)—*continued.*

BRANCH I—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Môntôk**—*cont.*			down into Môntôk. The distance from Fort White to the stream would be about 12½ miles, and then another mile or 1½ miles on into Môntôk. The path is only fit for cooly transport. Camp was established in Môntôk village. Water-supply good and close at hand. Môntôk (now burnt) was a fine village of 50 houses lying in a hollow, and surrounded by a good deal of cultivation. From here there is a path to Kalémyo, distant 18½ miles almost due east. A halt can be made at Zí chaung (8 miles), where there is fairly good camping ground on a small plateau above the stream of that name. Water good and plentiful. Fine trees all round, but camp probably very unhealthy in wet weather. First 8 miles of this route in many places rough, steep and difficult, but from Zí chaung onwards, across low-lying flat country.

No. 2.

From FORT WHITE (New) to HTÁNWÉ.

FROM NOTES SUPPLIED BY LIEUT. BELLAMY, 1ST NORFOLK REGIMENT, 10TH NOVEMBER 1892.

			M. F.	M. F.	
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Htánwé** ... One small stream.	7 0	7 0	Leaving new Fort White by the Tiddim road gate the route lies along the old Fort White road (Route No. 6, Central Division) for about 4 miles. Here the old Fort White road runs to the top of the ridge, and the route to Htánwé lies along a Chin path which branches off to the right, runs over a *col* turning about north-east down the north side of ridge, through very thick jungle, over the bottom and on to an underfeature along the ridge of which it runs down, direction north-west, to its base, then turns north over a small stream and up the opposite side; very steep for about 200 yards; country much enclosed. On completion of this ascent the path turns west along fairly level, but enclosed ground and enters the village about ¼ mile after crossing the stream. Htánwé village is very straggling with groups of houses about every 50 yards. Total number about 16 (now burnt); water abundant from the stream crossed. This route is only fit for cooly transport.

No. 3.

From FORT WHITE (New) to MANIPUR.

BY CAPT. H. B. VAUGHAN, 7TH BENGAL INFANTRY, ATTACHÉ, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, JANUARY 1892.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Camp (6,300 feet).**	11 4	11 4	General direction north. Leave Fort White and ascend to the crest of the Lítha ridge, and march along it by a good road, a mule track. The ground is destitute of trees. At 3¼ miles descend slightly and pass through forest for ¼ mile. Leave it and continue on over the open summit of the hills as before. At 4¼ miles enter a wood. At 4½ miles leave it.

FROM FORT WHITE (NEW) TO MANIPUR—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyin District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Camp (6,300 feet)**—*cont.*			At 5¼ miles up a very steep ascent till the 6th mile and then over fairly level ground. At 6½ miles pass underneath a small signalling station situated on false Kennedy Peak. There is a plentiful water-supply 1 mile off down a mule track to the left of the road and about 1,000 feet below it. Elevation 8,100 feet. On up a steep ascent and at 7 miles pass below Kennedy Peak and onwards descending slightly. At 7½ miles enter forest and shortly after leave it. At 9½ miles down a steep incline amongst trees. At 11 miles a road to Tiddim runs on to the left. We go down a steep hill side till camp is reached. Time 4 hours. A camping ground down below the main road and situated on a hill side facing north amidst jungle. Water scarce; is obtainable ½ mile further on from a dry water-course, in which holes are dug, which fill slowly. It was insufficient for the 100 mules which were with the column. It is said to be 3 miles from here to Walawun village, through which a road runs to Tiddim,[a] *see* Alternative No. I below.
		2. Tiddim (5,100 feet).	M. F. 12 6	M. F. 24 2	Leaving camp we retrace yesterday's route for ½ mile and then turn to the right and go on through jungle over fairly level ground, continuing along the crest of a chain of hills, a spur thrown out from Kennedy Peak. At 3½ miles and about 250 feet below the road is a good camping ground on a hill side and facing south; there is abundant space for a camp. There are trees dotted about and an abundance of long grass. There is a small supply of good water from a perennial spring close by a clump of banana trees. The place is in the old Dimlo cultivation. At 7½ miles over open ground. At 8½ miles the road is cut in the hill side, and the soil, being shale, is liable to give. There is a stream of fresh water 200 yards below the road and to the right close by some cultivation; thence by a good road through long grass and amongst woods formed of small fir trees until Tiddim is reached. Time 4½ hours. A small post garrisoned by 100 men. It is surrounded by a low stone wall and contains permanent stone buildings. There is a good camping ground outside and water is plentiful.
		3. Camp on Nankathé or Manipur river (2,000 feet). Manipur river.	14 4	38 6	Leaving the post the road ascends gently till 1½ miles, when it runs along the crest of the hills, passing through forest. At 1½ miles it rounds a knoll on its left and descends. At 4½ miles the descent becomes very steep, and at 6½ miles road crosses a stream which joins the Manipur river a few hundred yards down to the left. Bed gravel, 30 feet broad, contains 14 inches of water, current rapid. The right bank is high and commands the left. There is sufficient level ground on the left bank to form a camp. Elevation 2,000 feet. On up a very steep ascent over wooded hills. Track is cut in the hill side. It then descends, and at 7¾ miles passes through a well-situated pioneer camp on level ground on the left bank of the river. At 7¾ miles cross the river by a temporary bridge 58 yards in length and 5 feet broad.

[a] The distance from Fort White to Tiddim by this route, which was traversed by Lieut. Heycock, R.E., in January 1891, is 17½ miles, but between Walawun (11½ miles) and Tiddim there is a descent of 2,400 feet and an ascent of 2,200 feet; the path was made passable for mules and was a good path for coolies.

FROM FORT WHITE (NEW) TO MANIPUR—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**3. Camp on Nankathé or Manipur river (2,000 feet)**—*cont.*			It is formed of timber supported on piles of stones sunk in the river bed; roadway 2 feet 6 inches above the water, which flows with a rapid current and is full of deep holes and rocks. On along the right bank of the river. At 8¼ miles recross the Manipur river by another and similar bridge. Both bridges are below the flood level and therefore only temporary. Infantry could with difficulty find their way up the left bank and thus avoid the necessity of the double passage. On along the river's left bank close to its bed. At 10¾ miles the track ascends steeply and goes over the face of a shaly slip by a path cut in it 90 feet above the river bed, to which there is precipitous descent; then down and alongside of the river. At 12 miles cross a streamlet. At 14¼ miles cross two dry stream beds in succession and reach camp. Time 5¾ hours. A camping ground on the left bank of the Manipur river situated on level ground a few hundred yards in length and overlooked on all sides by hills. Grass plentiful.
		4. Tunzán (3,700 feet). Small streams.	M. F. 6 4	M. F. 45 2	Leave camp and go through jungle. Cross a small fresh water stream flowing into the river on our left and climb up a spur in a north-north-east direction; gradient steep. At ½ mile the ascent is easier and at 1 mile it runs along the side of the hills in which it is cut. At 2 miles it enters some Chin clearings interspersed with cultivators' huts. Pass a spring of fresh water, and at 3 miles descend into a hollow and cross a streamlet of fresh water. A steep ascent out of its bed and on through more clearings. At 4½ miles round a spur of the hills and enter the Tunzán valley. The town and post are visible ahead. On through forest. Cross a small streamlet with steep and slippery approaches at 5 miles. At 5¼ miles pass through two stockaded gateways in succession, both of which are flanked by dense almost impenetrable jungle which clothes the steep hill side sloping north. At 5¾ miles cross a small streamlet; approaches steep and slippery. At 6 miles a track on the right leads to the town: we go straight on. The track after crossing one or two small streamlets reaches Tunzán post. Time 2¼ hours. The march from the 3rd mile could be flanked by a party working over the hill-top on the right through the cultivation, who would reach the post by descending over a track into the town. A small post about ¼ mile from the town situated on a small clearing close by a streamlet, whence a plentiful supply of fresh water is obtainable. The post is protected by four block-houses, but is unavoidably commanded by high ground to the east. The town contains 116 houses.
		5. Camp (4,250 feet). Small streams.	10 2	55 4	Leave Tunzán by a good road, which, winding along the hill side, ascends steadily. At 2 miles it crosses a spur close by some Chin tombs and a track branches off on the left to a signalling station, whence Kennedy Peak is visible. On down a descent past the village of Twitum, which is close by on the left, but hidden by a hill. It contains about 30 houses. The road up to this point is flanked by a good pathway, which ascends the hills behind Tunzán post and here joins the route. At 3 miles the descent becomes steeper and at 4½ miles very steep, and then for a

FROM FORT WHITE (NEW) TO MANIPUR—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**5. Camp (4,250 feet)**—*cont.*					distance of 100 yards excessively steep and difficult. It then runs over level ground for a few yards and at 4¾ miles, after a march of 1¾ hours, it crosses the Twisom stream about 30 feet broad, bed stony, which flows into the Manipur river close by on the left. This point is 1,600 feet below Tunzán. There is sufficient level ground for a camp. On over level ground, cross a low hillock, descend and cross another stream, the Twiyol, similar, but smaller at 5¼ miles, then on up a spur by a steep zigzag ascent for 800 feet. At 6½ miles the gradient is easier and the track runs along the side of the hills in which it is cut. At 7½ miles the road is good over hills covered with long grass and dotted with large fir trees. At 9½ miles there is a steep bit for a few yards followed by a descent. Time 4 hours. The camp is situated on a steep hill side facing west, amongst trees; wood and grass abundant. Water plentiful from two small streams.
		6. Camp on Shimol stream (2,250 feet). Shimol and other streams.	10	4	66	0	Road fair. At ½ mile a steep descent into a streamlet and out of it. At 1½ miles two streamlets are crossed. The track runs over shale and is cut in the hill side. Down a descent and at 1¾ miles cross a streamlet and ascend for a short distance. After a descent pass by a streamlet, where there is a good camping ground on the left of the road at 2¼ miles. At 2¾ miles over open grassy slopes covered with fine pine trees. At 3¼ miles cross a streamlet in a hollow. At 3½ miles an ascent commences, which lasts till 3¾ miles. At 4½ miles cross a small stream; then on up a gradual ascent. At 5¾ miles leave the forest and pass over the open summit of a rounded ridge covered with thick long grass. At 6¾ miles pass the village of old Mwelyi Ngwité tribe, not Kanhow, now being deserted for another site to the south-east. Water from the ravine east of the village is sufficient for about 150 men. Tunzán signalling station is visible from here; elevation 4,750 feet. Road hence descends easily along a spur, ground fairly open and sparsely wooded till 9½ miles, when after a steepish descent and crossing a stream camp is reached. Time 4 hours. The camp is situated in a hollow on level ground between two streams and close to the Manipur river. Firewood and grass plentiful.
		7. Lénákôt post (Shielmong), (4,000 feet). Hévak and Twilom streams (fordable).	11	2	77	2	Cross a small stream and go up a spur by a steep ascent for ½ mile, when gradient becomes easier. At 1 mile on by a good road, still ascending. At 3¼ miles pass through a stockaded gateway backed by a trench and flanked to the right by a steep ascent covered with dense jungle and on the left by a very steep descent. At 4 miles pass through the village of Sinnum. It contained 30 houses (Yôté or Lôté tribe, tributary to Manipur), now in ashes, and was well situated. On by an easy descent. At 5¾ miles a steep descent into a nullah and out of it. At 6¾ miles a steep descent, very steep for a few yards. At 7 miles cross a couple of small streams (Hévak and Twilom) in succession. Elevation 2,600 feet. There is a good camping

FROM FORT WHITE (NEW) TO MANIPUR—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**7. Lénákôt post (Shielmong), (4,000 feet)**—*cont.*			ground in a strong position at the extremity of a spur of the hills on the left. Then up a spur by a steep ascent, which at 7½ miles becomes easier, and on by a good and easy road with open ground on either side. At 10¼ miles a track branches off on the right to Shielmong (Tado tribe, neither Kanhow nor Manipuri, but paying a small tribute to the former) about ¾ mile off; our road goes on, being cut in the hill side, and is level till camp is reached. Time 4¾ hours. A post situated on a steep slope from a spur of the Lítha range and facing west. It is surrounded by a stout timber stockade strengthened by block-houses. Water plentiful from a small stream close by.*
		8. Camp on Kana stream. Several streams.	M. F. 18 0	M. F. 95 2	Road, leaving Lénákôt at ¾ mile, passes over a low spur connecting it with the hills right and left; a track branches off to the left and, ascending the hills on that side, reaches the remains of a stockade on their summit. Our road, running north, descends gently, and at 1½ miles commences a steep descent. Cross a small stream 1,250 feet below Lénákôt at 1¾ miles. Over a level track fringed by tall rushes. Cross a small stream at 2¼ miles and ascend. At 2¾ miles the gradient hitherto steep becomes gentle. At 6 miles the track curves round to the right and descends slightly and at 6¾ miles passes the village of Kwunum, 25 houses, stockaded, and on the right of the road. Water from a ravine close by. At 7¼ miles pass through a stockaded gateway. At 8¼ miles a road *viâ* Shimwel goes on to Manipur. We take the track to the left. At 8¾ miles two dry nullahs bridged. At 9¼ miles up a steep ascent and over the level summit of a chain of hills. At 11¼ miles leave the hill-tops and descend steeply into a hollow. At 12 miles pass a camping ground situated on a steep hill side in a hollow surrounded by jungle near the Shwenkwa stream. Water and grass plentiful. Elevation 3,750 feet. Road descends steeply and crosses the streamlet and ascends steeply till 12¾ miles. Then on by a level road till 13¾ miles, when a gentle descent commences. At about 15¼ miles the road inclines to the right. A track straight on goes to Bwankwa and thence to Tonglong. Road down a gentle incline into the valley hitherto on our right. Road crosses a dry ravine and ascends out of it at 16¼ miles. At 18 miles it crosses two nullahs in succession. Time 7¾ hours. A camping ground situated on a level stretch of ground on the left bank of the Kana stream. Grass plentiful.
		9. Camp on Tapi stream. Kana, Tapi and other streams.	14 4	109 6	Road over an almost level plain between chains of hills. At 1½ miles crosses the Kana stream; passable, except after very heavy rain, and recrosses it again at 2½ miles. Both crossings are over a firm rocky bed. At 2¾ miles passes by a good camping ground in a strong position on the left bank of the stream.

* From Shielmong there is a path running eastwards to the Lítha range, and running south and then west through the villages of Tumbwel (10 houses), Hévak (10) and Sheiksán (25), all Tado tribe, rejoins the main road a little south of Shielmong.

FROM FORT WHITE (NEW) TO MANIPUR—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyân District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**9. Camp on Tapi stream**—*cont.*			There is a good road from here to Bwankwa, 2½ miles off, up an ascent. It takes about 1½ hours to reach it. On over a level tract. Elevation 2,750 feet. At 4½ miles crosses the Kana stream, easily fordable, bed rocks and gravel. At 6¼ miles over some low hillocks, crosses the stream bed, and at 8¾ miles crosses a dry nullah. At 8¾ miles a track branches off on the right rear to Shimwel. At 12½ miles down a hollow across a dry stream and over a low hill and on to a broad level stretch of ground, the southern extremity of the Manipur plain. Cross the stream; approaches steep. Bed 60 yards broad and very stony. Time 4¾ hours. There is a good camping ground here on the right bank of the stream. Grass and firewood plentiful.
G.O.C. Assam District.	Political Officer, Manipur.	**10. Shuganu or Shweklu (2,550 feet).** Manipur river.	M. 5 F. 4	M. 115 F. 2	Road over a level plain by a single foot track passes under groves of trees; the stream is on our left. After crossing over the foot of some low hills on the east of the plain, the track again runs over level ground and reaches camp. Time 2 hours. A Manipuri village containing about 100 houses and situated on the left bank of the Manipur river on an open grassy plain.
		11. Kaksing (2,750 feet). Singwai river.	14 6	130 0	Road over level ground. At 2½ miles passes over a chain of low hillocks. Several villages lie to the right and left. At 3 miles pass the Manipuri village of Tônchin away on the left. At 5½ miles still amongst low hills and pass a small stream. At 8½ miles through the village of Waikôn, 60 houses. At 8¾ miles pass the village of Tônchow and at 9½ Lônbum, both on the left of the road. At 11 miles cross a small stream and pass a cluster of small villages; then up an ascent and over a chain of low hills by a pass and down on to a plain on the further side. Cross a river by a high-pitched wooden bridge 30 or 40 feet above the stream and halt at Kaksing 14¾ miles. Time 5¾ hours. A Manipuri village of about 150 houses. It contains a rest-house and a large square building, a durbar room, which sheltered the whole of the column during a shower of rain. Supplies procurable after due notice.
		12. Thôbâl ... Thôbâl river.	12 0	142 0	Road over level ground crosses several small streamlets by bridges made of beams and bamboo mats. At 2½ miles the high road from Tammu to Manipur joins us and we proceed along it. At 4 miles the road is a causeway with swamp right and left. It is a raised and levelled, but unmetalled track, broad enough for carts in places. At 5½ miles the low hills on the right fall away and a track is visible running over the hill-top to the large village of Lambatel or Langatel. There is a good camping ground there and water. At 8 miles pass Wangching; the road then curves to the left. At 10¾ miles

FROM FORT WHITE (NEW) TO MANIPUR—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Assam District.	Political Officer, Manipur.	**12. Thôbál**—*cont.*					cross a river by a bridge of bamboos. At 12 miles cross the Thôbál river by a bridge of bamboos and halt. Time 4½ hours. A cluster of houses situated on both sides of the road amid gardens and cultivation. There are some low hills on the right of the track, which form a good position from which to hold the road against a force advancing on Manipur.
		13. Manipur (Imphál), (2,619 feet). River.	13	0	155	0	Road good over level ground. At 3½ miles passes the lake at the foot of the Phunan hill and, rounding it, runs northwards skirting the foot of the hill for a short distance. At 6½ miles crosses a river; on by a good road, which shortly enters amongst the outlying villages of Manipur, and at 13 miles reaches the old palace and fort. Time 4 hours.

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM FORT WHITE (NEW) TO TIDDIM (STAGE 2).

BY LIEUT. HEYCOCK, R.E., JANUARY 1891.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Tiddim**	18	0	18	0	Road runs to Kennedy Peak as above and continues along the same road till within 2 miles of Walawun, when, instead of turning down the spur to Walawun, it continues along the first spur for 4½ miles. Village of Dimlo can be seen below the road on the south, also villages of Shwimpi and Dimpi on opposite spurs to the south. Dimlo consists of two villages, each of 30 houses. Shwimpi has 20 houses and Dimpi 40 houses. There is no defence to any of them. The road after this turns to the north on a spur running at right angles to the first spur. It reaches Tiddim in 3 miles. Village of Losow can be seen on western slope of the spur. Number of houses 30. Across the Manipur river on the opposite range can be seen the village of Mwiyol. The road could easily be made passable for mules. Water is to be found about 400 feet below the road, 11 miles from No. 5 stockade on the northern slope of the spur.

BRANCH I.

FROM FORT WHITE (NEW) TO LAIBÔN.

BY CAPT. R. BAKER, 1ST NORFOLK REGIMENT, 10TH DECEMBER 1892.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Laibôn** ... ... One stream, name unknown.	8	4	8	4	For the first portion the route runs along the Fort White-Tiddim road and at about 3½ miles it leaves this road and turns to the right direction about 60°. At this point there is another path to the left running to Thanwé. Almost at once it runs into the woods which clothe the eastern slope of the range, but only for a short way

FROM FORT WHITE (NEW) TO MANIPUR—*continued.*

BRANCH I—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Laibôn**—*cont.*			when it runs out again on a spur into grass land for 300 or 400 yards, at first fairly level, then very steep when it enters the wood again. The wood is at first fairly open, then gets thicker and thicker; trees and bamboo undergrowth. The path runs through this wood for about 1¼ miles; path very steep indeed in places and much overgrown. The wood now gets very thin with fairly long grass for about ¼ of a mile; the path very bad and steep in places when it runs into the cultivation on the north side of the spur through this cutivation for about ¾ mile, and down to a stream the path being about at its worst here. The path crosses the stream on fallen tree, turns to the right and runs on a fairly easy slope through thick jungle up the side of the ridge for about a mile when it reaches the top and crosses over it, after which it turns to the left and runs slightly down-hill along north side of ridge for about ½ mile into the village, which cannot be seen until one is right on to it, as it is hidden by an underfeature. Laibôn (now burnt) consisted of about 20 houses; usual Chin pattern; good water-supply, but is not suitable to camp in, as it is commanded on three sides. The best camping ground is just above where the path rounds the top of the spur. It is fairly level amongst fir trees and the water-supply is about 600 or 700 yards down the Fort White path.

Laibôn can also be reached *viâ* Kennedy Peak as follows:—

			M. F.	M. F.	
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Kennedy Peak.**	**6 0**	6 0	Leaving Laibôn path turns to the right along the highest part of the ridge. It runs like most Chin paths along the top of this ridge almost up to Kennedy Peak point, and is a fair one, but exceedingly steep in places and quite unfitted for anything but cooly transport. The ground to its right is extremely precipitous and thinly wooded; to its left thickly wooded and not quite so steep. For about the last mile before reaching Kennedy Peak the country is open grass on south side of ridge thickly wooded on north side. Four or 500 yards before reaching Kennedy Peak it joins the Pimpi path at a large cairn or heap of stones, then inclining to the left runs under the peak very fairly level and joins the Fort White-Tiddim road. Camping ground at Kennedy Peak is on a steepish slope facing south-west, but level terraces here and there have been cut by troops camping here. The water-supply, moderate only, is in the wood at the foot of the camp.

BRANCH II.

FROM KENNEDY PEAK (*see* STAGE 1) TO PIMPI.

BY CAPT. R. BAKER, INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, CHIN HILLS.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Camp ... ...**	**8 4**	8 4	Road strikes off east immediately under Kennedy Peak; here also another path runs south-east to Laibôn, *see* Branch No. I above. From Ken-

FROM FORT WHITE (NEW) TO MANIPUR—*continued.*

BRANCH II—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Camp**—*cont.*			nedy Peak path runs along ridge for 1½ miles through thick jungle, after which it becomes a little more open. Path an ordinary Chin one, but mules were got along it. There are some very bad bits in the 1st mile or two, but these were repaired by the pioneers. For the next 3½ miles the path is fairly good in most places, but still a few bad bits; passes through fairly open forest of fine pine trees. Here there is suitable ground for camping, but no water. For the next 2 miles path is very bad, most of it very steep and down-hill; it runs through very thick jungle, and flanking was found most difficult. At 8½ miles camping ground, bad, in thick jungle, commanded on the north side. No water.
		2. Pimpi	M. F. 4 0	M. F. 12 4	After leaving camp the path was fairly good and jungle not so thick for about 2 miles. At this point the path to Pimpi turns almost due north; another carries straight on; there was also another track turning off south. Path to Pimpi very steep and exceedingly difficult for the mules, the gun and its equipment having in one place to be carried down by hand. Path through very thick jungle and would be found awkward if held by a resolute enemy. As Pimpi is neared, the path gets worse, and is worst of all just above the village. Pimpi is built on a broad spur. A nullah of water on either side, commanded from three sides. Water good and ample.

BRANCH III.

FROM KENNEDY PEAK (*see* STAGE 1) TO UNGNO.

BY CAPT. R. BAKER, INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, 20TH MARCH 1893.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Camp near Vando Peak.**	7 2	7 2	Leaving the Fort White-Tiddim road just under Kennedy Peak the path runs in an easterly direction along the summit of the Pimpi ridge, and for about 4 miles is the same path that runs to Pimpi. At 600 yards a path to Laibôn branches off down a minor spur to the right. It descends gently for about 1½ miles through thick jungle, though in places a bit steep, then up over a small peak from which point Kennedy Peak bears 255° and No. 3 stockade 133°. After crossing this peak the path undulates for about a mile, passing through a fine fir forest, then over another small peak and down-hill for about 450 yards after passing the half-way camping place to Pimpi. Now the ascent of the high peak in the Pimpi ridge commences, half-way up which the road divides, one going to the right to Pimpi, the other to the left to Ungno. This is about 4½ miles from Kennedy Peak, and to this point the road is very fair, but now not so good. The path now runs through very thick jungle, turning gradually northward until at 5 miles it runs along the top of an important spur thrown out from the big peak on Pimpi ridge to the northward. Pimpi post is now seen in the

No. 3.

FROM FORT WHITE (NEW) TO MANIPUR—*continued.*

BRANCH III—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mytngyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	1. **Camp near Vando Peak**—*cont.*					valley to the right. The path keeps this ridge for about 2 miles, then runs down from it north-west into the camping ground about 7½ miles from Kennedy Peak. The ground is situated in thick jungle forest commanded on two sides. A fair supply of water close at hand. Aneroid showed 5,560 feet.
		2. **Ungno**	7	2	14	4	Leaving the camping ground on the northern side the path winds its way through thick jungle to the foot of the Vando Peak over which it rises, the summit of which is reached at about 2 miles. Aneroid at this point 6,000 feet. Crossing Vando the path runs down the eastern slope along top of a ridge running eastwards through thick jungle for another 3½ miles, then turns down to the north running down a spur in that direction on the western slope of which lies Ungno, about 1½ miles from the top of the ridge. Before reaching village way has to be made over a number of freshly felled trees for 300 yards, where the Chins had commenced to prepare cultivation grounds. Ungno contains about 100 houses and has a good water-supply, but is commanded to a more or less extent on three sides.

BRANCH IV.

FROM DIMLO POST (*see* STAGE 2) TO KAPTIÁL.

BY CAPT. R. BAKER, INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, NORTHERN CHIN HILLS, JANUARY 1893.

G.O.C. Mytngyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	1. **Tsíyán**	7	0	7	0	Along the Tiddim road for 3½ miles; here it turns almost due north, the path to Tsíyán continuing westward. About 200 or 300 yards after leaving Tiddim road the path, slightly descending, runs along southern side of ridge and is very narrow; ground to left-hand side very precipitous, but after this point it is fairly good, a little difficult in a few places, but easily put right in a few minutes. There is a nice-looking spot for a camp about a mile after leaving Tiddim road to the south of path about ½ mile off; water was seen there. The path descends easily to 3 miles from Tiddim road, when it runs along north side of ridge; here it was found very steep and difficult; path very narrow and shaly. It was improved by the pioneers; but owing to the shaly nature of ground would not last long. This steep bit takes one down and lands one on the top of a flat and fairly open part of the ridge just above the village of Chínnwai about 500 yards to the right. Then along this flat piece and the path divides, the one to the right running down into Chínnwai, the one to the left running round a small spur when the village of Tsíyán is seen immediately below. The camping ground was selected just above the village. The ground is not a bad one, but commanded; room was found for about 800 men and coolies. Water was got from village below, but was deficient both in quantity and quality, having a decidedly unpleasant taste. The country after leaving Tiddim road

FROM FORT WHITE (NEW) TO MANIPUR—*continued.*

BRANCH IV—*continued.*

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Tsiyán**—*cont.*			is fairly open; grass and small trees thick in few places only; a good many fir trees about, but small ones only. In the neighbourhood of both Chinnwai and Tsiyán there is a good deal of cultivation. In the former about 32 houses and in the latter about 70 houses (counted). Aneroid at the camp showed 4,700 feet. Started from Dimlo 9-10 A.M., arrived Tsiyán 4-30 P.M.
		2. Camp on right bank (west) of Nankathé river.	M. F. 3 2	M. F. 10 2	Leaving camping ground path runs south-west by south to the top of the ridge, then fairly level. About 1 mile from Tsiyán path descends rapidly, in places very steep; ground fairly open and as it descends passes over patches of cultivation on top of ridge. At about 1¼ miles a path turns off sharp down side of ridge, nearly at right angles to path already traversed, into the valley below; path extremely steep; country jungle grass cut up by deep water-courses (without water). Path runs first south-west and then south-east to a point about 300 feet above and 500 yards from the river at 3 miles where there is camping ground. The path from the camp to river is extremely steep; in fact only a track made by men of column going down to get water. The camping ground was not a good one, being on such a steep slope, but nearest place we could get to river on account of water. There was also a minimum amount from two small drips found near camp in two water-courses south-east and north-west of camp. Distance from the top of the ridge where the path turns down, a little more than 1½ miles. Aneroid showed 1,600 feet. Aneroid at level of river 1,400 feet; river at this point varies from 25 yards to 40 and 50 yards wide. Current in rapids about 5½ miles an hour and in deep water 4 miles. The main path runs on down ridge for about ¾ of a mile and to camp on ridge just above the river, a portion of column going on and camping below by the side of the river. Camping ground on cultivation patches. Aneroid at camp showed 2,200 feet and about 80 feet above river. The shore bivouac, *i.e.*, the camping ground down in the river, is not large; it takes about 20 minutes to get down to it from the upper camp and 40 minutes to return; it is commanded from the other side, but to a certain degree protected by the picquets in the upper camp. The river varies from about 20 yards at the rapid just below the lower camp to 40 yards at deep water opposite camp. There was a rope and a cradle across here, but the Chins had cut it before we arrived. The gradient down to river extremely heavy and path not good; dangerous also on account of the loose stones on the side of the hill. Cross river by means of a raft swung on a wire hawser; raft carried about seven armed men each journey and took from 5 to 7 minutes for return journey. Then up the bank on the opposite side, very steep, old Chin path very much improved by pioneers for about 300 or 400 yards, then not so steep for the remainder of way into camp, a total distance from river of a little less than ¾ of a mile by the path. Camping ground in cultivation on an underfeature. Water-supply from a nullah west of camping ground; supply small. Aneroid at camp showed 2,250 feet.

FROM FORT WHITE (NEW) TO MANIPUR—*continued.*

BRANCH IV—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyan District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**3. Kaptiál** ... Two small and one large stream.	3 4	13 6	For the first ¾ mile the path runs nearly north by north-west to top of the ridge, then runs along side (on the north side) of it for a little over ¼ of a mile. Path steep in places, but improved by the pioneers. Then due west, gradually turning north-west over two small streams. The path near these streams is bad, and rather dangerous for mules; the water-courses (several dry ones) are crossed by small logs and do not afford foot-hold for mules, so deviations had to be made in the path. At about 2 miles the path winds round a spur, path good, and when round it Kaptiál can be seen about 1 mile due north-west. From this spur the path is fairly good, but had to be improved in places. About 350 yards before reaching Kaptiál the path crosses a fair-sized stream, the descent to it being easy, but the ascent up to Kaptiál fairly steep. Country not much enclosed, but a thick bit of jungle near the two small streams. From the last stream up to Kaptiál also the jungle was thick. Kaptiál (now burnt) was a large place of about 300 or 400 houses, surrounded by a small ditch and a certain amount of stockading; water plentiful. Aneroid showed 4,300 feet. Bearing to Kennedy Peak 83°.

No. 4.

From FORT WHITE to NASHWIN.

BY CAPT. R. BAKER, 1st NORFOLK REGIMENT, 5TH DECEMBER 1892.

G.O.C. Myingyan District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Nashwin** ...	4 4	4 4	Leaving Fort White by the upper or Tiddim gate, follow the path that leads to the top of the ridge, bearing slightly away to the left; near the top the path crosses the old Fort White road. The path now runs along the ridge of the Litha range, going at first slightly up-hill through a thick bit of jungle, but very shortly afterwards runs out into the open, leaving the woods and jungle to the left. After about a ¼ of a mile along the ridge the path runs slightly down-hill and then fairly level along the western slope, till about 1½ miles from Fort White, when it commences to run down the spur along which it continues almost the whole way to the village of Nashwin, with the exception of the last ½ mile, when it turns off the main spur to the left. The country for the first 2 miles is very fairly open, grass with fir trees about, but as we get lower down the wood gets a bit thicker. About 2½ miles from Fort White there is the commencement of a clearing, and a good deal of timber is cut and lying on the ground. General direction of path is about south-west. At 3¾ or 4 miles from Fort White the path bends to the left and the village of Nashwin is seen

FROM FORT WHITE TO NASHWIN—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Nashwin**—*cont.*			lying in a hollow on the south side of the spur. The whole path is exceedingly steep and quite unfitted for anything but cooly transport. A mule was taken down with column, but could not be ridden, except in very few places. Nashwin contained about 40 houses surrounded by cultivation, mostly sweet potatoes. Water-supply close by and good. There is a good stream of water in the nullah below the village. It is commanded on almost every side. A column visiting Nashwin in December 1892 took 1 hour 40 minutes to get there, but 4½ to come back, so steep is the path.

No. 5.

From HÁKA to FORT TREGEAR.

BY LIEUT. C. R. BALLARD, ATTACHÉ, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, BURMA, FEBRUARY 1892.

			M.	F.	M.	F.	
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Camp on Sa Vár.** Boinu Vár, 1½ feet deep, 25 feet broad; Sa Vár, a tributary, 1 foot deep, 15 feet broad; several times.	10	0	10	0	Path leaves Háka nearly due west and is level and good. A short hill zigzagged leads down to the Boinu valley at 7 miles. From here the track is in the bed of a tributary of the Boinu, called the Sa Vár, sometimes very narrow, and the stream is crossed 22 times. At the last crossing there is a good camp with water and grass, but not much wood.
		2. Tlántláng Ywama, or Camp on La Vár.	6	0	16	0	A steep ascent for 1½ miles, but path is good; it then undulates along a ridge called Sarangputongkláng, whence the Tlántlang village of Tlánwra can be seen to the south-west for 2½ miles and descends again for 2 miles, the village of Tlántláng Ywama coming suddenly into view during the descent; a short ascent of ½ mile into the village. Here there is very little water and for troops and especially mules, it is better to go on for 2½ miles down the further valley, where there is an excellent camping ground with a good stream (the Lá Vár) wood, and grass. Tlántláng village consists of 150 houses on a spur facing south. It is commanded from the spurs above.
		3. Twalam ... Lá Vár and another stream.	8	4	24	4	From the camp this march would be only 6 miles. The path crosses one high range of hills, called the Wishipkláng, going up for 3 miles and then down for 3; fair camp at stream below Twalam village, which consists of about 50 houses on the top of a

FROM HÁKA TO FORT TREGEAR—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**4. Hmunlipi village or Hmunlipi post.** La-aw Vár, 6 inches deep, 15 feet broad. Another small stream called Shet-si Vár.	12 12	0 4	36 37	4 0	Path leaves camp going steeply up opposite spur, general direction west-north-west, and leaving Twalam on the left. After ½ mile level it descends again to a small stream. Crossing this there is a very long ascent for 3 miles and then a more easy descent for 3½ miles to La-aw Vár. An easy path for 3 miles more than the La-aw Vár is recrossed and a good path leads up to the village of Hmunlipi. A camp might be made at the second La-aw Vár or in the village. On the march the village of Hriankan (Tlántláng, 50 houses) can be seen on an opposite spur to the south-west across the La-aw Vár. Hmunlipi (Tlántláng) contains about 40 houses; grass and firewood plentiful. Chief's name Mangla. Half-a-mile before reaching Hmunlipi village a path leads off backwards in a southerly direction. This leads to Hmunlipi post. The La-aw Vár is below the post. Wood and grass obtainable here.
		5. Tao (5,000 feet). A few small streams.	13	0	50	0	Path leaves camp southwards, then bends gradually to the west, leaving Hriankan village on the left about ¾ mile off. At 6 miles the road crosses the "Tao gap." About this point the Northern route (*vide* Alternative 1) from Háka joins in. There is water at 5½ miles. From the gap there is an easy descent for 5 miles, but the road requires mending. Here a stream is crossed, and there is 2½ miles very bad going up to the village. There is a large camping ground at this stream; water abundant. This last 2 miles is almost impassable for mules at present and will be very dangerous until a fresh path is traced. This is a hard march, and a halt at 11 miles at the stream is advisable. A camp was formed ¾ mile below the village, but it is small and inconvenient. Tao village belongs to the Tlántláng tribe and consists of about 80 houses built on top of a spur running north-west from the Taokláng, commanded by knolls on the spur above, covered with coarse grass. Head man's name Nga Poi. The Taokláng, a high bold peak seen from a long way off on all sides, was formerly known as the Sangalkláng, but Taokláng is the proper name. On the opposite side of the valley to the south of Tao is the Tirianklang, another very prominent range.
		6. Camp in clearings above Shertôk river. Shertôk river.	7	0	57	0	After first 3 miles steep descent to the Shertôk river at a point where a large nullah joins it from the north of the path, 5 miles. Thence for 2 miles down bed of Shertôk, crossing and recrossing it frequently. Camp anywhere in the cultivation clearings along the valley of the Shertôk.
* G.O.C. Presidency District.	Political Officer, Southern Lushai.	**7. Sangao (4,680 feet).** Kolodyne river, Sesi and other streams.	11	0	68	0	Steep ascent of 500 feet from the bed of the Shertôk, thence westward along top of spur for a mile and then difficult descent to Sesi stream, down narrow water-course, in one part only 6

* The line of division does not appear to have been definitely fixed as yet.—A. F.

FROM HÁKA TO FORT TREGEAR—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Presidency District.	Political Officer, Southern Lushai.	**7. Sangao (4,680 feet)**—*cont.*					feet wide with cliffs on both sides. Follow Sesi down to Kolodyne river; crossing at 5 miles, elevation 1,130 feet. Good ford just above some cliffs. After crossing path runs up bed of river for ½ mile, then very steep ascent of a mile, from the river, most of the zigzags having been cut off; path still ascending improves and for the last 4 miles is in fair state of repair. Sangao consists of 40 houses; water-supply ¼ mile away in valley to east, not good; a still scantier supply west, close to village.
		8. Dopura	**9**	**0**	77	0	Along government cleared road in good repair and passable by mules throughout, except in one or two places where trees have fallen across the path. About a 3 hours' march. Dopura village is situated on a knoll, but is commanded on the east by another knoll about 300 yards off. Plenty of water in the valley below the village.
		9. Fort Tregear...	**7**	**0**	84	0	Along the government road, except the ascent from the valley of the Narchang to the Darjow spur, alterations have been made, all the zigzags having been cut out 2¼ to 3 hours' march.

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM HÁKA TO TAO (STAGE 5) *viâ* NORTHERN ROUTE.

BY LIEUT. E. W. M. NORIE, PAID ATTACHÉ, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, FEBRUARY 1890.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Camp on Sa Vár.**	**10**	**0**	10	0	*Vide* above.
		2. Tlántláng ...	**16**	**0**	16	0	
		3. Camp on Kying Vár. La Vár, Kying Vár.	**12**	**0**	28	0	The road from Tlántláng ran north-west along the side of the spur above the village and then began to descend, running gradually down by a long spur until it reached the La Vár at 5 miles, the last bit of the descent being pretty steep. The La Vár is a small stream here, about 10 feet broad. The path runs down the bed of the stream crossing it five times in ½ a mile and then begins to ascend skirting round the side of a hill. The ascent is pretty steep most of the way, and at 7½ miles the top of the ridge is reached. The La Vár can be seen flowing away to the north and it ultimately joins the Tipi. On a spur of a high precipitous range to the north-east can be seen the large independent village of Lônzat, about 3 miles off. It contains over 200 houses. The path now runs along the ridge through fir trees and at 8½ miles reaches Shopum, a village of about 40 houses, surrounded by a stockade and ditch. There is no place to halt on here owing to scarcity of water. Passing through the village the path runs down a long spur and at 11 miles reaches the Kying Vár, a stream of the same size as the La Vár. It then runs down

FROM HÁKA TO FORT TREGEAR—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	3. Camp on Kying Vár—*cont.*					the valley of this, crossing and recrossing it several times, to camping ground. Camp might be made anywhere along the stream, grass, water, and firewood being plentiful.
		4. Camp on Bu Vár below Tángzáng. Bu Vár.	11	0	39	0	Leaving camp the road leads down the bed of the Kying Vár for about 3 miles and is very stony and rough. It then leads abruptly up to the top of the ridge to the south by a very steep ascent. Reaching the top it runs along for ½ a mile to the village of Shihmu. Shihmu is a Tlántláng village of about 20 houses. There is a camping ground beyond it about ½ a mile further on near a stream. The road leads through the village and continues pretty level with a pretty steep descent at about 5 miles. Skirting round the hill side it reaches the top of a long spur, at about 6½ miles, and leads down this with some steep descents in places. Soon afterwards the village of Tángzáng is seen straight in front on the side of a hill to the west and the road runs on as if going to the village. About a mile before reaching it, however, the path suddenly strikes off to the south, another path leading on to Tángzáng about 1 mile further and leads down pretty steeply to the Bu Vár. The last part of the descent is very steep. The Bu Vár flows west to the Tipi river. There is a good halting place on the left bank on the path. Water, grass, and firewood are plentiful. Tángzáng is a large village tributary to Tlántláng and contains about 100 houses. Fowls and eggs are procurable.
		5. Tao ... ... all streams.	12	0	51	0	The path runs generally south. At first it ascends very steeply and then more gradually to the top of a spur and runs up this towards the main range for about 3 miles. Skirting round the hill side it strikes another spur, down which it runs to the saddle connecting this range with Taoklláng. At about 6 miles it joins the main road described above.

ALTERNATIVE II.

FROM SANGAO (STAGE 7) TO FORT TREGEAR *viâ* DOKOLA.

BY CAPT. SHAKESPEAR, D.S.O., SUPERINTENDENT, S. LUSHAI HILLS, 1892.

G.O.C. Presidency District.	Political Officer, Southern Lushai.	1. Shemuna's village.	6	0	6	0	The path from Sangao (Tingtue's village) to Shemuna's village branches off the Government road ¼ mile west of Sangao saddle and descends southwards for 200 feet into the bed of the Durjow; path very steep for the last ½ mile. It then ascends to Shemuna's at an easy gradient and enters the village from the south. Height of Shemuna's above sea-level 4,020 feet; number of houses 58. Water-supply scanty, ½ mile to westwards on road to Vantura. From Shemuna's the road ascends gradually for a mile to the west on to a

FROM HÁKA TO FORT TREGEAR—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE II—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Presidency District.	Political Officer, Southern Lushai.	**1. Shemuna's village** —*cont.*					saddle 250 feet above Shemuna's, from which it descends sharply 700 feet and then for 2 miles descends gradually another 150 feet into the bed of a nullah. The path then ascends at a very steep gradient through thick jungle into jhums, through which it runs to the top of the spur and then descends 100 feet into a small nullah which is the village water-supply and then ascends to Vantura. Height of Vantura above sea-level is 4,200 feet. Number of houses 119. The time taken from Sangao to Vantura was 7½ hours. Vantura's village is on the Lungtien hill.
		2. Vantura's village. Funka river.	5	0	11	0	To Dokola the path leaves Vantura's at the east entrance and descends through jhums and grass jungle for 1,600 feet into a small nullah, then runs along the main spur between Vantura and Dokola, running in and out of several small nullahs for 3 miles and then drops very abruptly through bamboo jungle 1,100 feet into the bed of the Funka. Leaving the Funka about 200 yards higher up the path runs straight up on to the Dokola spur, a ¼ mile north-west of the village, and then descends into Dokola on the Funka hill. The height of Dokola above sea-level, 3,600 feet; number of houses, 50. Time taken from Vantura is 3½ hours.
		3. Dokola	7	0	18	0	There is another path which leaves Vantura at the same entrance and descends into the valley of the Funka, along a spur which branches off from the main spur by the site of Howsata's old village, then runs off the bed of the Funka till the first-mentioned path is reached.
		4. Tregear (from Shemuna).	17	0	23	0	From Shemuna's to Tregear the path leaves the village at the north entrance and descends northwards along the crest of a spur which is covered with very dense bamboo and grass jungle into the bed of the Darjow. The drop from Shemuna is 2,200 feet. There is a good camping ground on the edge of the river. From the Darjow stream the path ascends very steeply for above 600 feet, then runs along the crest of a spur at a very easy gradient on to a saddle dividing the Dopura plain and the Darjow stream. Height of saddle above sea-level 4,100 feet. It then runs north-east across the plain till it joins the Government road about ½ a mile west of Dopura village, *i.e.*, 6½ miles from Fort Tregear. Time taken from Shemuna, 8½ hours.

FROM HÁKA TO FORT TREGEAR—*continued.*

BRANCH I.

FROM TLÁNTLÁNG YWAMA (STAGE 2) TO ZANHLUIN *vid* DAWN.

BY LIEUT. E. W. M. NORIE, FROM NATIVE INFORMATION, APRIL 1890.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Farôn** ... ... La Vár.	13	4	13	4	From Tlántláng the road runs to Shopum, 8½ miles. *See* Alternative Route No. 1 above. From Shopum it runs in a north-north-westerly direction to Farôn at 13½ miles. Farôn is a Tlántláng village of about 30 houses under a headman called Mingbur.
		2. Tlampi	10	0	23	4	From Farôn the road runs north-west for about 10 miles to the large Tlántláng village of Tlampi, containing over 100 houses.
		3. Dawn	*20	0	43	4	From here it runs west to the large Tlántláng village of Dawn, containing over 100 houses under a headman called Lyankôn.
		4. Zanhluin ... Tipi river.	25	0	68	4	Road runs west and crossing the Tipi river reaches a village called Zanhluin at 25 miles.

BRANCH II.

FROM TWALAM (STAGE 3) TO VAMKWA.

BY LIEUT. E. W. M. NORIE, FROM NATIVE INFORMATION, APRIL 1890.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Shalen or Shangkal.** La-aw Vár and another stream.	9	0	9	0	General direction south-west. The path runs down-hill from Twalam for some distance to a stream which it crosses. The descent and ascent to and from this stream are steep. It then runs across a ridge and, descending again on the other side, reaches the La-aw Vár, which it crosses and ascends steeply to Shalen village on the opposite hill side. Shalen is a Tlántláng village of about 30 houses under a Chief called Lyankum. The village is also called Shangkal.
		2. Vamkwa or Tlángbwé. Stream.	9	0	18	0	General direction south-west. The road passing Shalen ascends to the top of the ridge behind it and then descends to a small stream. The name of this ridge is the Sanga (Sankali) kláng. Crossing the stream it ascends the opposite ridge, which is very steep and, reaching the top, descends to Vamkwa village on the other side.

* This must be a good deal over-estimated.

FROM HÁKA TO FORT TREGEAR—*continued.*

BRANCH III.

FROM HMUNLIPI POST (STAGE 4) TO WANTU *viâ* HRIAMKHAN AND VAMKWA.

BY LIEUT. C. AINSLIE, R.E., MARCH 1892.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Camp on Lunliri Vár.** Tongshé and Lunliri streams.	8	0	8	0	First 1½ miles along Háka-Fort Tregear mule track, then southwards for about a mile to the village of Hriamkhan, road good and easy. Steep descent from Hriamkhan spur for a mile to the Tongshé stream, cross this stream and shortly after the Lunliri stream, in the valley of which there are many acres of flat grass land. Small uncomfortable camping ground on the left bank of the Lunliri stream at about 8 miles, commanded on all sides. Fair water-supply from stream.
		2. Vamkwa (4,150 feet). Vár Kaung and several small streams.	8	0	16	0	Path ascends through dense jungle for 800 feet to a gap in the range running east from the Tinangkláng at about 5,400 feet; thence long descent of about 2,000 feet along a long spur narrow and rocky towards the bottom, where great labour would be required to render it passable by mountain guns. The Vár Kaung is now reached and the path runs down its bed for a mile over large boulders, rising steeply from the bed of this stream for about 1,400 feet in a south-westerly direction, crossing several small streams, to Vamkwa 60 houses, mostly inferior. Water-supply very scanty 300 yards beyond the village on the path to Bwé (east). The village is built across a spur running south from the main Chirian range and is commanded from points higher up on the same spur and is within easy range of guns from the pass in the Chirian range on the road to Bwé (East), *see* Branch No. VI, Tao (Stage 5) to Wantu.
		3. Wantu ... ... Vár Kaung, La-aw Vár and Hnut Vár.	9	0	25	0	For description of this stage, *see* Branch No. VI below.

BRANCH IV.

FROM HMUNLIPI POST (STAGE 4) TO DAWN.

BY LIEUT. C. AINSLIE, R.E., MARCH 1892.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Tunzán ...** Bu Vár.	12	0	12	0	The road follows the Háka mule track for a short distance, nearly as far as Hmunlipi, after which it runs north fairly level and good round the west side of the range running north and south. About 2½ miles out you cross a little stream, where animals can water one by one. The highest point reached is 5,550 feet. After 8 miles of easy going the road curling round north-west runs down a steep spur to the Bu Vár. There is

FROM HÁKA TO FORT TREGEAR—*continued.*

BRANCH IV—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Tunzán**—*cont.*			plenty of camping ground here. Zigzags were cut out to enable the gun mules to descend safely. After crossing the Bu Vár there is ¼ a mile of very steep road, up which the guns had to be carried by hand. A day's work with 50 pioneers would make this piece easy. Having reached the top of the spur, the road runs very level and easy for 1½ miles to the village. The road runs between small knolls, which offer great facilities for defence. There are at present no stockades. The village consists of about 70 wretched bamboo houses built on a saddle. The water-supply is some way below the village in nullahs. A path leads from the village down the hill side westwards, another north up the spur. The village is seen into from the road about 100 yards before reaching it across a small ravine.
		2. Lonler ...	M. F. 6 4	M. F. 18 4	The range runs north-west from Tunzán and the road skirts round the west of it. You can ride 5 miles; then there is rather a steep descent, but not impracticable for guns, to a low saddle below Bamkwa, a small village of 40 houses. Another small village, Funka, is passed about 4 miles from Tunzán, ¼ mile to the left on a spur which runs towards the Tao Kláng. From Bamkwa to Lonler is a mile of easy going up and down. The village of Lonler is situated across a spur at about 5,000 feet elevation. It contains about 100 houses, mostly of poor construction. The country round it is open undulating grass land which affords no very good cover. A knoll, 100 yards south of the village, commands it, and guns could probably reach it at long range from the top of the spur 4 or 5 miles from Tunzán. Fort Tregear, Tengshai village, Rawkwa, a village of 40 houses, perched high up on the Tao Kláng bearing south, and Londin, 20 houses, bearing north-east, are visible from here and many high peaks.
		3. Dawn ...	10 0	28 4	General direction north-west. The road runs down to the saddle connecting the Lonler spur and Dawn Kláng, where water was found in a nullah on the right; height 3,700 feet; distance nearly 3 miles. From here commences a very steep ascent of 2,400 feet, the last 300 of which is impracticable for led ponies even, being a succession of steps over large rocks on a spur only a few feet wide with precipitous sides. The hill coolies had to pass their loads up from hand to hand. This is probably the worst bit of road in the Chin hills. The Chins call it "Oui soklat mat," or "The place where a dog falls down." Having reached the summit 6,100 feet, the road improves and runs along the crest of the range, rising to 6,300 at the 9th mile, when it drops steeply to Dawn, which is just 1,000 feet lower. There is reported to be another easier road; but, as it has not been used for five years, it is said to be so overgrown as to be practically useless. Dawn has about 70 very inferior bamboo houses crowded together. It is commanded from above and untenable if the Chins allow troops to ascend the Dawn Kláng, which ought to be impassable in the face of a determined resistance.

FROM HÁKA TO FORT TREGEAR—*continued.*

BRANCH V.

FROM HMUNLIPI POST (STAGE 4) TO RAWKWA.

BY LIEUT. C. T. SWAN, 4TH MADRAS PIONEERS, FEBRUARY 1892.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Rawkwa** ... Several small streams.	11 11	11 0	The road is the same as that to Tunzan (*see* Branch No. IV) for 7½ miles, when it drops 1,500 feet to a stream flowing north (one of the sources of the Tipi or Bu Vár); 200 yards further on it crosses another stream, which joins the former a short way below; water plentiful. There is camping ground here. Animals cannot be taken further than this. The road runs north up a steep spur, then down west to a little water in a nullah, north again, and finally west into the village. There is a precipitous climb of 20 feet just below the village, about 2½ miles from the camping ground and about 3,000 feet above it. (The village is probably at 6,000 feet elevation or more.) The village is situated on a narrow spur running north-east from the Tao Kláng which is precipitous on both sides, a poor village of some 50 houses. Water is obtained from a well. It is bad in quality and small in quantity. There is said to be a difficult track running over the Tao Kláng to Tao village, but this requires confirmation.

BRANCH VI.

FROM TAO (STAGE 5) TO HMUNLIPI POST (STAGE 4) *viâ* BWÉ, VAMKWA AND WUNTU.

BY LIEUT. C. R. BALLARD, ATTACHÉ, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, BURMA, FEBRUARY 1892, AND LIEUT. AINSLIE, R.E., MARCH 1892.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Camp on small stream.** Stream 8 inches deep, 20 feet broad.	10 0	10 4	A very hard march; impassable for mules, path descends very steeply from Tao for at least 2,000 feet to the Shirtôk Vár at 3 miles, plenty of water. Crossing the stream there is one long steep ascent of about 2,000 feet, at first almost precipitous, and the whole path is extremely bad and much labour would be required to render it fit for guns, which could, however, be brought along the Háka-Tregear road which is crossed about one-third of the distance up the hill, after which the path is less steep; no water after this stream. From the top of the hill the path runs along the crest of the Bual Pin range and is fair. Camp at 10 miles, but water very scarce indeed even for drinking purposes; it is found in two small nullahs. Plenty of wood and grass. Direction of this march changes a good deal, but is generally south.

FROM HÁKA TO FORT TREGEAR—*continued.*

BRANCH VI—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**2. Camp beyond Bwé (East).** Htampi Vár 1 foot deep, 30 feet broad.	12 0	22 4	Three miles very good going along the ridge which is narrow with steep sides in places to Bwé (West) village, called also Kwatsumkwa. This village together with Bwé (East) form Bwé; its individual name is Htúnfin. The village consists of about 100 bamboo houses, pleasantly situated amongst fir trees, commanded from the crest of the range on the east. Water-supply below the village, scanty. Very little supplies obtainable. Leaving village, path descends east for 1,500 feet down a steep hill to the Htampi or Puiaw Vár, crossing this an equally steep ascent of about 1,200 feet for 3 miles to Bwé (East), called also Vadunkwa or Kasán, which comes suddenly into view and has 70 houses mostly bamboo, and a good water-supply 100 yards south of the village. On the further side of this village there is a small stream, and a camp might be made here. After leaving the village the path goes up to the right and crossing the ridge keeps along the further side of bending gradually to the left.* Four miles from the village is a stream with a camp on the further side. Water is also met with about 2 miles from Bwé (East) and frequently in next 2 miles.
		3. Vamkwa (4,150 feet). Several small streams.	8 0	30	The path goes up and down crossing several small spurs and nullahs, then turning eastwards it goes over a ridge and down a long descent for 3½ miles to another good stream. Elevation 4,150 feet. Soon after this the road runs south-east up a spur to 5,100 feet elevation, from whence Vamkwa is seen bearing 115°. To reach it the road descends a long spur rather easily to a stream at 4,000 feet, then running nearly east crosses the Chirian range at a pass about 4,200 feet elevation, descends very steeply for 900 feet to a small stream, and up again to the village which lies at 4,150 feet, passing the water-supply, which is very scanty, about 300 yards below the village. Vamkwa contains about 60 houses, mostly inferior. It is built across a spur running south from the main Chirian range; it is within easy reach of guns from the pass in the Chirian range and commanded from above on its own spur.
		4. Wantu ... ... Vár Kaung, Lá-aw Vár, Hnut Vár.	9 0	39 4	From Vamkwa the Chin track running through the village descends the spur easily except for the last few hundred feet to the Rumchi; elevation 2,000 feet; distance 2½ miles; direction southerly. The road then runs along down stream, soon meeting the Vár Kaung and following it down, crossing and recrossing it several times for a mile, when the valley opens out very level and the road runs more easterly to the Lá-aw Vár which is about 40

* About 3 miles from Bwé (East) on the way to Vamkwa there is a stretch of very bare ground at 5,000 feet elevation, free from jungle and covered with long grass. The crest of the hill is about 500 feet above on the west; on the east is a very deep precipice. It is well watered and suitable for a large camp or a *permanent post.*

FROM HÁKA TO FORT TREGEAR—*continued.*

BRANCH VI—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**4. Wantu**—*cont.*			yards broad and a foot deep. After crossing this you climb 50 feet or more and arrive on an extensive flat island covered with grass, with bamboos at one corner. The island is bounded by the Lá-aw and Hnut Vár, and makes a capital camping ground in dry weather for a very large force. The road crosses the island and the Hnut Vár and ascends a spur covered with patches of dense small bamboo jungle, rising for the most part fairly easily for 4½ miles to Wantu; elevation 4,150 feet. The village is built on the hill side and is commanded from the spur above. The road runs level round the hill side for some distance before entering the village, and crosses a ditch dug for defence some distance outside the village. The actual entrance is protected by three lines of stockades, their ends resting on dense jungle, so a direct frontal attack by infantry would be difficult. Guns could be brought from Vamkwa without great difficulty, but to get them to Vamkwa would take several days' hard work from Hmunlipi post. Wantu contains about 70 houses, many of which are very fine with large compounds in front cut out from the hill side, as much as 20 feet in some cases. The Chief's house half-way down the village is the finest in the Chin hills, being 180 feet long and quite 40 feet wide. In the front room were planks 66 inches wide, and many over 3 feet wide of great length.
		5. Hmunlipi post. One stream 6 inches deep, 12 feet broad.	M. F. 9 0	M. F. 47 4	Path ascends slightly for 1½ miles, then descends to stream at 4 miles. Here there is plenty of open ground and a good camp might be formed. The path ascends very steeply for 2 miles to the village of Hriankan; passing through this there is an easy road for 3 miles into the post.

No. 6.

From HÁKA to HANTA.

BY LIEUT. F. CHURCHILL, 4TH MADRAS PIONEERS.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Camp (4,430 feet).**	13 4	13 4	From Háka the road goes south over hill, following the Háka-Kán road; from the top of this hill it descends gently to 6,700 feet (3¼ miles), where it leaves the road to Kán. From this point it keeps along the top of the hill to 4½ miles and then goes nearly east, several hundred feet below the top, until it crosses a saddle about 7 miles from Háka. At 7½ miles there is a camping ground with a good supply of water near. Half-a-mile further on the road crosses another saddle (6,016 feet) and from here, going round a reëntrant, gradually descends to 4,480 feet, at which point (13¼ miles) there is a camping ground with water near. Between the 8th mile and this camp water is met at several places on the road.

FROM HÁKA TO HANTA—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**2. Camp (4,000 feet).**	M. F. 13 4	M. F. 27 0	From here, after ascending about 200 or 300 feet across a spur, the road descends by several zigzags to 3,280 feet, crossing a large nullah by a bridge. Here there is a large supply of water and a camping ground (3¾ miles), but there would probably be too much water during the rains for this to be a good halting place. The road now ascends over another spur, by several zigzags, the slope of the hill being in some places very steep and, descending the other side of the spur, crosses a large stream by means of a bridge, going round a reëntrant and over one small spur, a camping ground is reached at 6¾ miles. There is a large supply of water, but not much level ground for a camp. Immediately after leaving this camp the road goes up over another spur and there is a good camping ground, with a large supply of water near at 8¾ miles. Just before reaching this camp two large nullahs are crossed by bridges. From here the road keeps nearly along the level, slightly descending into and ascending from one small nullah. There is another camping ground at 13½ miles with a large supply of water near (altitude of camp 4,000 feet).
		3. Hanta ... ... Nanpathé river.	12 0	39 0	Half-a-mile beyond camp the top of the spur is reached, down which the road descends to the Nanpathé river. This spur, although very long, is in some places exceedingly steep, especially the final descent into the Nanpathé, and the road is taken down by a great many zigzags to the river, which is 1,600 feet above the level of the sea. The Nanpathé is nearly 32 miles from Háka. There is plenty of camping ground on either side of the river, the best being just above the bank on the Háka side. The hill, which the road now ascends, having crossed the river, is very steep and the road, crossing a saddle at an elevation of about 4,000 feet, keeps along the other side of the hill until Hanta post is reached at 12 miles. *General notes.*—For the first 8 miles from Háka there is open jungle of large trees on either side of the road. After the 8th mile the country through which the road passes is very open and shows signs of having been at some time or other under Chin cultivation. Water is met with in many places until the 27th mile is reached. Villages are very scarce and only two can be seen from the road, both these being 4 or 5 miles off. A few supplies, such as fowls, eggs, vegetables, are brought in by the Chins, but they are not to be depended upon. No shooting to be had on the road.

No. 7.

From HÁKA to HMUNLIPI POST viâ HRIPI and SHALEN.

BY LIEUT. EVATT, 39TH GARHWALI REGIMENT, MARCH 1892.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Kusa**	18 0	18 0	Path steep in places, but passable with difficulty by laden animals.

FROM HÁKA TO HMUNLIPI POST *viâ* HRIPI AND SHALEN—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**2. Tlángwra** ...	6	0	24	0	Road not at present passable for guns (mountain, of course), but could be rendered so without great labour. Camp close to village on Tlántláng side.
		3. Hripi ... ... Hripi Vár.	10	0	34	0	Descend to Hripi Vár and thence ascend to Hripi, steep all the way and impracticable for guns. Camping ground in village which contains about 100 houses.
		4. Shalen ... ... Shipi Vár, Lá-aw Vár.	16	0	50	0	Path descends spur northwards, good but commanded for ½ of a mile from the slopes of the spur on which Hripi is built, which are covered with dense jungle. Reach the Shipi Vár at foot of spur and follow down it through bamboo jungle, very rough going, over boulders, to its junction with the Lá-aw Vár. Cross both and ascend steeply, mostly through bamboo jungle to Shalen. Camping ground near water ¼ a mile before reaching the village. All this stage is quite impracticable for laden animals. Shalen has about 40 houses.
		5. Hmunlipi post. Tongshé river.	9	0	59	0	First 2 miles very steep, but could be made practicable for mules without much difficulty. Cross Tongshé river and thence easy ascent through Hriamkhan to Hmunlipi. *See* Route No. 5, Stage 4.

No. 8.

From HAKA to NARING viâ BWÔNLÔN and AIBUR.

BY LIEUT. E. W. M. NORIE, PAID ATTACHÉ, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, APRIL 1890.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Bwônlôn** ... Népár Vár, Util Vár, Sorel Vár, Boinu river.	16	0	16	0	The road leaving the Háka post ran west along the road to Fort Tregear for 1¼ miles and then turned south-west and led along the lower slopes of the Rôngkláng gradually bending to the south. The road was a narrow path, with steep ascents and descents for short distances, where it crossed the numerous small nullahs flowing west. At 3½ miles it crossed a spur and began to descend steeply into the valley of the Népár Vár. This is a clear stream flowing west into the Boinu. From here it followed the course of the stream upwards for nearly 2 miles, crossing it about twenty times, and then ascended a spur, the top of which is reached at about 6½ miles. From this point another path leads off to the south-east to Thetta, about 15 miles from Háka. The road after running along the side of the spur for a short distance descends very steeply to the Util Vár and ascends as steeply to the top of

FROM HÁKA TO NARING *vid* BWÔNLÔN AND AIBUR—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Bwônlôn**—*cont.*					the opposite range, from which it immediately descends by a steep spur to the Sorel Vár at about 10 miles. This stream also flows west to the Boinu and, with the other two streams previously crossed, contains a plentiful supply of water all the year round. The road from here crosses another steep ridge and descends to the Boinu, at about 12 miles, so far the general direction is south-south-west, but for the next 4 miles it leads generally due south. On reaching the Boinu it at once crosses the river, which is here about 90 feet broad and 1½ feet deep in the dry weather, though it must be a large stream after rain and quite impassable in flood. It is a fine, clear stream, with deep pools flowing along the bottom of a deep valley. The bed is rocky, firm, and stony. After crossing it the path runs down the course of the stream along the right bank and in places the khud towards the river is dangerously steep and the path rather bad. Before reaching Bwônlôn another path runs off east to Thetta, which is said to be a little nearer than Háka. Bwônlôn is a village of about 70 houses, tributary to Háka. It is situated on the hill side, and is not defended except by the usual village fence. Camp was formed immediately south of the village beside a small stream. Very little level ground available.
		2. Dungvar ... Kuk Vár, Shurla Vár, Silashi Vár.	9	4	25	4	General direction nearly due south. Leaving the camp the road runs along above the river gradually descending and crossing numerous nullahs. At about 1¾ miles it descends very steeply to the Kuk Vár, which is crossed. The road then continues and, crossing two or three small but steep-sided spurs, reaches the Shurla Vár at about 4 miles. From here it leads up a very steep ascent to the top of the ridge at 5¼ miles, and from there descends gradually at first, but very steeply for the last ½ mile to the Silashi Vár at 8 miles. This is a clear stream in a deep rocky bed and is crossed like all these streams by a bridge consisting of a thick log. This, with a hand-rail attached, would be sufficient, but the rail is generally wanting. From the stream the road very steep at first, leads to the top of the ridge and then along the side, ascending slightly to the village. Dungvar village contains 110 houses and is tributary to Háka. It is undefended and can be easily commanded from the ridge above. The water-supply is very meagre and is brought to the village by pipes. Camp was formed immediately above the village. A few supplies of fowls, &c., are procurable. Boinu flows 1,300 feet below and to the east of the village, and its course can be seen far to the south by the deep valley along which it runs. No path leads down the right bank from Dungvar, though roads or tracks are said to exist along the left bank. It is reported to flow south, some 60 miles from this point before turning north.
		3. Aibur ... ... Three streams.	14	0	39	4	The path leads up a very steep slope for a few hundred yards on to the ridge behind the village and then rises steadily up a long spur to the top of the Yovailángkláng at 4 miles, the

FROM HÁKA TO NARING *vid* BWÔNLÔN AND AIBUR—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
		3. Aibur—*cont.*			height of which is over 8,000 feet above sea-level. The Yovailángkláng is a great range running north and south up and down the great loop of the Boinu. The top of this range is generally thickly covered with forest, but at the place where the path crosses is more or less bare of trees. From the top the road after leading through a belt of forest jungle, through which runs a small stream of water, leads down by a long spur with several steep descents to the village of Laitet, containing some 100 houses. To a point about ½ mile beyond this village the direction from Dungvar has been nearly due west, but the path now runs nearly due south and for the last mile south-east to the village of Aibur. Flowing parallel to this part and along the bottom of a deep valley is the Tanghor Vár, a considerable stream coming from the north. The road running up and down over spurs crosses several nullahs and three considerable streams with water in them all the year round. From the last of these it ascends steadily up to the village Aibur of 110 houses. Camp was pitched to the south of the village, near a small stream of good water. Aibur is tributary to Háka and undefended. This is a long and tiring march.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**4. Naring** ... ... Tiarté Vár.	M. F. **16 0**	M. F. 55 4	General direction south all the way. Pretty level for about 1 mile, when it descends steeply to a small stream, the ascent from which is also steep. After this it runs fairly level, but gradually rising, and at 4 miles passes the old deserted village Shurngan, while at 5 miles the large new village of the same name, containing about 200 houses, can be seen about 2 miles to the east on the opposite hill side. The road now descends steeply down a spur and at 6½ miles reaches the Tiarté stream, here about 20 feet broad. Crossing this the climb up the opposite hill is very steep and the ascent about 1,700 feet, but beyond this the path is fairly level and easy all the way to Naring. Naring is a large independent village of about 300 houses. Formerly tributary to Háka, it has ceased to pay any tribute for 12 years, and now claims to be independent and in fact to have some tributary villages of its own. They have no trade with outside and do not understand the use or value of money. To the west and round the south of the ridge, on which the village is situated, flows the Boinu river, here flowing north and three times as big as when seen last near Dungvar. Further on the Boinu is joined by the Tanghor and is then called the Tipi. The Boinu, Tipi, and Koladyne are undoubtedly one and the same river. This Tipi must be carefully distinguished from the other river of the same name, which flows into the Koladyne from the north to the west of the Taokláng. The name "Tipi" means "Big water." Water is scarce about Naring in the dry weather, but a place to camp in was found about ½ mile north-west of the village in a deep gully and here a sufficient supply was obtainable. *Note.*—This route throughout is impracticable for laden animals and can only be used by coolies.

From HÁKA to NARING *viâ* BWÔNLÔN and AIBUR—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I.

From HÁKA (Chin Hills) to NARING *viâ* HRIPI.

By Lieut. E. W. M. NORIE, Paid Attaché, Intelligence Branch, April 1890.

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
			M. F.	M. F.	
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Kusa** ... ... Boinu river, Népár Vár, Lawtóna Vár, and other streams.	16 4	16 4	General direction south-west. Leaving the Háka post the road follows the Tlántláng road for about a mile and then turns off down the valley of the stream to the south-west of Háka. At about 3 miles it crosses this and runs steeply up a spur to the top of the ridge, beyond which it crosses and descends more gradually by another spur to the Népár Vár at about 6 miles. Crossing this it runs over another ridge and down to the Boinu river by a steep ascent and descent. It then runs down the left bank of the Boinu to a point where it crosses it at about 7½ miles. The stream is here about 20 feet broad and 1 foot deep. The path now ascends very steeply for about ¾ of a mile and reaches the top of a spur along which it runs, ascending much more gradually for about 1½ miles. It then ascends again steeply for about a ¼ of a mile to the top of the ridge at about 10 miles. From here the next ¼ mile is level and then there is a very steep and almost precipitous descent into the valley beyond. Crossing the small stream at the bottom the path leads round the foot of the Pupiklang, a high conical peak, which can be seen from most points in the neighbourhood. At about 12½ miles reaches the Lawtóna Vár and follows it upwards, still round the base of Pupiklang for about a mile, crossing it three or four times. The path then leaves it and runs up a spur, very steep where it leaves the stream, but more gradual higher up to the top of a high ridge, and from here it runs pretty steeply down the whole way to Kusa at 16½ miles. Kusa is a small poor village of about 30 houses, tributary to Háka. The camping ground is on a very small stream to the north of the village. The site is cramped and much overgrown. On the opposite hill to Kusa to the north-west, about 3 miles off, can be seen the large Tlántláng village of Tlánrwa.
		2. Hripi ... ... Several small streams.	13 0	29 4	General direction south-west. The path runs south along the side of the hill below the village till it reaches the top of a spur, when it runs down-hill pretty steeply to 1 mile, beyond which it is fairly level running along the hill sides and crossing two or three small streams. At 5 miles it reaches the village of Saungtia, through which it passes. Saungtia is a village of about 70 houses, tributary to Háka. Water from streams on both sides. From Saungtia a path runs south to Laitet, *see* Stage 3 above, distance about 14 miles. The path still continues fairly level to 7 miles, when it bends sharply round to the west along the watershed between the valleys of the Tanghor Vár and the Lá-aw Vár. At about 8 miles there is a pretty steep ascent to the top of a ridge. At about 9 miles from here there is a steep descent to a small stream and then the path runs up a long spur to the crest of the ridge above Hripi. From here

FROM HÁKA TO NARING *viâ* BWÔNLÔN AND AIBUR—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I—*continued.*

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
		2. Hripi—*cont.*			it runs down a steep spur and crossing a small stream runs up into the village. Hripi is a very picturesquely situated village, situated on two parallel spurs, but commanded from the south. It contains about 80 houses and is claimed as tributary by the Hákas, but is virtually independent. Height above the sea is 5,700 feet. The camping ground is in a small valley 600 yards to the south of the village, where there is a small stream of good water. From Hripi the southern road from Háka to Fort Tregear and Lungleh branches off to the west.
		3. Wantu ... ... Paipi Vár, Nuit Vár, and several small streams.	M. F. 9 4	M. F. 39 0	General direction south-west. The road runs up from the village for about 300 yards and passes over a spur and begins to descend round the hill side by a good path, not very steep. At about 2 miles it leads out into a beautiful, flat, grassy valley of some 400 acres, beautifully situated among hills, which rise on the north side in perpendicular cliffs and watered by a fine clear stream called the Paipi Vár. The path runs down this valley for about a mile when it crosses the Paipi Vár by a foot-bridge and runs along the opposite hill side, fairly level and easy going, crossing several small streams and running west. At 6 miles the path bends to the south and commences to descend steeply for some 3,000 feet to the Nuit Vár, which is reached at 8½ miles. This is a fine clear stream flowing along the bottom of a very deep, narrow valley, the sides of which are in many places precipitous. The path crossing the stream leads steeply up the opposite hill side through jungle to the village of Wantu. It is a large independent village tributary to no tribe, but giving presents to the Háka Chiefs to ensure their friendship. There are about 100 houses in the village and some of them are large and well built; the head Chief's house being a particularly good one. There is no good site for camping on here and water is scarce. The best place for a halt appears to be on the Nuit Vár, a mile before the village is reached. Here water at least is plentiful, though the site is very cramped. Supplies of a few fowls, vegetables, &c., are procurable; also grass and firewood.
[G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**4. Kabôn** ... ... Hlampé and several small streams.	13 0	52 0	General direction south-south-east. The road runs up from the village on to the spur to the south and then leads steadily up this with some pretty steep ascents in places for about 4 miles, when it reaches the top of a high hill. From here the valley of the Boinu can be seen about 3 or 4 miles to the west. The river is flowing north up to this point and then bends away to the west to become what is known as the Koladyne. From the top of this hill the path leads down pretty steeply for about ¾ of a mile and then along a fairly level spur to the village of Yépai, at about 5½ miles, containing

FROM HÁKA TO NARING *viâ* BWÔNLÔN AND AIBUR—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**4. Kabôn**—*cont.*			about 60 houses and independent. From Yépai the path runs down pretty steeply for about 300 yards to a stream, which it crosses and runs down the valley fairly level, crossing the stream from time to time. At 7½ miles it enters a fine open grassy valley of 300 or 400 acres, watered by the head-waters of the Hlampé ("hlam" and "vár" both signify streams) and very beautifully situated. The path now runs down the valley for about 1½ miles, when the hills closing in, the level grassy plain is left, the road still running down the bank of the stream through jungle and across a great many small streams and nullahs. About ½ mile before Kabôn is reached the path leaves the Hlampé and ascends up a steep spur to the village. It contains about 100 houses and is undefended and commanded from the east and south. The best place for a camp is on the spur just below the village; water being procurable from a small stream close by on the south. A few supplies of fowls, eggs, vegetables, &c., are procurable.
		5. Camp on the Tanghor Vár. Hlampé and one small stream.	M. F. 7 4	M. F. 59 4	General direction south-east. The path runs through the village and up on to the top of the Kwépiklâng, which it crosses and descends the opposite side. The eastern slopes of the Kwépiklâng are in many places precipitous and the path is extremely steep for about a mile, when it reaches a minor spur, down the crest of which it runs, descending much more gradually to 5½ miles, when there is a final steep descent to the bank of the Hlampé. It continues down the bank, crossing a stream and two or three nullahs, and then runs along the face of a very steep khud descending again very steeply to the Hlampé at 7 miles. From here it follows the bed of the stream, crossing and recrossing it five times to its junction with the Tanghor Vár at 7½ miles. There is no village here and no supplies except water and firewood. Camp can be pitched on the right bank of the Tanghor Vár just below the junction.
		6. Naring ... Tanghor Vár.	17 0	76 4	General direction south-south-east. The road runs down the bed of the Tanghor Vár for about 3½ miles, crossing and recrossing it thirteen times and running over stones and boulders and among rocks. It is a very tiring bit of road and would be impassable when the river is in flood. There is another path, which crosses the stream once and running over the hill beyond, joins this path further on. At 3½ miles the path leaves the stream and runs very steeply up to the crest of a spur to the point where the alternative path mentioned above joins it again at about 4½ miles. From here it runs gradually up along the top of the spur with a few steep ascents for short distances, till it strikes the road from Háka to Naring *viâ* Bwônlôn and Aibur at about 9 miles. For further description *see* above route. The Tanghor Vár flows into the Boinu river about 4½ miles north-west of Naring, and the river is locally called the Tipi below the junction, Tipi meaning "great water." At the point where it is joined by the Tanghor Vár, the Boinu again bends to

FROM HÁKA TO NARING *viâ* BWÔNLÔN AND AIBUR—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**6. Naring**—*cont.*			the south and flows round the base of a high mountain, the eastern slopes of which are in many places sheer precipices of great height. *Note.*—This route is impracticable for laden animals throughout and can only be used by coolies.

No. 9.

From HÁKA to SHURKWA viâ THETTA.

BY LIEUT. H. C. DUCAT, 2ND BATTALION, 4TH GOORKHAS, FEBRUARY 1891.

			M. F.	M. F.	
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Saorel Vár Camp.** Nepár, Yao Vár and Saorel Vár.	12 0	12 0	For the first 1½ miles the path runs along the Háka-Fort Tregear mule track and then branches off in a south-west direction, crossing the lower spurs of the Rong-Tléng range in a series of short ascents and descents, gradually bending southwards till it reaches the Nepár stream about 3½ miles from Háka. The path then runs about 2 miles along the narrow winding valley of the Nepár, a tributary of the Boinu river, a clear gently flowing stream from 10 to 15 feet broad with firm stony bed, containing during the dry season only about 6 inches of water, but during the summer it becomes very swollen and is frequently impassable after heavy rain, which is crossed some twenty times. It then rises steeply in a south-south-east direction for about a mile, at which point is met the track leading to Bwônlôn village, some 9 miles further on, thence it continues fairly level, skirting along the southern slopes of the Arsong-Tláng range, and then gradually descends to the valley of the Yao Vár, a clear mountain stream, affording a plentiful supply of good drinking water, 9½ miles from Háka. Here there is a good camping ground, commanded to the north; water, grass, and firewood are abundant. Leaving the Yao Vár the path crosses several small nullahs containing water, and then ascends somewhat steeply to the top of a long gently sloping spur trending north and south which it traverses, and then descends steeply to the valley of the Saorel Vár, where there is a fairly good camping ground on a succession of short narrow terraces projecting from a spur on the right bank of the Saorel Vár, a mountain stream, similar to the Yao Vár. It is commanded on three sides, and more directly to the north. Water, fuel, and grass abundant.
		2. Thetta ... ... Ri Vár.	6 0	18 0	Leaving Saorel the path at once ascends south-south-east at an easy gradient, passing, about ¼ mile up, a spot where there was once a stockade, built by Thettas, facing north-west with trees felled across the path in front as obstacles. This position is

FROM HÁKA TO SHURKWA *viâ* THETTA—*continued.*

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**2. Thetta**—*cont.*			bounded on the north-east by a wooded ravine and on the south-west by a knoll and a dense copse. It can, without difficulty, be turned on its left flank, and a front attack could also be made under cover of fire from the opposite spur, the range being about 600 yards. The stockade has been partially destroyed, but most of the felled trees in front remain. Leaving this position the path continues to ascend, at times steeply, for ¾ mile, where a path branches off south-south-west to Shurkwa, distant about 22 miles. A ¼ mile further up the crest-line of the spur is reached and the path runs level for a short distance, and then descends rather steeply to a small stream, after crossing which it rises gradually to the top of a long ridge, trending south-east and north-west, along which it descends, with a very slight gradient, for about 1½ miles when the village of Thetta first comes into sight to the east-north-east, distant about 1½ miles. From this point the path bends north-east descending a fairly steep spur and, crossing several small knolls, it gradually bends round east till it reaches the upper end of Thetta village. From here it branches off north-east and descends rather steeply to the Ri Vár stream (about ¼ mile from the north face of the village), on the opposite bank of which there is a fair camping ground, with a good supply of water, firewood and grass, on a rather steep and narrow spur, up which the path ascends towards Rawvan, distant about 12 miles. There is a level piece of ground alongside the stream suitable for picketing mules. The Ri Vár rises a few miles to the north of Thetta and flows past the east face of the village, at which point it is about 10 feet broad and quite shallow during the dry weather, but can only be crossed during the rains by a plank foot-bridge, as the current is then very rapid and the water about 4 feet deep. The country between Háka and Thetta is fairly open, especially during the dry weather, after the jungle grass has been burnt, though the ravines are always thickly wooded. Trees consist chiefly of oaks of various sizes, and occasionally pines. Water is good and plentiful along the road. The Chin path has been made practicable for laden mules, improvements being chiefly needed in crossing ravines and on steep slopes by making zigzags.
		3. Kapi ... ... Ri Vár and another stream.	M. F. 6 0	M. F. 24 0	Leaving the camping ground the path runs south-south-east following the course of the Ri Vár, which it crosses some ten times, at first through scrub jungle and long grass, and then through cultivation belonging to Thettas. At about 2½ miles the path leaves the stream, striking off south-west and ascending a long spur with cultivation on both sides for about a mile, and then descends along a spur, on the further side of the ridge through scrub jungle in places rather steeply for 1½ miles, when it reaches a shallow mountain stream of clear water. From this point up to the Kapi ridge, about a mile, the path ascends south-south-west and is steep in parts passing through thin jungle, though the spurs on either side are cultivated. On reaching the crest of this ridge the village of Kapi is seen on the further slope, the nearest house being about 50 yards from the summit. There is a good level camping ground on the top of the ridge, though water is more than ½ mile away and firewood is scarce.

FROM HÁKA TO SHURKWA *vid* THETTA—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District .	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**4. Paipa Camp** ... Boinu River.	7	0	31	0	The path runs west-south-west along the crest of the Kapi ridge, gradually ascending till a peak is reached about 4 miles from Kapi, from which it branches off south-west descending a long spur through scrub jungle for about 3 miles, till it reaches the Boinu river, on the opposite bank of which there is a suitable camping ground about a mile from the village of Paipa, which is situated on a long spur a considerable height above the river. This camping ground is commanded by spurs on the west. There is no water along the road till the Boinu is reached. At about the 3rd mile another path branches off south to Shurkwa, distant 9 miles. The Boinu river here runs south and averages about 40 feet in width with firm stony bed. There are numerous deep broad pools at the bends, but the shallows are fordable during the dry weather, being about 2 feet deep. The Paipa Chins have constructed a suspension bridge of about 100 feet span over the river for crossing when the fords are impassable. This bridge is made entirely of cane, which was probably obtained from Lushai land.
		5. Paizôn Camp ... Boinu river and several small rivulets.	6	0	37	0	The path runs south for about ¼ mile along the right bank of the Boinu, and then branches off south-west ascending a spur for ¾ mile, till it reaches a point, about ½ mile to the north-west of which is the village of Paipa, whence it turns south running for about 5 miles along the eastern slopes of the Boipa-Tláng range, and crossing two deep re-entering angles between long spurs. At about the 3rd mile another path branches off south-east towards Shurkwa, crossing the Boinu a mile further on. The camping ground is a level piece of ground, about a mile above the river, and about the same distance to the north of Paizôn, water, forage, and fuel plentiful.
		6. Shurkwa ... Boinu River.	4	4	41	4	The path runs south for 1½ miles till it reaches the village of Paizôn, when it turns west and descends a spur for about a mile to the Boinu river. This descent is difficult and the last 300 yards almost precipitous. The Boinu river is the same size here as at Paipa, but is not bridged. The ford is about 2 feet deep in the dry season. After crossing the river the path ascends west-south-west up a long spur of the Dárkwong-hrianík-Tláng range, the first ½ mile being very steep, after which the gradient is easy. At about 2 miles from the river the path reaches a good level camping ground, a ¼ mile from the crest-line of the Dárkwong-hrianík-Tláng, and ½ mile from the village of Shurkwa, which is on another spur about the same elevation; water is ½ mile away and fuel is limited. Accounts of two other routes between Háka and Shurkwa will be found under the head of Shurkwa, *see* Route No. 22.

No. 10.

From HÁKA to TAO (through Yahow country).

By D. ROSS, Esq., Political Officer, Chin Hills, 22nd October 1890.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	1. Hairôn	16	0	16	0	*See* Route No. 11.
		2. Tlánrôn ...	6	0	22	0	Good pony road.
		3. Yatlír	10	0	32	0	Over a hill about as big as Rong. Ponies can be taken.
		4. Ser	6	0	38	0	Road level. Plenty of water. All cultivation. Good camping ground.
		5. Ngaithi ...	20	0	58	0	Over hill; good path. Water is found twice on the way. At half-way there is a big stream, but camping ground over the watershed between Rong and Tyao rivers.
		6. Dar Tati ...	10	0	68	0	Good easy road.
		7. Lamyoi	16	0	84	0	One hill; not difficult. Water plentiful.
		8. Tángzáng ...	28	0	112	0	Road not so good; crosses streams Teing Vár and La Vár. Plenty of camping places.
		9. Tao	13	0	125	0	*See* Route No. 5, Alternative I, Stages 4 and 5.

No. 11.

From HÁKA to TÁSHÔN YWANA (FALÁM).

By Lieut. E. W. M. NORIE, Paid Attaché, Intelligence Branch, Burma, and Major H. W. IND, Royal Artillery, March 1890.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	1. Hairôn (about 3,000 feet). Hairôn Vár.	16	0	16	0	General direction north. Leaving camp the path at once descends very steeply for 700 feet to the village of Kôtár, through which it passes and leads along the hill side, gradually ascending through open park-like country, with oak trees and firs. At about 4 miles it reaches the foot of a spur and ascends pretty steeply for a ½ of a mile on to a ridge of the Tinminlôn range about 7,000 feet. The mule path leads round by the saddle above Kôtár and joins at this point, being about a mile longer. The path now leads along the watershed, which separates the valley of the Boinu from that of the Nanpathi or Daung Vár, and is fairly easy going with some ascents and descents. At about 7 miles there is a pretty steep ascent to the highest point on the march and then the path begins to descend steadily, pretty gradual at first, but very steep further on till, at about 15 miles, it reaches the village of Hairôn, a Háka village of about 40 houses. The descent continues steep for another ½ mile to the Hairôn stream, which it crosses, and then leads along the hill side down the

FROM HÁKA TO TÁSHÔN YWAMA (FALÁM)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Hairôn (about 3,000 feet)**—*cont.*					valley to the halting place. The descent altogether is about 4,000 feet, and the march from Hairôn to Háka is, therefore, very severe. Camping ground fair ½ mile north-east of village on the Hairôn Vár on the Minkin road. Excellent water-supply. Road passable for transport animals throughout, time, actual marching about 6 hours. Fowls, &c., are procurable from the village. During the march the very large, independent village of Rumtlao is seen across the valley to the west, situated on the slopes of the Yinhmoklány. There is no water along the march after the first 4 miles until the Hairôn Vár is reached.
		2. Laiyaw ... Pao Vár, Tigna Vár.	**10**	**4**	26	4	Road from camp continues down the valley for about ¾ of a mile to the junction of the Hairôn Vár with the Pao Vár. At this point there is a good place for halting, suitable for transport animals. Crossing the Pao Vár the path leads up a very steep ascent of some 2,000 feet, till it reaches the top of the ridge at about 2½ miles, and then becomes fairly level running along the hill side through cultivation. At about 6 miles the large village of Minkin is reached, containing 250 to 300 houses, and tributary to Táshôn. The main road runs through the village; but there is another path which leads outside and above it. Beyond this the path leads up to the top of a ridge called the Laiyawklány at about 7 miles, and then descends rather steeply into the valley of the Tigna Vár beyond. At 8 miles the path from Hanta (*see* Route No. 14) joins in. The main road passes through the village of Karôn at 8½ miles, descending to the stream and then ascending to Laiyaw; but there is another and more level road that passes round the head of the valley and avoids Karôn. There are several suitable places for halting on along the road, as water is plentiful from streams in the hill side, especially so at 9½ and 10 miles. Karôn is a Táshôn village of about 100 houses, and Laiyaw (1) is another Táshôn village of about 80 houses. Fowls, eggs, &c., are procurable.
		3. Táshôn Ywama (Falám).	**6**	**4**	33	0	The path leads through Laiyaw (1) and two other villages, all close together and known under the collective name Laiyaw, and then above a fourth and ascends the side of the ridge which is here very steep, until it reaches the top of a spur. From here it runs pretty level round the head of small valley and up to the top of the next spur at about 4 miles. It then runs round the head of another small valley and ascends rather steeply to the ridge above the Ywama, called the Bilúma-klány. When visited, this ridge was defended by stone walls and stockades. Crossing the ridge the road runs steeply down to Táshôn, the old site of the Ywama, now only containing about a dozen houses. Camp was pitched on a flat piece of ground above this village, and the path could be seen running over the next spur into the present Ywama, called Falám, about a mile to the east. The Táshôns have, of course, got their name from the old site of their capital, but this was deserted some years ago for some reason, and the houses were transported to their present site. The spur over which the road runs is defended

FROM HÁKA TO TÁSHÔN YWAMA (FALÁM)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**3. Táshôn Ywama (Falám)**—*cont.*			also by walls and stockades and broad belts of stake entanglement. Falám contains 450 houses. There is fair camping ground and water-supply for 600 or 700 men on the slopes to the south of the old village. The position is incapable of defence when once the Bíúma ridge is gained and the spur between the old and the present village turned. Laden mules can be taken throughout this route with but little difficulty. Since the above report a good mule track has been constructed from Háka to the Páté Ford over the Nankathé river, 5 miles (by this road, 2 only by Chin path) beyond Falám. For the first 26½ miles is from 4½ to 4 feet wide, thence onwards it varies from 3 to 2½ feet. The work was completed in March 1892. The total distance to Falám by this route is 35 miles, so but little longer than the path above described. Camps can be formed at 12½, 19 (near Hairôn), 26 (Minkin), and, if required, at 30¼ miles (Laiyaw), at all which places water is plentiful. The road crosses the Hairôn and Pao streams by fords. Both these streams are easily fordable in March, the former about 8 inches, the latter knee-deep. Bridges have not been made, not being necessary at ordinary times, and the sudden freshets that occur after heavy rain would carry away any thing but a very permanent structure. (Extract from report by Capt. G. B. Stevens, 4th Madras Pioneers).

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM HÁKA TO TÁSHÔN YWAMA *viâ* TIPWÉ AND SIMPI.

BY LIEUT. E. W. M. NORIE, FROM NATIVE INFORMATION, APRIL 1890.

			M.	F.	M.	F.	
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Tipwé**	**14**	**0**	14	0	Leaving Háka the road runs along the Hairôn road for about 8 miles, and then turns off to the east and runs to the Tipwé village. Tipwé is a large Háka village of about 150 houses. Water and supplies procurable.
		2. Kônva ... ... Pao Vár.	**10**	**0**	24	0	From Tipwé the road runs steeply downhill for about 5 miles to the Pao Vár, which it crosses and ascends the opposite hill also very steep, till it reaches Kônva village, containing about 50 houses, and paying tribute to both Háka and Táshôn. Kônva is also called Lenhai.
		3. Rálaw	**13**	**0**	37	0	From Kônva the road again ascends steeply to the top of a ridge, which it crosses, and descends gradually to the village of Yômwé at about 5 miles on a small stream. From here it runs fairly level to Simpi at about 8 miles and on to Rálaw at 13 miles.
		4. Falám	...		...		From here a road runs to Falám, the Táshôn Ywama.

No. 12.

From HÁKA to TLÁNGKOI (TÁSHÔN).

By Lieut. E. W. M. NORIE, from Native information, April 1890.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Camp on Boinu**	6	0	6	0	See Route No. 13.
		Boinu river.					
		2. Lônzát	13	0	19	0	
		Tipi Vár					
		3. Lônsôn	10	0	34	0	The road continues to run in a northerly direction. Lônsôn contains about 30 houses and is not regularly tributary to any one, but gives presents to Háka.
		4. Hmwé Kai ...	10	0	44	0	Direction north. Contains about 30 houses and gives presents to Háka.
		5. Tlángkwa ...	10	0	54	0	Direction north. Contains about 80 houses and gives presents to Háka.
		6. Lushé ...	20	0	74	0	Direction north. Contains about 80 houses and pays tribute to Táshôn.
		7. Shinnai ...	10	0	84	0	Direction north. Contains about 40 houses and pays tribute to Táshôn.
		8. Tlángkoi ...	8	0	92	0	Direction north. Contains about 25 houses and pays tribute to Táshôn.

No. 13.

From HÁKA to TUNZÁN viâ SHÔPUM.

By Lieuts. S. MacNABB, I.S.C., and ALLGOOL, K.R.R., March 1892.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Camp on Boinu river.**	6	0	6	0	First 4 miles along Háka-Tregear mule road, then 2 miles north-west to the Boinu river, here called the Mi-hti Vár. Easily passable by mules throughout. Excellent camp on river. The Háka-Tregear mule road crosses the Boinu about 3 miles further down stream.
		Boinu river (Mi-hti Vár).					
		2. Lônzát ...	13	0	19	0	Path rises up out of the Boinu valley and ascending a narrow spur reaches the summit of the lofty Twánhmunkláng, a peak nearly 7,000 feet high, whence Háka and Fort Tregear posts are both visible, the latter part of the ascent through dense jungle. Hence a path leads off south to the Sár Vár. Path now descends to the Tipi Vár which is reached at 8 miles. From here the path runs west to Lônzát (13 miles) passing the old site of Kwáfo village
		Tipi Vár.					

FROM HÁKA TO TUNZÁN *viâ* SHÔPUM—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**2. Lônzát**—*cont.*	*en route.* Mules could not traverse the first 8 miles of this stage, but thence onwards the road is fair and could be made passable for mules without much trouble. Lônzát has 104 houses. Water-supply very scanty, 300 yards to the west of the village.				
		3. Shôpum ... Pi Vár, Law Vár.	7	0	26	0	From Lônzát road descends for 1½ miles to the Pi Vár, where there is excellent camping ground. Thence ascends and, crossing two low ridges, reaches the Law Vár. Rising again cross a range, and running west along a saddle reach Shôpum at 7 miles. This village has about 30 houses and is built across a narrow spur with precipitous sides. It is strongly stockaded on the north-west by a double stockade with loop-holed gate; the sides are protected by strong bamboo and branch fence, but south end is weak.
		4. Shimu ... Ting Vár.	7	0	33	0	Follow the spur for 1½ miles, then ½ a mile descent to the Ting Vár, which is followed for 5 miles to Shimu, crossing the stream several times. Good camping ground on the Ting Vár at 2 miles for a large force. There is a steep rise from the Ting Vár to Shimu, difficult for mules. Shimu is a small village of 13 houses under Yahaiwit; water very scanty.
		5. Tunzán ...	4	0	37	0	First mile westward ascending spur from Shimu, thence at first north-west along ridge crossing streams with a little water in them, then westward along saddle between the Ba Vár and the Ting Vár up to about 3 miles. Last mile up the Tunzán spur. For Tunzán *see* Route No. 5, Branch IV.

No. 14.

From HANTA to TÁSHÔN YWAMA (FALÁM).

BY MR. TUCK, POLITICAL OFFICER AT FALÁM, 22ND AND 29TH MAY 1892.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Nanpathi** ...	8	0	8	0	Leaving Hanta post the road runs north-west over the range above and down nearly 3,000 feet to the river Nanpathi. Three miles from Hanta is a site for a camp with good water 40 yards north of the road. The mule track leads to junction of Nanpathi and Pao Vár. The Nanpathi river, 40 yards wide; fordable in dry weather, not in the rains; is crossed by a small temporary bridge built by the 4th Madras Pioneers. The Chin track, leading to

FROM HANTA TO TÁSHÔN YWAMA (FALÁM)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Intermediate. F.	Total. M.	Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Nanpathi**—*cont.*	the best dry weather ford, leaves the mule track at about 7½ miles and crosses the Nanpathi below the bridge. The bridge crosses both Nanpathi and Pao Vár (has been damaged in the rains and is now (1st September 1892) being repaired).				
		2. Trok	3	4	11	4	From the Nanpathi the road runs up to the top of the Minkin ridge passing Trok, a small Kwéshin village of 20 houses; there is no camp here. The road passes by two Kwéshin villages of 100 houses each called Ralong or Kwéshin, where coolies are procurable. There is a camp here with a small hut for 50 men above the village.
		3. Ralong	3	2	14	6	The road between the Nanpathi and Ralong is likely to become very bad during the rains. Water plentiful near camp.
		4. Karôn	11	6	26	4	From Ralong the road runs along the Minkin range and crossing it drops into the Laiyaw valley meeting the Háka mule track (*see* Route No. 11) at 11¼ miles. Half-a-mile beyond this is Karôn village. Between Ralong and Karôn there is only one spring of water, in dense jungle about 7 miles from Ralong.
		5. Laiyaw (Camp)	2	0	28	4	*See* Route No. 9. There is no apparent reason for not making one march only from Karôn to Falám instead of two. Water plentiful on road.
		6. Falám	4	6	33	2	

No. 15.

From KAPTYÁL to MWIÁL.

BY E. O. FOWLER, ESQ., ASSISTANT POLITICAL OFFICER, NORTHERN CHIN HILLS, 20TH MARCH 1893.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Litwi** ... ... Two streams.	5	0	5	0	Fort Kaptyál *see* Route No. 23. General direction north. The path leaves Kaptyál on the north side; crosses the Kaptyál stream and ascends and crosses ridge north of the village. The path winds slightly north-west and leaves Hírnawn to the west; the path then turning north descends direct into a deep nullah in which there is a large stream of water, after crossing which ascends direct into Litwi village. The ascent is steep, but the road fairly good. There is another road round by Shelpe: works west round the head of the big nullah, and then east into Litwi; it is longer, but does not necessitate so much climbing. Litwi is an undefended village, consisting of three settlements lying close together. About 90 houses; camping ground good, but water-supply very small and not good.

FROM KAPTYÁL TO MWIÁL—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
			M. F.	M. F.	
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**2. Mwiál** ... ... One stream.	**3 0**	8 0	General direction north-east. Leaving Litwi on the north the road ascends to the top of a ridge; it then winds for a short distance to the west, after which it goes mainly north-east straight into Mwiál. After ascending the ridge to the north of Litwi the road descends gently for a short distance and then for ¼ mile it is fairly flat; it then descends abruptly into a nullah, in which there is a good supply of water. This water is about ¼ mile outside Mwiál to the south of it. The road during the descent is bad and not passable for mules. It then ascends direct into Mwiál village. Mwiál village is an unstockaded village of 75 houses: camping ground to the north; it is a good one, but the water-supply is small and not good. This village is almost north of Litwi; if anything, slightly north-east.

No. 16.

From KAPTYÁL to SHELPE (New).

BY CAPT. CAULFIELD, 1ST BURMA RIFLES, AND CAPT. BAKER, ROYAL ARTILLERY, 1893.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Hírnawn** ... Three streams.	...	2 0	Keeping the path that runs along western edge of village and above it crossing the two nullahs that run through the village the path descends into the main nullah beyond, crossing the stream at the bottom, then up the other side almost due north to the top of opposite ridge, then descending easily alongside of an under-feature from this ridge until Hírnawn (burnt) is reached at about 2 miles. No good camping ground. There is another settlement of Hírnawn a little beyond on another under-feature. Country: high grass and trees; cultivation here and there; several springs of water about.
		2. Old Shelpe ... One stream.	**1 4**	3 4	Path runs through the second settlement of Hírnawn about at ½ mile west, then winds round over several small nullahs and under-features, then down into a big nullah just under old Shelpe up the khud in opposite side into village (now burnt). Old Shelpe consisted of about 30 houses originally, but when burnt by column there were only about seven houses standing.
		3. New Shelpe ...	**2 0**	5 4	Path runs up from old Shelpe over the crest of the ridge, then turns in a westwardly direction descending easily along the side of the ridge into new Shelpe. This is a village that consisted of about 60 houses (now burnt); no good camping ground, the village itself would probably be the best; plenty of water. Path fair all the way except between Hírnawn and old Shelpe, but not fit for mule transport.

From KAPTYÁL to SHWEMPE.

By Lieut. NORTHCOTT, 1st Norfolk Regiment, January 1893.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Shwunzán** ... Three streams.	...		4	0	General direction of the road is due south. The first ½ mile is flat, the path then descends gradually for 200 yards and then rises abruptly, but continues to be good for mule transport until a small river running at the bottom of a deep nullah is reached, about 1¼ miles from Kaptyál. Mules can cross the stream without difficulty, but the opposite side is very steep and loads must be carried for about 250 yards, then the path runs along the flat for a short way, then again commences to rise, but still passable for mules. At a little over 2 miles the path runs along the top of the ridge, 5,500 feet, with a steep khud on both sides for 200 yards, then falls gradually into the village of Shwunzán. Just before entering this village there is a small river to cross with steep banks. There is a very good bridge across for ordinary foot traffic; the mules can cross a little above the bridge. There were about 70 houses in it; aneroid showed 4,200 feet; very fair camp on spur over village; good water-supply; about 90 houses in village.
		2. Hélé ... ... One stream 2 yards wide, 6 inches deep.	3	4	7	4	General direction of path is south-west. For the first 150 yards the path rises steadily when a nullah is crossed, the path on the Hélé side of which is very steep and bad for mules, but after reaching the top the rise is even and the path good. Surrounding country open; extensive grass slopes with trees here and there. A mile from Shwunzán another nullah is easily crossed and the path continues to rise for another ¼ mile and then descends with the same even slope, then along the flat for ¾ mile when it begins to fall again easily for another ¾ mile, then steeply for 100 yards, here is a bad bit for the mules, the remainder of the way into Hélé is level, country open the whole way. Hélé consisted of 50 houses; camp above and north of village; very good supply of water. There are two small suburbs of Hélé west.
		3. Shwempe ... Three small streams.	2	0	9	4	Path runs eastwardly along side of ridge. Path good and available for mules; crosses three small streams with very little water in them. Shwempe (about 50 houses) was burnt by column.

BRANCH I.

From HÉLÉ (Stage 2) to TWITIL (WENHO).

By E. O. FOWLER, Esq., Assistant Political Officer, Northern Chin Hills, March 1893.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Twitil**	6	4	6	4	General direction of road north-west. Road leads out of Hélé north-west. Water is met with ½ mile outside Hélé. The road winds up-hill and works round a spur north-west of Hélé for ½ mile; the road then runs fairly level for about 2 miles; it then ascends abruptly to the top of the Imbuk-kláng, the distance here from Hélé being about 3½ miles. The road then descends into a mountain pass which is about 1½ miles long, with steep precipitous sides, thickly wooded. A good stream

FROM KAPTYÁL TO SHWEMPE—*continued.*

BRANCH I—*continued.*

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Twitil**—*cont.*			of water runs through the pass. The road through the pass is very bad, passing over large boulders and rocks. After leaving the pass the road becomes good again and descends gradually into Twitil village. The road up to the pass is passable for mules, but impassable through the pass owing to immense rocks and boulders. The village contains 30 houses. Water on north and west sides; good camping ground. The village is commanded on all sides and has no defence of any kind.

No. 18.

From KAPTYÁL to WALLIÁL.

BY CAPT. R. BAKER, ROYAL ARTILLERY, INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, NORTHERN CHIN HILLS, 20TH JANUARY 1893.

			M. F.	M. F.	
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Walliál** ... ... Two small streams.	3 0	3 0	Leaving the camp at the west end of Kaptyál more down through village to the north-east gate, cross the two small streams outside gate and move up the path which leads to the *col* on opposite ridge. On arrival at the *col* the path divides into three. Taking the right one, which runs nearly north-east after crossing the *col*, the path runs along the west side of a ridge at an easy gradient downwards. At about a mile the path rounds an under-feature and skirts a reëntrant, then continues in the same direction, namely north-east, until Walliál is reached, about 1½ miles further. Path only fit for infantry, but with a few repairs could be made available for mules. The only camping ground available would be just above village, but it is very sloping ground. Water-supply comes into village by water-leads from about ¼ mile south; supply small. The path passes through kaing grass, jungle and patches of cultivation; at Walliál fairly open pine woods. Walliál contained about 30 houses; now burnt.

No. 19.

From KÔTÍR (Saipuya's Village) to LINGRÁNG.

BY CAPT. J. SHAKESPEAR, D.S.O., SUPERINTENDENT, SOUTHERN LUSHAI HILLS, 1892.

G.O.C. Presidency District.	Superintendent, Southern Lushai Hills.	**1. Lalthangbunga's village (Howlong Peak).** Chi-ti-lúi. Bed of small shingle with a few larger stones. In dry season only a few inches of water.	12 0	12 0	*Note.*—This Saipuya's village is apparently that marked on the ½ inch scale map, about 4 miles north-east of Lungleh Fort, not the peak marked Kôtír, about 17 miles nearly due north of Demagiri. The summit of the Kôtír is on a plateau 900 yards long with an average width of 500 yards. It is clear of jungle and covered with short grass. The village occupies the eastern half of it. The plateau breaks up into several grassy spurs between

FROM KÔTÍR (SAIPUYA'S VILLAGE) TO LINGRÂNG—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Presidency District.	Superintendent, Southern Lushai Hills.	**1. Lalthangbunga's village (Howlong Peak)**—*cont.*			which are shallow wooded nullahs, all containing springs of good water. The ground falls away abruptly on all sides. This is one of the most pleasant sites I have seen in these hills. There are 140 houses. The road ascends northwards very abruptly to a saddle. This part of the road is very difficult for mules. From the saddle the road ascends steadily by an easy gradient in a north-east direction to Valcheng, an old village site of Saipuya's, on the summit of the ridge. There is a good supply of water to the north of the ridge at no distance, north-east of the grave of one of Saipuya's children. The road continues eastward along the ridge, which descends suddenly about 300 feet. Here the path bifurcates, one continuing to the east to Sangliena's village, the other turning to the north to Lalthangbunga's. The path descends by an easy gradient, save for about 400 yards, through bamboo jungle, till immediately above the Chi-ti-lúi stream when the last 200 yards are very steep. The road strikes the stream at the confluence of another small stream. There is a level space on the right bank of the stream suitable for an encampment, but it is an unhealthy, feverish place, save in the middle of the cold weather. The path for the next mile runs up the bed of the Chi-ti-lúi. Turning out of the stream the path follows the right bank and ascends by an easy gradient to a saddle which is the watershed between the 12 to 18 inches and the Mat river. Thence it runs along the face of the hill for a mile to Lalthangbunga's village. The village is situated on a saddle between two peaks, the northern one being the Howlong hill. The village consists of 130 houses. There are two good supplies of water, both on the western slope. The distance is about 12 miles.
		2. Lallowa (Bualpin). Van Vár.	M. F. **10 0**	M. F. 22 0	The path runs down a spur through jhums and is very good till the Van Vár is reached, a distance of 5 miles. The path crossing the stream, which is 40 feet wide, sluggish at point of passage in May, after rains nearly waist-deep, ascends northwards up to the eastern face of a spur to a saddle, whence it runs almost level to the village. The village is in portions; the old village on the summit of the Bualpin hill and the new village on a ridge. Below there is a plentiful supply of water in the nullah on each side of the ridge. There are 150 houses, but numbers are fast increasing.
		3. Vansanga (Shippier).	**6 0**	28 0	The path from the village ascends to the summit of the spur just below the old village, whence it ascends in an easterly direction by an easy gradient to a small crossing, which it ascends very gently to the north to a saddle, whence it descends slightly to a ridge along which it runs to the village of Vansanga which has been burnt. It was situated on the summit and eastern slopes of a detached ridge running north and south. The water-supply is from two nullahs on the eastern slope and gets very scanty in the dry season. The village has been rebuilt near the old site.

FROM KÔTÍR (SAIPUYA'S VILLAGE) TO LINGRÁNG—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Presidency District.	Superintendent, Southern Lushai Hills.	**4. Zanté**	5 0	33 0	The road to Zanté branches off from the Bualpin-Vansanga road about 300 yards from the village and continues north along the main ridge. There are two small ascents, but the road is good all the way. The distance is about 5 miles. Half-a-mile from Shippier there is a good supply of water near to the road on the east face of the ridge. Zanté is a steep hill rising some 200 feet above the main ridge. Extending some 200 yards to the west of it, Lalthôna's mother's village of 100 houses, which stood there, has been burnt. The position is a strong one. There is water in two nullahs on the west face of the main range, one to the north and one to the south of Zanté. The latter is the best supply.
		5. Lingráng ...	8 0	41 0	The road continues along the main ridge and is very good except for two short lengths of 200 yards each, where it goes along the face of a precipice. These could easily be improved. I do not know of any water on the road. The road takes a sudden bend to the west about ½ a mile from the Lingráng, which is a plateau some 200 feet above the general level of the range. The ascent to this plateau is up an extremely steep spur flanked by precipices. The plateau slopes gently to the west and is covered with short grass. There is a good supply of water. In the centre Lalthôna's village of 100 houses, which stood upon this site, is burnt. The total distance from Zanté is 8 miles. There is a road from here leading to Tenzjol (?) and another leading to Lalrhima, both said to be good. The former crosses the Van Vár and the latter the Mat.

BRANCH I.

FROM SHIPPIER (STAGE 3) TO CHONGTHLENG.

BY CAPT. J. SHAKESPEAR, D.S.O., SUPERINTENDENT, SOUTHERN LUSHAI HILLS, 1892.

G.O.C. Presidency District.	Superintendent, Southern Lushai Hills.	**1. Chongthleng** ... Van Vár Té, 10 feet wide, a few inches deep. Mat river.	16 0	16 0	From Shippier to Chongthleng the road descends to the eastward from the northern end of the late village and runs along a spur and descends by an easy gradient for about 1,500 feet to the Van Vár Té. From the stream the path descends fairly easily in a northerly direction to Maorop, an old village site of Vansanga's. Maorop consists of two large bare knolls. On the summit of the ridge between them to the east there is a good supply of water. From Maorop is an old and unused road to Zanté, which runs along the ridge all the way and is said to be very good; the distance must be about 2 miles. The path to Chongthleng leads down a spur which starts from northern knoll and runs due east, descending rather abruptly for the first ¼ of a mile, then ascending slightly along the northern slope, then down the spur to the Mat river, the last ½ mile being exceedingly steep. The distance to the Mat is 9 miles. After crossing the Mat, which is in May knee-deep, bed shingle, 30 yards wide, almost impassable after heavy rains, the path is most difficult to find. It runs through a dense plantain grove north-east for some

FROM KÔTÍR (SAIPUYA'S VILLAGE) TO LINGRÂNG—*continued.*

BRANCH I—*continued.*

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
G.O.C. Presidency District.	Superintendent, Southern Lushai Hills.	**1. Chongthleng**—*cont.*			100 yards into a muddy stream bed, up which it goes for 300 yards when it turns out on the right bank and shortly after recrosses the same stream and strikes east along the bottom of a valley, down which runs a good stream of water. At about 3 miles from the Mat the path recrosses the stream and commences to ascend sharply. The road is fair, but for 4 miles the ascent is continual. For the last 2 miles the spur is very narrow and the sides most precipitous. If stockades were constructed and held, they could only be carried with great loss of life. The total distance is about 16 miles. It is a very trying march for coolies, but quite a practicable one.* Chongthleng, the site of Daokhoma's village, is extremely strong. It consists of two knolls, the southern one rising 200 feet above the northern and ending in a bluff which commands the approach from Shippier. These two knolls are connected by a saddle. The ground on all sides falls away sharply. There is a good water-supply on the Shippier road about ½ a mile from the village.

BRANCH II.

FROM SHIPPIER (STAGE 3) TO HRIÂNTLÂNG.

BY CAPT. J. SHAKESPEAR, D.S.O., SUPERINTENDENT, SOUTHERN LUSHAI HILLS, 1892.

			M.	F.	M.	F.	
G.O.C. Presidency District.	Superintendent, Southern Lushai Hills.	**1. Shership (Lalrhima's).** Mat river.	**16**	**0**	16	0	The path from Shippier to Shership is the same as that to Chongthleng to about 1½ miles beyond Maorop, when the Chongthleng road turns down the southern face of the spur, the Shership road continuing along the top of the spur for about 2 miles, when it begins to descend in a northerly direction into the Mat valley, the last ½ mile being very steep. Crossing a small stream it runs quite level through ground quite clear, from recent cultivation, for about a mile, it then crosses a stream called the Mat-té and runs up it for 2 miles, much of the path being in the water; the bed of the stream is very muddy. It then crosses over a low saddle and descends to the Mat at 11 miles which is here about 15 yards wide and was about 2 feet deep in May. It would probably never be unfordable here. The path now runs through a dense plantain jungle for ½ a mile and then ascends the spurs through jhums. The ascent continues right up to Shership. The path is very fair and the gradient fairly easy. Shership is the site of Lalrhima's village which has been burnt. It is one of the best sites as yet seen in these hills and consists of a series of knolls and spurs clear of jungle and covered with short grass. The general direction of the ridge is north and south. The triangulation point, Benkhoya, is the summit of a ridge about a mile to the north-east. From the northern and southern ends of the ridge on the eastern side run two level ridges in a semi-circle, each ending abruptly in the space enclosed between them. On the main ridge is a plentiful supply of water which escapes through the gorge between the two ridges.

* There, however, appears no reason why it should not be divided into two marches, halting on the Mat river about 9 miles.

FROM KÔTÍR (SAIPUYA'S VILLAGE) TO LINGRÁNG—*continued.*

BRANCH II—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Presidency District.	Superintendent, Southern Lushai Hills.	**2. Bomchom** ...	6 0	22 0	From Shership the path runs through the above-mentioned gorge down a steep spur to a saddle, a descent of about 800 feet, it then ascends by a very easy gradient about the same height and passing round the northern shoulder of the Táiphim hills, it descends to the site of Rochaungnunga's late village. The total distance is about 6 miles. The road is good. Rochaungnunga's village stood on the eastern slope of the Táiphim and Bomchom hills, which are only two summits of the same hill. Below the village was an open grassy space. There are several abundant springs below the village.
		3. Hriántláng ... Táikum, 30 yards broad, 3 feet deep; bed bouldery.	9 0	31 0	The road from Bomchom to Hriántláng (on which hill Lalkunglova's village stood and was burnt) descends north-east for 2,000 feet into the bed of the Táikum. Descent easy. It then ascends up the spur through bamboo jungle eastwards for 2 miles, then runs almost level northwards for 1 mile, then ascends on to the village site from the north. The road is fair; passable for mules. Distance about 9 miles; time about 4 hours.

BRANCH III.

FROM CHONGTHLENG (*see* BRANCH I) TO BOMCHOM (*see* BRANCH II).

BY CAPT. J. SHAKESPEAR, D.S.O., SUPERINTENDENT, SOUTHERN LUSHAI HILLS, 1892.

G.O.C. Presidency District.	Superintendent, Southern Lushai Hills.	**1. Bomchom** ... Lungtái.	9 0	9 0	There are two paths from Chongthleng to Bomchom, one leaves Chongthleng or Baokhoma hill at the northern end and descends along a spur into the bed of the Lungtái and from there ascends very steeply up on to the saddle and then runs practically level into Bomchom. The path, which leaves the southern end of Chongthleng, runs along a spur eastward for ½ a mile and then runs northwards across a saddle on to the Bomchom ridge and joins the former. This one is very good and fairly level. There is a little water 5 miles from Chongthleng and plenty on approaching Bomchom. Distance is about 9 miles; time 4½ hours.

No. 20.

From LÉNÁKÔT (SHIELMONG, Route No. 3, Stage 7) to TONGLONG YWAMA and MANIPUR.

BY CAPT. H. B. VAUGHAN, 7TH BENGAL INFANTRY, ATTACHÉ, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, JANUARY 1892.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Camp on Shwenkwa stream (3,750 feet).** Several small streams.	12 0	12 0	Road fair; is a track cut in the hill side. At ¼ mile it passes over a low spur connecting the hills right and left. A track branches off to the left and ascends the hills on that side, on whose summit are the remains of a Chin

FROM LÉNÁKÔT (SHIELMONG, ROUTE No. 3, STAGE 7) TO TONGLONG YWAMA AND MANIPUR—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Camp on Shwenkwa stream (3,750 feet)**—*cont.*					stockade. Road runs north descending gently. At 1½ miles a steep descent commences. At 1¾ miles cross a small stream 1,250 feet below Shielmong. On by a level track fringed by high rushes. At 2¼ miles cross a small stream and commence an ascent. At 2¾ miles the gradient, which was steep, becomes more gentle. At 6 miles the road curves round to the right and descends slightly, passing the village of Kwunun, 25 houses, stockaded, and on the right of the road at 6¾ miles. Water from a ravine close by. At 7¼ miles pass through a stockaded gateway. At 8¼ miles a road goes straight on to Manipur. Follow the track to the left. At 9¼ miles up a slight ascent and on over the level summit of a chain of hills. At 11¼ miles leave the hill tops and descend steeply to a camping ground situated in a hollow; surrounded by jungle; slope very steep. Water and grass plentiful. Time taken on march 5 hours.
		2. Camp on Manipur river (2,350 feet). Manipur river.	12	0	24	0	Road descends steeply and, after crossing the small Shwenkwa streamlet which names the place, ascends steeply till ¼ mile; then on by a level road till 1¾ miles, when a gentle descent commences. At about 3¼ miles a track branches off on the right down-hill towards Manipur. Tonglong road keeps straight on. At 3½ miles up an ascent and at 4 miles down again. At 4¾ miles a very steep ascent commences. At 5 miles along a narrow ridge. Road more level. At 9¼ miles up a steepish ascent. At 9½ miles pass by Bwankwa village, which is a little above the road and contains 30 houses, each within a stout fence of its own. It is completely commanded by high ground to the north, and the water-supply is said to be insufficient for the column. Elevation 4,100 feet. At 10¾ miles down a steep descent towards the Manipur river till the camp is reached at 12 miles. Time 5 hours. Camping ground amidst dense bamboo jungle on the left bank of the Manipur river. There is a better situation for a camp on the right bank. Grass abundant.
		3. Twidam (4,500 feet). Manipur river (fordable).	10	4	34	4	Cross the river just above its junction with the Lepai stream. The river is 60 yards broad from bank to bank. The water is about 35 yards broad and 2 feet deep with a rapid current; banks steep; impassable after heavy rain. On over open level ground up a valley till 4 miles, crossing a small stream occasionally; then on up the rocky bed of a mountain torrent amidst dense jungle with high hills on either side. At 7 miles leave the stream and go up a very steep ascent for ½ mile. Then on, still ascending, though more easily, along a spur of Howbi peak. At 9¾ miles along a road cut in the hill side. Cross a small streamlet in a hollow. The camp, which is above the village of Twidam, is situated on the west slope of Howbi peak at 10½ miles. Water and grass plentiful. Road bad. Required blasting and cutting in places. Time 4½ hours.

FROM LÉNÁKÔT (SHIELMONG, ROUTE No. 3, STAGE 7) TO TONGLONG YWAMA AND MANIPUR—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**4. Camp on Twitár stream (2,750 feet).** Twitár and other smaller streams.	8 6	43 2	Leave camp and at ½ mile pass the village of Twidam, 25 houses, below the road and to its left. It then crosses two small streamlets in succession, then on by a fairly level track cut in the steep hill side. At 2½ miles cross over the summit of the hills and commence a descent down into a valley. At 3½ miles pass the village of Chonglam and then cross a dry stream bed, whence water is obtained a few yards higher up in the hills above the road. At 3¾ miles pass through the second village of Chenglam; both settlements aggregate about 50 houses. A track branches off on the left from this village to Mulam, 60 houses and about 4 miles off. Lunkôt, 25 houses, is visible away on the hills to our right. On by an easy road till 6 miles and down a steep descent across a narrow but deep and dry nullah. At 6½ miles cross a small stream which comes from near Mulam. There is a fairly good camping ground here on the hill side and on the right of the stream. On through jungle ascending slightly, then down an easy descent towards a plain. At 8¾ miles cross a stream, bed gravel, banks steep, and about 30 feet broad; impassable after heavy rain. It now contains but a few inches of water. Camp on the left bank of the stream on a level plain; a few trees and an abundance of long grass about. The plain extends north as far as one can see. Time of march 3½ hours.
		5. Camp on Twilár stream (2,300 feet).	14 2	57 4	Leave camp and cross the plain. At 1¼ miles enter low hills; and at 1¾ miles cross the Zézaw streamlet, which is small and fordable, unless after very heavy rain. At 2¾ miles pass some huts and diggings, where Chins extract salt from the soil. Then on, ascending gradually and along the crest of a ridge to the village of Tundkár (Tungkwa), 30 houses. The village is situated on a rounded hill and surrounded by a stockade, in addition to which each house is surrounded by a stout fence. Distance 4 miles. On across a valley towards the village of Tunzán, which is visible from here on the crest of the hills to the west. At 5 miles cross a small stream of fresh water running north and ascend steeply. At 6 miles pass through a stockaded gateway; a road to the left rear runs along the summit of the ridge just reached. Descend, cross a little streamlet in a hollow, and ascend again. At 7 miles reach the village of Tunzán, which lies on the right of the road. It is strongly placed, well stockaded, and full of interior timber fences, all new; about 70 houses in all. The houses in the western extremity of the village are situated on a rounded eminence commanding the rest of the village. From here Tanvum is visible to the south. On over level ground. At 7¾ and at 8 miles tracks branch off to the left in a southerly direction. At 9½ miles pass through a small undefended settlement belonging to Tanvum. At 9¾ miles there is water down in the hollow to the left of the road and 100 yards off. At 10 miles pass by the village of Tanvum, 60 houses, which lies about 150 yards off and to the left of the road; on, ascending slightly, at 10½ miles round the summit of the hills (elevation 3,300 feet), go down a steep and very difficult descent. At 11

FROM LÉNÁKÔT (SHIELMONG, ROUTE No. 3, STAGE 7) TO TONGLONG YWAMA AND MANIPUR—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**5. Camp on Twilár stream (2,300 feet)**—*cont.*					miles reach the Lower Tanvum village, six houses. Water plentiful from two streams, one north and one south of the village and close by. A good camping ground just below and another one to the north of the village. The road turns a little to the left and still descends, but slightly, along a spur projecting into the valley ahead. At 14 miles a steep descent down into a valley through dense jungle. Cross the stream, approaches steep; about 40 feet broad and containing 8 inches of water. Bed rocks and gravel; probably impassable after heavy rain. Up the further bank and camp in a Chin clearing. The camp is on a steep hill side. Grass and water plentiful and thick bamboo jungle close by. Time taken 5 hours.
		6. Tonglong Ywama (Súnkumkwár) (3,750 feet). Oriu and smaller streams.	10	0	67	4	The track ascends steeply up a spur and over portions of level ground. At 2¾ miles it passes through a stockaded gateway, then down and across a dry stream bed with a little fresh water and proceed up an ascent. At 3 miles pass through the village of Tornvum, 20 houses, and continue ascending steeply. At 3¾ miles along a steep hill side by a track cut in it. At 4½ miles over the summit of the hills. Elevation 3,500 feet. Down a very steep descent on the further side. Enter the nearly dry bed of a mountain torrent 1,300 feet below and, after going up its stony bed a short distance, turn sharp to the left and proceed up a steep ascent and pass through some clearings. At 7½ miles the ascent is easy and a track branches off on the left to the south along the ridge we are on. Just beyond this is a steep climb for about 150 feet. The hill sides to the left and right are precipitous. Were resistance to be offered, this is the most probable place in which to expect it. Road then through clearings on the steep hill side, which slopes down to the right and is encumbered with fallen trees till camp is reached on a slope to the south of and commanding the village, whose Chin name is Súnkumkwár, also known as Tonglong-ywama. It is the village where the Chief resides, but contains only 50 houses. It is commanded from the north and south. Water is procurable from a small hollow down below and to the east of the village. Supply just sufficient for the column. Time taken for the march 4½ hours.

FROM TONGLONG it is said to be four days' march TO MANIPUR (IMPHÁL), and the following account of the route has been obtained from natives on the spot :—

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Howkip** ...	15	0	15	0	Road leaving Tonglong runs over hilly country, being a series of steep ascents and descents to Howkip, a village containing 50 houses and belonging to the Thadow Chins. Water plentiful.
		2. Moirang ...	15	0	30	0	Down a hill side on to the Manipur plain and on over level ground till Moirang is reached. The Chin name for this place is Mailam and the lake is called the Twikhan.

FROM LÉNÁKÔT (SHIELMONG, ROUTE No. 3, STAGE 7) TO TONGLONG YWAMA AND MANIPUR—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Assam District.	Political Officer, Manipur.	**3. Lumnumtwung.**	...	...	Road over level plain to Lamnumtwung village.
		4. Manipur ...	...	58 0	Road over level plain. *Note.*—This journey occupies the Chins four days, but the first march would probably be a very long one for troops.

No. 21.

From LÉNÁKÔT (SHIELMONG) to YÁZAGYO.

BY CAPT. H. B. VAUGHAN, 7TH BENGAL INFANTRY, ATTACHÉ, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, MARCH 1892.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Camp (4,000 feet).** Twipu and smaller streams.	10 2	10 2	Along the road to Fort White (*see* Route No. 3) in a southerly direction for ½ mile, then sharp off to the left through trees, ascending a spur. At 3 miles the track becomes bad owing to the heavy rain and the small foot-hold obtainable on the precipitous mountain side. At 4 miles the summit of Lítha range about 6,100 feet in height is crossed and 2,100 feet above Shielmong; then on skirting the bare hill-tops of the Lítha range. At 4½ miles enter a fine forest of immense trees overhung with moss. Road slippery; descends gently. At 6¾ miles pass Chin camping ground of Katumtwi, where there is a scanty supply of water near and to the right below the road. On down along a spur; dense forest in the valleys to the right and left. At 7½ miles a steep descent into the valley commences and the village of Hinzán is visible on the hill ahead. At 9½ miles cross the rocky bed of the Twipu stream, a mountain torrent 3,650 feet below the summit of the Lítha range. Up a steep ascent and down to a hollow. Camping ground on a steepish hill side amongst jungle. Water plentiful from a stream close by. Elevation 2,600 feet. Time 5 hours.
		2. Hinzán ...	2 4	12 6	Descend and cross a small mountain torrent and then on up a steep ascent until the village of Hinzán is reached at 2¼ miles. It contains 20 houses situated on a spur 1,400 feet above the Twipu stream. A strong position commanded only from the north. Camping ground good. Water plentiful close by.
		3. Camp beyond Balbil (3,150 feet). Twipu, Twiyárl, and other streams.	10 0	22 6	Road runs along the south foot of a spur of the Lítha, which runs towards Kampat in the Kubo valley. At 1 mile cross a streamlet. Then on down a steep descent for 1,300 feet and cross the rocky bed of a swift mountain torrent amidst dense jungle at 1¾ miles. On up an easy ascent for 300

FROM LÊNÁKÔT (SHIELMONG) TO YÁZAGYO—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**3. Camp beyond Balbil (3,150 feet)**—*cont.*					feet and along a hill side the Twipu stream below on the right. Road ascends gradually at 3¼ miles, then down a steep descent for 1,500 feet and cross the rocky bed of a mountain torrent at 4½ miles; impassable after heavy rain. Elevation 2,550 feet. Then on along the hill side for a short distance and down through a tropical jungle amongst dense bamboo thickets and wild plantain trees. The Twipu close by on the right, and at 6¼ miles cross it. Bed gravel and rocks; now fordable, but impassable after heavy rain. Elevation 1,550 feet or 2,450 feet below Hinzán. Up a steep ascent on the further bank. At 7¾ miles the village of Balbil is visible high up on a hill ahead. The track runs through some Chin clearings amongst tall grass and, descending, crosses a broad and rocky tributary of the Twipu called the Twiyárl by a single tree bridge at 8¾ miles, stream fordable. On up a very steep ascent for 1,300 feet until it passes the village of Balbil, 20 houses. Then over a low hill-top and down on to a level camping ground under immense trees and surrounded on three sides by low hill-tops. A small stream of water runs through the camp. Time 5¾ hours.
		4. Camp on Naulzál stream (1,100 feet). Several streams.	8	0	30	6	Leaving camp the track descends gently and, after going ½ mile, passes through Chin clearings and entering the jungle crosses two small streams of fresh water in succession. It then runs over a low hill. At 3¾ miles it passes some Chin clearings, then descends and crosses a large torrent, usually passable by fording. Elevation 1,600 feet. Then on up a very steep ascent till 1,900 feet above the stream and 5½ miles from Balbil and down again through dense jungle. Reach the banks of the Naulzál stream and camp. A good camping ground in dry weather amid dense bamboo jungle on the left bank of the stream. Time 4½ hours.
		5. Camp above Haitsi (2,600 feet).	8	2	39	0	Leave camp, recross the stream, and go up a very steep ascent through dense bamboo jungle. At 1 mile, after ascending 1,800 feet, the track runs along the crest of some low hills, an off-shoot of the Litha range, through forest consisting of bamboo, canes, and some fine forest trees. At 7 miles a descent commences for 900 feet until camp is reached. A camping ground on a spur above the village of Haitsi. Water and bamboos plentiful. Time 4 hours.
		6. Camp (1,450 feet). Several streams.	10	0	49	0	Road descends along a spur towards the village of Haitsi, 20 houses. Leaves the road to the village and goes off sharp to the left along the hill side at ½ a mile. At ¾ of a mile cross a stream at the bottom of a deep nullah with steep approaches. A small stream of fresh water. On along the hill side and up a steep ascent amongst Chin clearings. At 2½ miles cross over the summit of a hill and down a very steep descent through dense bamboo jungle. At 3½ miles cross a small stream of fresh water and go up a steep ascent through bamboo jungle. The road thence descends easily along a wooded spur. Camp at 10 miles on the spur, close by a stream, which is down in the valley to the right. Water-supply fair. Level space for a camp limited. Time 4½ hours.

FROM LÉNÁKÔT (SHIELMONG) TO YÁZAGYO—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin.	**7. Yázagyo (650 feet).** Nyinzyín chaung.	9 0	58 0	Road good; runs on descending the spur traversed in yesterday's march. At 4¼ miles the track descends into the Yázagyo valley and runs over level ground under fair-sized trees. At 7¾ miles the track crosses the Nyinzyín stream (Chin name Twime), about 30 yards broad; bed gravel; approaches easy; fordable, except after very heavy rain. A clear stream full of fine mahseer. On over level ground in the vicinity of the river. Enters the stockaded village of Yázagyo. Time 3 hours. One hundred houses, containing the half ruined palace of the Sawbwa, the head-quarters of a sub-division, containing one Civil and one Police Officer and a military post of 50 sepoys. Water plentiful. Camping ground good and supplies procurable after due notice.

No. 22.

From SHURKWA to HÁKA.

BY LIEUT. C. R. BALLARD, ATTACHÉ, NORFOLK REGIMENT, JANUARY 1892.

There are three alternative routes between Shurkwa and Háka. One has already been described, *vide* Route No. 9, the other two are as follows:—

FIRST ROUTE.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Kapi**	13 0	13 0	Path leaves camp in north-east direction and for first 4 miles is rather bad, along some narrow ridges and steep hill sides. After this it is level and easy, a very good track indeed. At 10½ miles the path divides: on the left is the direct road to Háka (*see* below) leading due north, on the right the road to Kapi leading north-east. This road leads down a spur with slight descent for 1½ miles, then turns north for 1 mile steeply down to camp. A fair camp in cultivation; water from stream 400 yards lower down. Supplies may be got from the village which is on the opposite spur ½ a mile away. The first 4 miles of this road should be improved before mules are sent along it again. There is no water on the road.
		2. Second camp ... A small stream, 1 foot deep, 6 feet wide.	11 0	24 0	The stream is first crossed, then there is a stiff pull up through the village which lies on the south side of the spur. On reaching the top of the spur the path turns west and along the top of it till it rejoins the Háka main road (*see* below) at 3 miles. From here there is 6 miles very good easy going on the level. At 9 miles the track again descends rather steeply to a small stream; keeping along this for ¼ mile a good camp is found on the right bank. Plenty of water, wood, &c.

FROM SHURKWA TO HÁKA—*continued.*

FIRST ROUTE—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**3. Third camp** ...	11	0	35	0	An easy march, but no water on the way. Mostly level going on a very good road. At first slight ascent for 1 mile, then level and undulating for 9 miles, then 1 mile descent into camp. Very good camp; plenty of room; a good stream, wood and grass.
		4. Háka Post ... A small stream, 6 inches deep, 10 feet wide, several times.	13	0	48	0	Another easy march. Still keeping due north the path undulates for 6 miles, then goes down to the bed of a small stream which it crosses continually in the next 3 miles. At 9 miles, leaving the stream, it goes up a short hill and bend eastwards down to Háka. This is all easy for mules, and except for the first 4 miles out of Shurkwa would be an excellent road throughout.

SECOND ROUTE.

FROM SHURKWA TO HÁKA.

BY LIEUT. H. C. DUCAT, 2ND BATTALION, 4TH GURKHAS, 25TH FEBRUARY 1891.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Dinlaopa camp.**	13	0	13	0	Leaving the camping ground near Shurkwa the path ascends north-east for ½ mile to the crest line of the Dárkwong-Hrianák Tláng, along which it runs in a general northern direction, at times following the crest-line, which is narrow in places, at others skirting round the peaks. In the first 4 miles three stockades are met with at intervals of about a mile. They are erected some 50 yards in rear of places where the crest-line is very narrow, with a precipitous slope on either side, so that turning movements would be most difficult. The stockades themselves are about 20 yards long and constructed of pine logs 8 feet high, with loopholes cut at the base; on the inside are banquettes of stone with trenches about 2 feet deep. They are visible from some distance in front. At about 9 miles the path joins the Kapi-Paipa track (Route No. 9) and then continues along the ridge, still in a general northerly direction, for 4 miles, when it descends a short spur to the camping ground a level piece of ground in a hollow, called Dinlaopa, where water is good though limited; grass and fuel abundant. Water is not met with throughout this march.
		2. Saorel Vár camp.	11	0	24	0	The path ascends to the ridge again and running along the crest-line for 2 miles in a northern direction, descends ½ mile a spur to the Vao Vár, whose course it follows for a mile, and reaches the junction of the Vao Vár with the Namtlak Vár. At this point the path turns off north-east up a spur, which it ascends for ½ mile to the crest of a ridge, along which it runs almost perfectly level north-north-west for 4 miles, when it gradually bends

FROM SHURKWA TO HÁKA—*continued.*

SECOND ROUTE—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**2. Saorel Vár camp**—*cont.*	round eastwards for 2 miles, still along the crest-line, till it joins the Saorel Thetta path (Route No. 9) and then turns north, descending a spur for a mile to the camping ground on the Saorel Vár.				
		3. Háka	**12**	**0**	36	0	*Vide* Route No. 9, Stage 1. This last appears to be the most direct route.

No. 23.

From SHURKWA to LUNGO viâ LÔTAW.

BY LIEUT. C. R. BALLARD, UNPAID ATTACHÉ, NORFOLK REGIMENT, AND LIEUT. SACKEVILLE WEST, K.R.R., JANUARY 1892.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. South camp** ... Boinu Vár (crossed four times), 2½ feet deep, 20 yards broad.	**8**	**4**	8	4	eaving camp the path goes through the village southwards and then turns to the right and goes down a long steep descent to the Boinu Vár which it reaches at 4 miles. Path bad in places. It then goes down bed of the river for 1 mile crossing four times. This would be impassable after rain. Leaving the river path ascends very steeply up to the left round a shoulder and down into camp at a stream. Fair ground, plenty of water and wood. This is a hard march, especially for mules.
		2. Aika ... ... Small stream at the camp.	**3**	**4**	12	0	A steep ascent for 2 miles, then 1 mile level into the village. Camp ½ mile south of village; good large ground with plenty of water, &c. A very easy march. Aika village is strongly stockaded and has 250 houses which are well built. Plenty of supplies may be had here. The villages of Lunráng and Lunkying can be seen on the opposite side of the Boinu, looking westwards.
		3. Hti Hti Vár camp. Streams at the camp and at 3½ miles.	**7**	**0**	19	0	Path ascends for first ½ mile, then continues level and good for 3 miles where there is a stream, then there is a very long steep hill for 2 miles; difficult for men and mules. After this a capital path with slight descent from top of hill to near camp. Last mile into camp very steep and dangerous for mules. An excellent camp with plenty of wood, water, and grass. *N.B.*—These two stages might be doubled up.

FROM SHURKWA TO LUNGO *viâ* LÔTAW—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**4. Lôtaw** ... ... Hti Hti Vár seventeen times; 2 feet deep, 15 yards broad.	2	4	21	4	This march is entirely up the bed of the Hti Hti Vár which it crosses continually. Direction nearly due south. A post has been built on the left bank of the river about 300 feet up and opposite the village of Lôtaw. There is a good supply of water, but not much wood. The village is on the right bank about 500 feet up. Supplies may be got here. This is a good base for operations to the south and south-west, as runners can reach Minywa in two days and coolies can be got from the village to bring up supplies.
		5. First camp on Hti Hti Vár. Hti Hti Vár; many times; 2 feet deep, 15 yards broad.	3	4	25	0	The track leaves camp and runs along the bed of the Hti Hti Vár which it crosses frequently. Camp on the left bank; fair ground, plenty of grass and wood. *Note.*—There is an alternative path over the hills which the Chins use: it avoids the river.
		6. Second camp on Hti Hti Vár. Hti Hti Vár; many times.	3	4	28	4	Path still in bed of the stream and often actually in the water. At 3½ miles a slight opening in the valley and by ascending the right bank a camp is found for 200 men; by the stream more ground is available by clearing grass, &c. *N.B.*—These two marches may be doubled, especially if marching back down stream.
		7. Lungo ... ... Hti Hti Vár; many times.	11	4	40	0	Path keeps along stream occasionally rising over spurs; mule track along bed of stream. At 4 miles, the track ascends a steep spur up to ridge and thence by good road to the camp which is opposite Lungo. Good camp; water from a small stream just below. This route is difficult for mules. *Note.*—It will be observed that this journey can be performed in five marches and perhaps even in four by combining the 4th, 5th and 6th stages, which would even then only make a 9½ miles march.

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM LÔTAW TO LUNGO *viâ* ROWYVA.

BY LIEUT. BALLARD, NORFOLK REGIMENT, JANUARY 1892.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Shirklai** ... Hti Hti Vár.	5	0	5	0	Long ascent up water-course from Hti Hti Vár, then slight descent to camp near Shirklai village; good camping ground; easy march.

FROM SHURKWA TO LUNGO *viâ* LÔTAW—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**2. Sawtaw (5,200 feet).** Small streams.	12	0	17	0	Pass through village of Shirklai; at 1½ miles cross stream. Ascend to 4 miles (7,800 feet) and thence steep, and in places difficult descent for 3 miles to stream with camping ground on both banks. Ascend from stream to village of Sáshé, thence along hill and across the valley to Sawtaw. Camp on hill side by small stream.
		3. Rowyva ... Small streams.	14	0	31	0	A long march, but not hard except for animals. Water at 5, 7½ and 8½ miles. Excellent camp just short of the village.
		4. Camp	13	0	44	0	Track ascends from village to ridge, which it follows for about 9 miles. Elevation then 9,500 feet. Thence descend bare hill sides for nearly 4 miles where there is a bad camp on the hill side with a limited water-supply.
		5. Kilung ... ... Stream.	4	4	48	4	Steep, and for first 3½ miles in parts precipitous, descent, passing through the village of Kilung shortly before reaching camp on stream; good ground.
		6. Lungo (or Lungu).	10	6	59	2	Ascend from camp and cross hill; pass village of Belai, and cross another hill to Lungo. The path would require mending before it would be fit for mules to traverse it.

Note.—All this route would be passable for mules except for short distances, which would require improvement with tools. It is not, of course, the direct route between Lôtaw and Lungo, but may be used to visit the villages situated along or near it.

No. 24.

From TLÁNTLÁNG to HRIPI.

BY CAPT. BAKER, 1st NORFOLK REGIMENT, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, APRIL 1893.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Klángwra** ... One large stream called the Rachiar Vár and several small streams.	6	4	6	4	General direction south-south-west. Leaving the camp, which is north of and above Tlántláng, the direct road runs straight through the village. This is, however, not passable for laden mules, the lanes being so narrow. The best way for them is to return along the Tlántláng-Háka road (Route

FROM TLÁNTLÁNG TO HRIPI—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Klángwra**—*cont.*			No. 5) for about 450 yards, then turn off along a path running south down-hill over the water-supply; then for a short way along left bank of this stream, which is then crossed, and strike into the path running south from the village. Then down this path into the nullah southward and across the stream running westwards south of the village at 1½ miles from camp. By going through the village about ¾ mile is saved. After crossing stream the path rises to top of small ridge beyond, then over this and down into the valley of the Rachiár Vár, a large stream running south-east and north-west at 2½ miles. The path then crosses this stream and runs up a spur at an easy gradient, and winds along in a southerly direction for another 2½ miles, crossing two or three small streams, at which point it passes over a neck from whence Klángwra is seen bearing 199°. From here the road winds southwards for 2 miles into Klángwra. About 200 yards before reaching the village there is a good camping ground with excellent water-supply close at hand. Path mostly good but steep in places, but available for mules. Klángwra, which contains about 100 houses, is built on a spur jutting out eastwards from the main range. It is not stockaded. It has a good water-supply in a stream north of and just outside village. Aneroid showed 5,200 feet.
		2. Camp on Láwár Vár. Láwár Vár.	2 4	9 0	The path runs right through village and continues along eastern slope of range for about 2,300 yards, when it inclines more to the west. Here there is a very bad place where the road passes along the face of a precipitous rock (a diversion was made above it for the mules). Leaving the rock, the road runs along a blunt spur to the valley of the Láwár Vár below. Good camping ground alongside of river, but of necessity much commanded, 3,000 feet.
		3. Hripi ... ... Láwár Vár and Bankluán Vár and three small streams.	6 0	15 0	The path runs out of camp for about 100 yards along right bank of river, which it then crosses and runs up the hill in the opposite side, direction west-south-west, and then winds over a couple of spurs and down into a deep nullah beyond, in which runs the Bankluán Vár about 1¾ miles from camp. Road bad. A few mules were taken with the column, but before reaching this stream their loads had to be taken off and carried down by hand. The path now crosses the river and runs up the opposite hill side, direction south-west, to the top, which is reached at 3½ miles. From near this point the village of Hripi is seen bearing 204°. The path now runs along ridge south-east for some little way, then leaves the top and runs along south side winding gradually south round the head of the big nullah over three or four small streams into Hripi village. The village is approached through a narrow gorge with dense bramble jungle on either side, defended by three stockaded gateways. The water-supply is crossed before entering this gorge. Camp in the village; no suitable ground outside. Hripi contains about 100 excellent houses, and is situated at the head of a large nullah, built on a spur running into the nullah. The road is very steep most of the way, and, although a few mules were brought with the column, it is certainly not fitted for mule transport. Aneroid

No. 25.

From TWITIL to KAPTYÁL viâ TEINSAN.

By E. O. FOWLER, Esq., Assistant Political Officer, Northern Chin Hills, 1892-93.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Teinsán** ... Two streams.	3 4	3 4	General direction of road north-west. Leaving Twitil village (Wenho) on the western side the road ascends to a distance of ½ a mile. It then descends for ¾ mile into a nullah, in which there is a good stream of water. It then ascends for ¼ mile at a steep ascent. The road then winds along the top of a ridge which is level for ½ a mile and then descends at a gentle incline for ¾ mile into a nullah, in which there is a small supply of water. This water is not good. It then ascends direct into Teinsán village. The road on the whole is good and passable for mules. Teinsán is a stockaded village containing 14 houses (Wenho). Water in five wells in the south-west side; supply small; camping ground good, but owing to small supply of water not suitable for large bodies of troops.
		2. Tawti ... ... One stream.	2 0	5 4	General direction of road north-east. Leaving Teinsán village on the north side the road ascends slightly for ¼ mile and then descends for another ¼ mile. It then winds north-east for another ¾ mile, then descends abruptly into a nullah, in which there is a good stream of water. It then ascends in a north-easterly direction for ¾ mile and passes Tawti village on the west side. The village lies east of road and is on a slope. Road on the whole fairly good and passable for mules. Tawti contains 20 houses. There is a good supply of water from a stream to the north-east of the village.
		3. Kaptyál ... Several small streams.	10 4	16 0	Up-hill for 5 miles, then over a nullah along which path runs for 500 yards, then steep up-hill. At 6 miles the Imbuk Kláng range is crossed; from here it is down-hill the remainder of the way to Kaptyál (Nwengál). At 7½ miles a small stream is passed, which runs into the big nullah under new Shelpé.

No. 26.

From UNGNO to KÁNGYI.

By Lieut. JONES, Inniskilling Fusiliers, March 1893.

O.C. Myingyán District.	...missioner, Central ...vision, and Deputy ...missioner, Upper Chindwin.	**1. Kángyi** ... Five streams.	17 4	17 4	Ungno is 7 miles due north of Pimpi Post. Leaving Ungno the path rises to the top of the ridge south (5,000 feet); here it divides, one running west to Fort White and one east to Kángyi. The latter runs along down ridge to its termination at an easy gradient: path good except at 3½ miles,

FROM UNGNO TO KÁNGYI—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin.	**1. Kángyi**—*cont.*			where it is steep, but only for a short distance. At 6¾ miles the spur ends and the path crosses stream at bottom (1,200 feet) about 8 yards wide and ankle-deep. From this out the path is level right into Kángyi. It now runs for about 2½ miles along left bank of the stream and at 9¾ miles crosses another stream 4 yards wide and ankle-deep; at 12½ it crosses a large stream 20 yards wide and knee-deep, then two more within the last mile of Kángyi about 35 yards wide with water above the knee. Kángyi is on the bank of the last of these streams. Path is available for mules the whole way from Kángyi. Country through which it runs is mostly forest land with bamboo undergrowth, but in some parts through high kaing grass. Kángyi is a strongly stockaded village of about 100 houses about 19½ miles north of Kalémyo, to which place a good cart road runs. Good camping ground on bank of river.

No. 27.

From UNGNO to No. 3 STOCKADE on KALÉMYO-FORT WHITE ROAD (Route No. 6, Central Division) viâ PIMPI POST.

BY CAPT. BAKER, INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, NORTHERN CHIN HILLS, 1893.

			M.	F.	M.	F.	
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Pimpi Post** ... Four streams.	7	0	7	0	The route follows the path to Fort White, which runs up to the top of the ridge (5,000 feet) and for another 700 yards after turning west along ridge. At this point it branches off sharp to the left in a southerly direction down a short spur, and runs into the nullah beneath, where hidden away under a cliff, is a deserted settlement of 12 houses, probably made by Pimpi people after their village was burnt. This nullah 100 yards further on joins a larger one, in which is a good stream of water and whose course the path follows for about 500 yards. The path then turns off sharp to the right up the khud on the other side and runs along the side of the spur for about 1,500 yards through dense jungle (path exceedingly bad), when it rises to the top of the spur and passes to the left of another deserted settlement, and 700 yards further on a third one. From this settlement Pimpi Post is seen on the opposite side of the valley and bears 216°. The path leaves this settlement at its south-west corner and runs steeply down to the nullah below, in which there is a good stream of water about 700 yards from the last settlement. The path here crosses the stream and rounds the head of the spur on the opposite side. At 1,300 yards further on it crosses a very small stream, and 300 yards further runs down into the nullah in which the Pimpi river runs. The path follows the bed of the stream upwards for a short way, then crosses it and ascends the opposite side and follows side parallel to it up stream, some distance above it, for about 400 yards, when it enters some cultivated fields; then crosses another small stream and runs up the head of the spur into Pimpi Post. The path throughout is bad and not suitable for mule transport. (Aneroid 3,600 feet.)

FROM UNGNO TO No. 3 STOCKADE ON KALÉMYO-FORT WHITE ROAD (ROUTE No. 6, CENTRAL DIVISION) *viâ* PIMPI POST—*continued.*

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
G.O.C. Myingyan District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**2. No. 3 Stockade.** Three streams.	M. F. **8 6**	M. F. 15 6	The path leaves the post, south-east, crossing the water-supply at that side, and 300 yards further on crosses a second stream and rises gradually until at ¾ of a mile it rises to the ridge of a spur running almost due with from the Pimpi range. It follows up this spur (almost due south) for about ¼ a mile and soon after rounds the top of the ridge (elevation 4,750 feet). The path now follows to the top of the ridge, from which No. 3 and No. 4 Stockades are seen for about 3 or 3½ miles, when it reaches a small spur which bears 28° from No. 3 Stockade. Here the path divides, one portion continuing along ridge, probably to No. 2, the other to No. 3, down the khud, to the right, in a south-west direction, and runs down a spur to the nullah below, in which flows a third stream. The descent to the stream for the last 100 yards is most precipitous. The path runs up stream on left bank for about 100 yards, then crosses and rises the khud on opposite side. The stream at present is about 8 yards wide and knee-deep. There are plenty of fish in it. The path at first is very steep, rising 1,150 feet in 800 yards, but soon runs along ridge of a spur which juts out from No. 3, along which it ascends easily, until, just outside the post, it joins the Fort White-Kalémyo road (Route No. 6, Central Division). Path very fair except in neighbourhood of the third stream, where it is bad. No. 3 Stockade is one march from Kalémyo, two (or perhaps one long one) from Fort White.

PART IV.

ROUTES IN THE EASTERN (CIVIL) DIVISION.

PART IV.

ROUTES IN THE EASTERN (CIVIL) DIVISION.

No. 1.

From KYAUKSÉ to ÁVA viâ CHAUNGWA.

I. B. COMPILATION, 1888.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Dy. Commissioner, Kyaukśé.	**1. Chaungwa** ... Pánláng river.	15	0	15	0	The route to Chaungwa, distance from Kyaukśé 15 miles, is by Názu village, which is about half-way. The road leaves Kyaukśé on the west and after crossing the Zidaw canal by a wooden bridge, much out of the perpendicular and scarcely passable for carts, it runs due north along the canal bank for about a mile; thence to Názu the road takes a westerly direction, and is a good, hard cart track, passable at all seasons. At Názu the road crosses the Pánláng river. Názu village is on the right of the road and contains accommodation for about 50 men in kyaungs. Water plentiful from the Pánláng, which runs nearly north and south. From here the road runs west and is a good, hard track through low scrub jungle. At 15 miles reach Chaungwa, large village of over 100 houses. Water rather scarce in dry season.
	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Sagaing.	**2. Áva** ... ... Irrawaddy.	14	0	29	0	Direction north-north-east, first 7 miles through low jungle and then low-lying cultivated ground; road difficult and impassable for wheeled transport in wet weather. At 4½ miles small village of Nazinyain and at 7 miles Sagayin where the Áva-Wundwin route joins in (*see* Route No. 4, Central Division) and is followed to Áva 14 miles. For wet weather the route followed between Chaungwa and Áva runs east-north-east through Yégyi to Kinywa ¾ of a mile south of Sagayin on the Wundwin road. This makes the distance 2 miles longer, a total of 16 miles.

No. 2.

From KYAUKSÉ to PWÉHLA viâ NATTIK PASS.*

BY LIEUT. J. A. S. TULLOCH, R.E., 1888.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commr., Eastern Divn., &c., Kyaukśé.	**1. Yéwun** ...	14	0	...	*See* Route No. 6, Lower Burma Division.

* The nearest point on the railway to the Nattik Pass is Myittha station, whence there is a good, level, bridged cart road to Yekaingyi, 10 miles south-east, passing several villages.—A. F.

FROM KYAUKSÉ TO PWÉHLA *vid* NATTIK PASS—*continued.*

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
			M. F.	M. F.	
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Kyaukse.	**2. Yekaingyi** ...	9 0	23 0	Leaving Yéwun road runs south-east. At ½ mile pass village of Yáza, where large number of cattle and carts are procurable. A little further on a difficult bit for carts, just beyond which a zayát (20 men). At 1 mile village of Ywashé on the left bank of the Myaung Madaw canal on opposite bank is Ywabu. From Ywashé there are two roads to Yekaingyi, the eastern and the western roads. The western road runs most of the way through paddy cultivation, and crosses two shallow streams. This route is apparently used by the villagers in preference to the eastern route. The eastern road crosses the canal immediately after leaving Ywashé by a ford nowhere more than 18 inches deep. At 1¼ miles (from Yéwun) pass kyaung on opposite bank of canal (50 men); cross small stream flowing into the canal; country open with a few bushes scattered about and occasional palm topes. About 2 miles pass deserted kyaung and small zayát (20 men) close to the road. The flooring of this kyaung is in bad repair, but the roof is good and 100 men could find shelter in it; there is a well near. About 5 miles the country becomes more jungly; road good; soil sandy clay. Further on pass through a lot of long grass jungle. At 7 miles recross Myaung Madaw canal by ford, 2 feet deep; banks about 6 feet high and 35 yards apart. At 8 miles pass pagoda and 12 zayáts (100 men). There are two wells here and it would make a good camping ground. At 9 miles reach Yekaingyi (200 houses). Yekaingyi consists of two villages lying north and south of each other. The southern village is the more important; it is situated on the right bank of the Pánláng river. It is surrounded by a strong thorn hedge, with a deep ditch inside. The houses are good and would afford good accommodation for a large number of troops. The Bombay Burma Company have an agency here at present (January), but it will probably be removed to some station on the line of rail, possibly Myittha. The northern village is 2 or 300 yards from the other. It is surrounded by a thorn hedge; this village is small at present, but is apparently increasing, new houses being built. There is accommodation in kyaungs and zayáts here for at least 350 men. Good water from wells near kyaungs and from canals close by. There was formerly a military post here. A range of hills approaches Yekaingyi somewhat closely on the east. It is detached from the main range which lies further east and is known as the Tilaing Taungdaw. From Yekaingyi roads run east to Lungyaw (police post) and Pedaw, small village of 19 houses.
		3. Nagu or Ingôn.	8 0	31 0	Road south-east. At 1 mile cross some low ground dry in the cold weather, but probably all under water in the rains. A wooden causeway bridge crosses about 100 yards of it, and is strong enough at present to allow transport animals to cross over it, but it is falling into decay. At 1½ miles the Pánláng river is close on the right, here about 60 yards wide. Road leaves the river now and passes to the left of a hill, on which there is a large pagoda and several zayáts. From the summit of the hill Kyaukse is clearly visible and

FROM KYAUKSÉ TO PWÉHLA *viâ* NATTIK PASS—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Kyaukse.	**3. Nagu or Ingôn** —*cont.*			also the entrance to the Nattik pass. Cross a deep chaung running into the Pánláng by good strong bridge, able to bear elephants. At 3 miles road again nears Pánláng, following a bend of the river which brings it to the Nátlwé dam from which a canal takes off, supplying water to the Thabiyédaung district. In August 1887 this dam gave way and caused a great scarcity of water throughout the Thabiyédaung district for some time. The Pánláng at this point is about 60 yards wide; current swift, but not deep, fordable in January. At 4 miles pass village of Daing (12 houses), where there is a kyagun and five zayáts which would shelter 150 men. The country now becomes jungly, bamboo and cactus chiefly. At 8 miles Nagu is reached, a little village of 30 houses, and a small bazaar, situated in an open space. Immediately on leaving the village cross a canal, formerly the bed of the Pánláng river. It is fordable in January, but there is also a good bridge over it. Ingôn lies ¼ mile or so further on across paddy-fields. Between it and Nagu there is a pingyi kyaung (in rather bad repair) situated on a small knoll it would accommodate 60 men, and was formerly used as a post, but was abandoned chiefly owing to its extreme unhealthiness. The Pánláng river runs ½ mile to the south, and is bunded near here, the Kindaw dam. Grass plentiful here. The road between Yéwun and Ingôn is said to be very heavy throughout in the rains, and would certainly be very bad in the low-lying portions. Captain Davies, who traversed this route in April 1893, makes the distance of this stage 8¾ miles, and thence to Nabagyi (Nabángyi, *see* in Stage 5) 11¼ as compared with the 9¼ of this route.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Superintendent, Southern Shan States.	**4. Thayetyé** ...	M. F. 4 4	M. F. 35 4	Road south-east and soon enters jungle at the foot of the hills, level and good as far as Kinlé on right of road at 1 mile, then becoming very rocky and rough. The ascent of the Nattik Pass then begins, very rocky and rough, steepest slope 18°, but the whole ascent is about the same. At the summit there is an open space called Kinlé Sakhán where there is room to pitch 20 to 30 tents (mountain service); there is also a zayát (26 men). Water obtainable close by a little higher up the hill near a ruined pagoda, and a small stream runs in the valley below. Formerly there was a village here, but it is now deserted. Soon after passing Kinlé Sakhán the road turns almost due south skirting the base of a very high hill called the Hngetgyitaung. It is round topped, very steep and in places precipitous, and is a very prominent object when looking towards the pass from Ingôn. The path now crosses a valley, down which a small mountain stream flows, bed rocky, water excellent, but supply limited, unless it be collected by a dam, which could easily be done. Shortly after this the entrance to the pass is reached, 3 miles from Nagu. The general direction of the pass is east by south, initial slope 24°, but slightly steeper than this a little higher up. Huge boulders lie scattered about at the bottom of the pass. It is very much enclosed throughout, but especially in its lower portion, the hill side on either hand being almost precipitous. The general breadth of the track is about 10 yards, but the passage of animals is limited to a small portion of this. It lies over rock all the way up to Ywangánkin,

FROM KYAUKSÉ TO PWÉHLA *vid* NATTIK PASS—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Superintendent, Southern Shan States.	**4. Thayetyé**—*cont.*			and is much worn by the passage of Shan bullock caravans. These animals go up very lightly laden and even then frequently require to have their loads taken off and carried up. In addition to the steepness of the slope, rocks 2 feet high or so are frequently met with, over which the animals have to scramble as best they can; many falls are naturally the consequence. Cooly transport is no doubt the most convenient for a party traversing this pass, but when animals have to be taken, their loads should be light and compact. A bulky though light load would greatly hinder the animal carrying it, owing to its knocking against the rocks which encroach upon the path in many places. At 3¼ miles a little water may be obtained from a rivulet, probably a continuation of the Thayetyé spring higher up the pass. A couple of animals could drink at a time. Very little view can be obtained on either side, the sides of the hill near the path, that is to say, just above the valleys, being covered with thick jungle and high trees. At 4¼ miles there is good open space for a camp at a place called Taungdet Sakhán, and a little further on but at the top of a very steep bit of ascent, is Thayetyé. Here there are three sayáts (100 men) and a little water from a spring rising from under the roots of a mango tree, from which fact the name of the place (Mango-water) is derived. This may be taken as the top of the first half of the ascent, and the full march from Nagu to Nabángyi at the top of the pass (9¼ miles) and still more on to Ywangán (11¼ miles) is so trying to animals that it should not, unless absolutely necessary, be attempted. It will be found much better and probably in the long run shorter to halt at Thayetyé. This has been proved practically in January 1888. Out of 125 mules and ponies carrying the baggage of a small column that marched up this pass, only 21 got up the first day, all mules. Of the remainder none got beyond Thayetyé, and some not so far, and it was 5 P.M., the second day before the last animal got into Ywangán. All were much fatigued and several went over the khud, though fortunately these got off with a few scratches and bruises only.
		5. Ywangán ...	M. 7 F. 4	M. 43 F. 0	Leaving Thayetyé the path turns north-east for a mile, crossing and in some places following the now dry bed of a mountain stream. No view whatever on either side. It then reverts to its original direction (south-east) and soon after climbs the steepest portion of the pass by a zigzag up a slope of 28°. From here a path, said to be much used by dacoits, runs north into Yé-u territory some miles south of Sakhángyi. On surmounting this a very fine view back down the pass is obtained. A little further on is an open space called Ywangán-kin. Here a "*kin*" or guard is placed by the Ywangán State to keep the pass open and to collect toll from passing caravans. Here there is a very deep valley on the north of the road, which now runs up and down at fairly easy gradients round the lower spurs of hills on the right. The last ascent to the plateau, which is reached at 4½ miles, is steep. At 4¾ miles reach Nabángyi, a scattered village of about 50 houses. A kyaung (150 men) lies ¼ a mile to the south of the village. Water-supply bad and scanty from small tank and well. Considerable number of cattle here, for which there is good grazing ground. Quantities of

FROM KYAUKSÉ TO PWÉHLA *vid* NATTIK PASS—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Superintendent, Southern Shan States.	**5. Ywangán**—*cont.*			mustard grown in the fields here. Here a route branches to Yátsauk, *see* Branch I below. From Nabángyi to Ywangán the track is excellent, sloping gradually down to that place. Between 6¾ and 7 miles pass two lakes, both on the left of the road. Water in these is excellent and comes from springs. At 7¼ miles pass the old fort of Ywangán on the right, beyond which is the village. Ywangán is the capital of the Shan State of the same name. It has about 200 houses, and a bazaar is held every fifth day. Trade here is good and increasing. Large caravans from the more eastern Shan States and from Yunnán (China) pass through. The people are engaged in manufacturing clothes, baskets, das, jaggery, &c. There are plenty of cattle which, however, their owners are very unwilling to sell, as they think it more profitable to use them as beasts of burden earning Rs. 30 a month. The average price when animals *are* sold is about Rs. 25 apiece. Although in many individual places on this plateau there may be plenty of cattle, there is no doubt that, speaking generally, they are scarce owing to the troublous times the country has lately passed through. There are three kyaungs with zayáts attached and no difficulty would be found in accommodating 500 or 600 men. All three kyaungs could easily be put into a state of defence. The water-supply is drawn entirely from a small lake or jheel about ½ a mile long by 100 yards broad, which lies to the north-west of the town. It is 6 or 7 feet deep in places. The water is excellent and comes entirely from springs, the supply is therefore constant all the year round. The jheel is crossed from east to west near its southern end by a strong wooden bridge consisting of 36 eight-feet spans; roadway 10 yards' in the clear, fit for the passage of loaded carts. The soil of the district is a reddish clay, very fertile. Besides numerous fruits the people grow leeks, beans, mustard, tobacco, and several other kinds of vegetables. In January there are no crops on the ground, but the fields are being got ready for paddy, which is grown in the rains.
		6. Alégyaung (or Alé chaung).	M. 13 F. 0	M. 56 F. 0	Road south-east (142°) over open country with a little scrub jungle fit for carts. A range of hills runs parallel to the road about a mile off on the right. At 1 mile descend into a valley, gradient 3° at first, but steeper and rougher as it nears the bottom. The valley is probably a continuation of the one running north and south-east of Ywangán. There is a shallow stream in the valley (dry in January) crossed by a bridge now in bad repair. Direction of road now 120°. It now ascends opposite side of valley and then reverts to its original direction. Country very open, with good view to the hills on either side. Here pass Sisaingbin, about a mile off to the left. It has a kyaung and water is obtainable from springs. Soon afterwards a track branches off to the right to Letpánbin (¼ mile), where there is a good kyaung. Cross another valley with well-bridged stream at the bottom (no water in the stream in January) and ascend to village of Sôpôgôn (30 houses), lying a little off the road to the right. Here Bo Lán, formerly a dacoit leader, now one of the regents of Ywangán, has his head-quarters. There are two zayáts at this village, which would accommodate 40 men, but water is scarce all round here. At 4 miles pass village of Thôndaung, near

FROM KYAUKSÉ TO PWÉHLA *viâ* NATTIK PASS—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Superintendent, Southern Shan States.	**6. Alégyaung (or Alé chaung)**—*cont.*					which there is a spring. At 5 miles the range of hills on the right, here about 2 miles off, ceases abruptly. At 8 miles pass Nyaungón, a large scattered village with a kyaung (100 men). The country which has hitherto, in this stage, been very open, now becomes the reverse. Road turning east descends deep valley by steep path too narrow and rocky to allow of the passage of carts. In the bottom of the valley is a stream of excellent water, flowing south, which the road crosses by a strong bridge. Ascend the opposite side of the valley by ascent as steep as the descent into it. Over the watershed and down into another valley, but at a less steep gradient, a stream at the bottom. Both these valleys are thickly wooded, and a lot of bamboo jungle is passed soon after. Road now turns south-east again at an easy gradient and soon after bears still more to the south and runs parallel to the Yátsauk range of hills which lie about 2 miles to the east. This range looks steep from here and is thickly wooded. At about 10 miles reach the village of Myaing, kyaung and zayáts to accommodate 100 men; ¾ mile north-west of village ½ mile to the north-east is the village of Inywa with small tank. A bazaar is held periodically at Myaing and cattle, paddy, &c., would be procurable. Myaing is the last village in Ywangán, and Léywa territory is entered about ½ mile further on. There are two roads from here to Alégyaung, both of which are good. Distance by the shortest 3 miles, a total of 13 miles, from Ywangán; that through Léywa is 2 miles longer than the other; it is a good road, but one or two rocky places render it unfit for carts. The steepest gradient met with is 10°, but most of the road is only 3° or 4° and presents no difficulties to laden animals. At (?) miles reach Léywa, about 50 houses, two zayáts (50 men); water from stream close by, which is crossed by strong wooden bridge. From here a road runs south direct to Pwéhla, distant about (?) miles. The road to Alégyaung runs east crossing a valley, with rocky and difficult ascent and descent, unfit for carts. At the bottom of this valley there is a rocky unbridged stream, dry in January, but probably a torrent in the rains. At 15 miles reach Alégyaung (50 houses) lying close under the hills. Accommodation in kyaung (floor in bad repair) and two zayáts for 80 men. The houses in the village are good and further accommodation could be obtained in them if required at 15 men per house comfortably. Small supply of paddy and vegetables obtainable here. No cattle. Water from stream ½ mile to east of the village.
		7. Pindaya (about 3,600 feet).	10	0	66	0	Road runs slightly north of east along the north side of a valley running up into the hills with a stream flowing down it. The road is fair for about 1 mile, when the head of the valley is reached; it then ascends for 200 yards at a very steep gradient (20°), the remainder of the ascent is not so steep, and none of it is rocky. At (?) miles reach the top and drop down by steep descent into another valley in which there is a stream running to the right and joining the Alégyaung stream lower down. At the head of this valley is the small hamlet of Wáhdwi

FROM KYAUKSÉ TO PWÉHLA *viâ* NATTIK PASS—*continued.*

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Superintendent, Southern Shan States.	**7. Pindaya (about 3,600 feet)**—*cont.*			(four houses). From this valley ascend again, gradient very steep, but otherwise no difficulty. Direction of road 10° south of east. The hill tops around are rocky and bare, the lower portions wooded and the valleys full of bamboo jungle. Road keeps ascending the northern spurs of a hill on the right. A deep valley on the left. At about 5 miles there is an open space about ¼ mile square. An excellent camping ground. (Just before reaching this place Pinnaya territory is entered.) Kyaung and zayáts here sufficient to accommodate 100 men. Water from stream and tank in valley close by. Cross the valley and pass through village of Bingyi-ó ((?) miles). Cross two streams well bridged. This valley is all cultivated, nothing but leeks in January, but of these there are fields and fields. Climb steep and difficult ascent winding along above a deep valley to the right. Turning south-east it then descends towards Pindaya. From here a magnificent view of the Yátsauk plateau is obtained. It appears bare, soil red, and crossed by numerous tracks. Three distinct ranges of hills are visible to the east; ¼ mile down the descent ((?) miles) pass the village of Paseinbin (eight houses) to the left, and ¼ mile further on west Taungbôywa to the right (20 houses, zayát, and pagoda). A little further on is east Taungbôywa in a low valley to the left, bearing of road now 160° and Pindaya can be seen at the foot of the hills. A mile further on pass large kyaung and zayáts (150 men) belonging to village of Meshudôn, which lies ½ a mile or so to the south and appears a scattered place. Water not very good, obtainable from tank near kyaung. Half-a-mile further and about half-way down the hill pass a large tank about 60 yards by 30 yards and a zayát (30 men) with very good camping ground near.* At 10 miles close to the foot of the hill reach Pindaya, a large town extending for about a mile on the lower slopes of the hill just above the valley. It has four kyaungs affording accommodation for a considerable number of troops. Water-supply obtained from a lake about 1 mile long and ¼ mile wide, formed artificially by a strong "bund" at its northern extremity, below which there is wet cultivation. Close to the north-east corner of the lake there is a group of kyaungs, which would alone accommodate 300 to 350 men easily. A large bazaar is held every fifth day. Vegetables, sugar, charcoal, silver (both ore and ornaments), silks and other articles produced locally or brought up from the plains through Pyinmana, Toungoo, &c. Grass rather scarce in January and has to be brought in from a distance. There are good ponies in this district, but the owners ask exorbitant prices. The Pindaya district is ruled by a Ngwégunhmu and appears prosperous. It is bounded on the east by the small district of Bawzaing also a Ngwégunhmuship. Its chief village is called Siser, and the district is believed to be very rich in minerals.
		8. Pwéhla ...	M. F. 6 4	M. F. 72 4	*See* Route No. 52, Shan Division.

* No streams or even rivulets were met with on the eastern slope of the hills throughout the route traversed. The villagers depend entirely for their water-supply on tanks formed by cup-shaped hollows in the hill side. These hollows are filled in the rains and contain plenty of water in January. The supply appears to last through the hot weather, and may possibly not entirely depend

FROM KYAUKSÉ TO PWÉHLA *vid* NATTIK PASS—*continued.*

BRANCH I.

FROM YWANGÁN (STAGE 5) TO YÁTSAUK.

BY LIEUT. T. A. TÁNCRED, ROYAL ARTILLERY, INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, BURMA, APRIL 1890.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Superintendent, Southern Shan States.	**1. Alégyaungywa.**	18	4	18	4	From Ywangán the direct route is *vid* Kyauknet and Alégyaungywa (Shwépángwet). Kyauknet is reached at 6½ miles. It is a large village, situated on a stream. After this the road bends northward and crosses the Daruni (10 miles) by a bridge after a steep winding descent. Paths from all the villages on the plateau join in before reaching the Daruni chaung. The bridge is a good wooden bridge. Then the track follows a nullah, very bad in parts, for 2¼ miles, and then up the spur of a hill which it follows for a long time, and then descends to Alégyaungywa (Shwépángwet), 12 miles further on. For 12 miles there is no water.
		2. Yátsauk ...	?		?		One day's march.

BRANCH II.

FROM NABÁNGYI (IN STAGE 5) TO YÁTSAUK.

BY CAPT. H. R. DAVIES, APRIL 1893.

G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Superintendent, Southern Shan States.	**1. Kyauknyit (Kyauknet).**	9	6	9	6	General direction east. Good mule road. Level road over the Baw plateau for 6¼ miles; then cross small range of hills. At 4¼ miles Kátseyet, Danu (25). Camping ground here and water from a stagnant nullah, ½ mile west. At Kyauknyit large camping grounds, good water, and fair grass.
		2. Shwébingwet (Shwépángwet). Kalani.	15	2	26	0	General direction east-north-east. Fair mule road; very steep in places. Along a spur to 3½ miles; then downhill, very steep for ¼ mile, and cross the Kalani chaung (6 yards by 1 foot). Here a small camp (30 by 40 yards). Up a small dry nullah, very rocky and bad to 5¼ miles, where there are two or three stagnant pools of water in the nullah and room to camp. Thence very steep and rocky ascent to the top of the range, which is reached at 7¼ miles. Along the ridge, more or less up and down to 11½ miles (6,700 feet above sea). Thence steep and difficult descent to 14¾ miles and ½ mile of level ground to Shwébingwet. Plenty of room to camp; fair grass; water from two streams each 1 yard by 2 inches, and a pond at the kyaung for animals.

FROM KYAUKSÉ TO PWÉHLA *viâ* NATTIK PASS—*continued.*

BRANCH II—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Superintendent, Southern Shan States.	**3. Yátsauk (Lawksawk).**	12	0	38	0	General direction east-north-east. Good level mule road over gently undulating country, through thin jungle for 5 miles, then very bare. Pass several Danu villages. At 7½ miles Magyigôn chaung, from the left (5 yards by 8 inches). Yátsauk contains 110 houses—Shan, Danu, and Burmese. Good camping ground under trees (250 by 100 yards) just outside the east gate to the left. Good water from Zawgyi chaung and small stream. Good grass. Zayáts in the town for 150 men.

No. 3.

From KYAUKSÉ to YAMÁN viâ YÉ.

BY G. B. SCOTT, ESQ., SURVEY OF INDIA, AUGUST 1890.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Kyaukse.	**1. Pyaukseitpyin.** Canals in Kyaukse itself, bridged; leaving bridge at 3 miles the Thingdwé canal; bridged.	10	0	10	0	A made road runs along the southern base of a low range of hills, which runs due east from Kyaukse pagoda for 3 miles; the range then breaks into hillocks and a canal has been cut through for irrigating the country to the east, not far from the villages of Ywanán and Kalékyaung, which lie 2 miles to the south of the road. It continues over undulating country with jungle on each side and passes the hill at the distance of about a mile to the south, the ground between being covered with heavy jungle. About 2 miles from the village of Pyaukseitpyin the road passes between dry fields. The village contains some 50 huts and a good zayát. Water can be procured from the Kyaungzaung chaung, about ½ mile from the village, between November and March, but for the rest of the year water is only procurable in the bed of the same water-course, about a mile higher up, near village of Taunghla or Ywathit.
		2. Kyaungzaung.	6	0	16	0	On leaving the village the road continues due east between fields for nearly a mile, when on nearing a small hill it descends to and crosses the Kyaungzaung chaung. The banks, as a rule, are high and steep, but the ascent and descent are easy and constantly traversed by carts carrying bamboos, &c. After crossing the chaung, which is generally dry and has a stony bed, a gradual ascent is made through heavy jungle. Beyond the road is good and level to Taunghla. This is a village of about a dozen huts at present, but is increasing, as near it is a large supply of running water in the bed of the chaung to the south of and close to the village. Here the road enters the hills and is now only a rough cart track over broken, but not difficult, country between the hills. At 4½ miles from the start the small village of Yethayauk, 20 huts, is passed. Here there

FROM KYAUKSÉ TO YAMÁN *viâ* YÉ—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Kyauksé.	**2. Kyaungzaung** —*cont.*					is a fine spring of water, an unfailing supply, under precipitous cliffs, which hem in the village on the left like a wall (from Taunghla, a path practicable for mules and ponies, winds up the hills to the crest of the Pyittaw plateau—*See* Alternative Route I:—Paths, only practicable for men, also go up between clefts in the clip to the same plateau from Yethayauk and Kyaungzaung). On the right the hills are a succession of easy spurs covered with "*sdl*" forest rising to the crest of the Walu range. Kyaungzaung is a mile further up stream, consists of 35 huts in a few acres of cultivation. There is room for an encampment. Water must be procured from the spring near Yethayauk. Grass and wood are obtainable, but no supplies. Jungle fowls abound in the forests. Laden carts can go on up the valley past Kyaungzaung, a couple of miles.
		3. Yé	8	0	24	0	A cart track for 2 miles; then comes 2 miles of an ascent practicable for laden mules and ponies to the crest of a pass about 1,200 feet in elevation above sea, or about 400 from the base to the top. From the crest a rather steep descent of a mile into the Yéchaung is made, then the route follows the dry bed of this water-course to Yé on the Myitngé. The village consists of 35 huts and a kyaung. A few acres are cultivated. There is good camping ground near. The river is crossed in dug-outs and rafts to Gwébin, a few huts on the Mandalay (right) bank, whence there is a route to Kywetnapa down the bank of the river and another up it to Kaingyi *vide* Route No. 35, Northern Division. The Myo-ôk of Yamán resides here with a small police guard.
		4. Yamán ...	6	0	30	0	A pathway along the bank of the Myitngé, at present only practicable for ponies, but could be easily widened into a cart road. There are no difficult ascents or descents. The hamlet of Kyaung, about 10 huts, is passed a mile this side of Yamán. Yamán consists of 20 huts in a few acres of cultivation. The hills round are covered with *sdl* and the valleys with bamboos.

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM KYAUKSÉ TO YÉ (STAGE 3).

BY G. B. SCOTT, ESQ., SURVEY OF INDIA, AUGUST 1890.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Kyauksé.	**1. Yébo** ... Irrigation—some canals and at times irrigated fields.	6	0	6	0	A cart track runs directly to Yébo, which is in constant use during the dry months, though at times it is rendered difficult owing to the water for irrigation running over it. Yébo contains 60 or 65 huts surrounded by a strong fence. Heavy jungle is passed on the way and covers much of the country all round, but there is a fairly large piece of cultivation round the village. The great difficulty here is the water-supply, which, for greater part of the year, is only obtainable from a large pucka well near the smaller village of the name.

FROM KYAUKSÉ TO YAMÁN *viâ* YÉ—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Kyauksé.	**2. Hngetgyitaik.**	9 0	15 0	There is a rough path, though carts can go along it for about 4 miles as far as the part known as Sôdaung. Here there are two or three fair supplies of water in the bed of the Yédaw water-course. From this point the path enters the hills and a sharp ascent is made a mile or so from the "camp." It continues among low hills with easy gradients till it falls to Hngetgyitaik, a deserted site on the Myitngé.
		3. Yé	7 0	22 0	From Hngetgyitaik it follows the river bank to Yé.

ALTERNATIVE II.

FROM PYAUKSEITPYIN (STAGE 1) TO YÉ (STAGE 3).

BY G. B. SCOTT, ESQ., SURVEY OF INDIA, AUGUST 1890.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Kyauksé.	**1. Pyettaw** ...	10 0	10 0	Continue from Pyaukseitpyin to Taunghla as before; thence a path, practicable only for mules and ponies, winds up the rather steep sides of the hill to the north for a mile, when it reaches the crest of a plateau. The plateau is about 30 square miles in area, is broken here and there by hillocks and ravines, but, as a rule, is practicable for carts all over. It is covered with bamboo forest and there are a few small springs of water, to which elephants resort in rather large numbers. The path to Pyettaw runs across the plateau, about 6 miles. The village is now deserted, but was a steady resort of dacoits till lately. There is a fairly large supply of water in the rocky bed of a small water-course under a low hill, about ½ mile north-west of the village site, sufficient for a company or two.
		2. Yé	8 0	18 0	After leaving Pyettaw the rest of the plateau to the north, about a mile across, is traversed; then the route enters a succession of low hills and descends through them to Thayetpyin, a few huts, on the Myitngé (4 miles); thence it follows the river bank under steep hills to Yé.

BRANCH I.

FROM KYAUNGZAUNG (STAGE 2) TO MYOGYI (OR MAYAGYI).

BY G. B. SCOTT, ESQ., SURVEY OF INDIA, AUGUST 1890.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Dy. Commr., Kyauksé.	**1. Myogyi or Mayagyi.**	10 0	10 0	A pathway turns southward from Chaungzaung and Yethayauk and winds along the base and slopes of a small spur, easy of ascent to the crest of the Walu range, a distance of 2 miles; it then crosses the pass, elevation about 400 feet above the valley, and descends easily the further slope into the Ngámáwé chaung; continues at an easy gradient down the bed of the chaung to Séywa, a fair-sized village

No. 3.

FROM KYAUKSÉ TO YAMÁN *viâ* YÉ—*continued.*

BRANCH I—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commr., Eastern Div., and Deputy Commr., Kyaukse.	**1. Myogyi or Mayagyi**—*cont.*			on the banks of the Zawgyi river, which is forded by the path which continues between fields to Myogyi. The path is practicable for mules and ponies laden.

BRANCH II.

FROM YAMÁN (STAGE 4) TO YÁTSAUK.

BY G. B. SCOTT, ESQ., SURVEY OF INDIA, FROM NATIVE INFORMATION, AUGUST 1890.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Kyaukse.	**1. Uyama**	6	0	6	0	The first 4 miles along the bank on Myitngé easy and level to the deserted site of Yégyán, where a dry water-course joins the river. The next 2 miles ascend the water-course to a few huts known as Uyama; easy and rideable.
		2. Zeitkhé or Malika.	8	0	14	0	First continues up the bed of water-course, then ascends the slopes of hills by a winding pathway used by Shans with their bullocks. Zeitkhé consists of 15 huts on a small plateau near crest occupied by Dhanus (half Shan, half Burman) and has a good water-supply from a spring. Elevation about 5,000 feet above sea-level; 4,600 feet above Myitngé.
		3. Ôngyo	8	0	22	0	A Shan village of 40 huts at the farther end of a plateau on the crest of the same range as Zeitkhé. Water-supply good; people Shans; cultivation about 100 acres of maize, &c.
		4. Thándaung ...	10	0	32	0	Down the eastern slopes of the mountains by an easy descent; rideable and used by pack bullocks to the village on the banks of the Zawgyi in the State of Yátsauk.
		5. Yátsauk ...	10	0	42	0	A pathway for laden animals along the banks of the Zawgyi, but occasionally making detours across spurs where high banks and scarps close in on the river.

No. 4.

From KYAUKSÉ to YATZAUK viâ MYOGYI (or MAYAGYI).

BY LIEUT. T. A. TANCRED, ROYAL ARTILLERY, APRIL 1890.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commr., Eastern Divn., and Deputy Commr., Kyaukse.	**1. Singaung** ...	17	0	17	0	Direction south to Imembu, then east to Singaung. The road follows the main cart road from Kyaukse to Yéwun and Myittha as far as Imembu, a distance of 9 miles; cart road

FROM KYAUKSÊ TO YÂTZAUK *viâ* MYOGYI (OR MAYAGYI)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyân District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Kyauksé.	**1. Singaung**—*cont.*			then branches off to the east over flat ground, once under cultivation, crossing several small irrigation channels, and reaches Singaung at 17 miles. Singaung is a village of 100 houses, several zayâts (150 men), and good water.
		2. Myogyi ... Canal from Zawgyi.	M. F. 10 4	M. F. 27 4	Direction east. The cart road to Myogyi branches off to the left ¼ mile before reaching Singaung, and at 1 mile the track widens out for ½ mile to from 50 yards to 100 yards broad. At 2 miles a canal is reached, 50 yards broad, very rapid and 3 feet deep, in the rains the depth is 5 feet. The track then passes through thick jungle. At 3 miles Thâbiyébinsakhân, two zayâts (20 men). Well water. Good camping ground. There is a village on the top of the hill to the southward. For 3½ miles the road goes through a succession of clearings on both sides of road and reaches Kin at 6½ miles, situated in a narrow pass. The Zawgyi is here 150 yards wide, very rapid, but shallow, and is within 50 yards of Kin to the northward. The road becomes rather rocky and steep in places and reaches Myogyi at 10½ miles. There is another cart road in the valley, which can only be used in the dry weather, as it crosses the Zawgyi several times. The valley of the Zawgyi is very broad and fertile between Kin and Myogyi. Many small villages are passed between Singaung and Kin. Myogyi is a large village of 150 houses with pôngyi kyaungs and zayâts (200 men), and is the capital of the Northern Baw State ruled over by the Shwéda Bo.
		3. Myitsôn ... Zawgyi and Darani rivers.	9 0	36 4	A path runs up the Zawgyi valley, crossing several irrigation channels and crossing the Zawgyi three times, also passing through two or three small villages in the valley. At 4 miles a bad rocky path on the right bank and several awkward places. The path continues on right bank for 3 miles. The Zawgyi is crossed three times more and Myitsôn is reached at 9 miles. Myitsôn is a small village of 10 houses at the junction of the Zawgyi and Darani. The Zawgyi is very rapid and 3 feet 6 inches deep in the dry season. From Myitsôn a path goes up the Zawgyi valley, which becomes very narrow. The river is crossed several times (very deep and rapid). This path is a very bad one. From Myitsôn a path goes up the Darani and reaches Chaungtha at 5 miles; the Darani is crossed eight times quite shallow, but the path is very awkward in places. Chaungtha is a village of three houses on the left bank; a small zayât on right bank.
		4. Ywé-Ywa ...	7 0	43 4	The path continues up the Darani, crossing it six times. For 1¼ miles good track. Here the river bends to the southwards and a path, reported to be a very bad one, follows the river on to the Ywangân plateau. Another path goes up the spur of a hill, direction east, and the path is one continuous ascent for 7 miles, where a small deserted village is reached called

FROM KYAUKSÉ TO YÁTSAUK *viâ* MYOGYI (OR MAYAGYI)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commr., Eastern Div., and Dy. Commr., Kyauksé.	**4. Ywé-Ywa**—*cont.*					Ywé-Ywa. Water very scarce. A party of 50 men without animals would exhaust it. The inhabitants report that there is no more for 12 miles. This path continues through Nan Lua to Yátsauk.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Supt., Southern Shan States.	**5 & 6. Yátsauk** ...	20	0	36	0	From Myogyi there is a route to Zéywa and Ywangán keeping up the Taungbo valley and skirting the east side of the range of hills (*see* Route No. 5). The inhabitants report it is not as good a route as that *viâ* Sakhángyi.

No. 5.

From KYAUKSÉ to YWANGÁN viâ MYOGYI.

BY LIEUT. T. A. TANCRED, ROYAL ARTILLERY, APRIL 1890.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Kyauksé.	**1. Singaung** ...	17	0	17	0	*See* Route No. 4.
		2. Myogyi ...	10	4	27	4	
		3. Sakhángyi ...	9	0	36	4	Direction south. A cart road runs up the Taungbo valley, passing the village of Taungmi. At 2½ miles the path branches up a dry broad nullah, which it follows for 2 miles, with thick jungle on each side. The path then goes up a spur of a hill, very steep and rocky, and then winds along the top of the hills for 3 miles, where there are some signs of cultivation. There is a bad rocky piece of ground here. The path then descends a rocky path and reaches Sakhángyi at 9 miles. Sakhángyi is a village of 30 houses; three sayáts (50 men). Water scarce (from spring). Pine-apple cultivation. This march would be a very bad one for transport ponies, as many falls would be likely to occur. No water obtainable for last 7 miles. A road from here goes to Nagu down the Tihlaing pass. The inhabitants say the distance is 12 miles, but the road is bad.
		4. Duktóywa ...	11	0	47	4	Direction south. After going ¾ mile path ascends and descends rocky place. At 1½ miles a little village with cultivation. The path then ascends up a steep hill for 1 mile. Direction so far south-west; then path turns south-east and still ascends; very bad in places. At 4 miles the Tihlaing pass is 3 miles off to the west. At 6 miles the path descends into a valley; no water; it then follows up this well-wooded valley and then bends to the eastward through grass land to Duktóywa at 11 miles. Duktóywa is a village of 30 houses, height 5,200 feet. Water very scarce, from hole in valley, 1 mile away. One sayát (10 men).

FROM KYAUKSÉ TO YWANGÁN *vid* MYOGYI—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Kyaukse.	**5. Zéywa** ... Kazet chaung.	8 0	55 4	Direction south-east. The road is comparatively good. At 1¼ miles road turns to the right southwards and descends gradually finishing up with a steep rocky descent at 5 miles. The path then crosses flat plain, height 4,600 feet, and, passing several small villages, reaches Zéywa at 8 miles. The villages past on the plain are Kyaukubyin (50 houses), water from stream 1 mile away; Kyaukinyaung (20 houses) near chaung; Tátlwin (five houses). Zéywa is a village of 40 houses with a bazaar every fifth day. Two zayáts (30 men), water plentiful from Kazet chaung.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Superintendent, Southern Shan States.	**6. Ywangán** ...	4 0	59 4	The road passes over open undulating grass plains and reaches Ywangán at 4 miles. Ywangán is a big village of 200 houses. Water from pond with stream running through it. Zayát (50 men); large kyaungs (400 men). Bazaar every fifth day.

No. 6.

From MEIKTILA to FORT STEDMAN (MAINGSAUK).

BY CAPT. H. R. DAVIES, OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY, INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, NOVEMBER 1892.

G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Meikrila.	**1. Meiktila road.**	13 0	13 0	General direction south-east. Road bridged and metalled throughout and in excellent order. Good inspection bungalow at Meiktila road. Railway station. Good water-supply.
		2. Camp on road-side. All streams crossed by bridges in good repair.	15 4	28 4	General direction south-east. Good level cart road. At 8¾ miles pass Hlaingdet, bungalow and large camping ground; room for 500 men in kyaungs and zayáts; a tank for watering animals, but very bad drinking water. At 15¼ miles a well 50 yards to the left of road, with camping ground (50 by 80 yards); more room could be got by clearing jungle. Water from well; the stream near it is dry now.
		3. Yébôksôn ...	10 2	38 6	General direction north-east. Good mule road. Up-hill by very easy slopes for 5¼ miles. At 3¾ miles pass Yemébin; bungalow and rest-house for 30 men; cleared camping ground (30 by 70 yards); no village: water from stream, now in stagnant pools. At 5¼ miles begins to go down-hill gently; at Yébôksôn (10¼ miles) * rest-house for 30 men; small camping ground. Water from Thelôn chaung (10 yards by 1 foot).

* In a subsequently received route by Havildar Juggut Singh, 19th P.I. (Military Surveyor), the distance from Hlaingdet to Yébôksôn is given as 14¼ miles, as compared with the 17 of this

FROM MEIKTILA TO FORT STEDMAN (MAINGSAUK)—*continued.*

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.				Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.		Total.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Meiktila.	**4. Nampándet** ... Thelôn and Kwémasa chaungs.	15	0	53	6	General direction north-east to Pyinyaung, thence south-east; good cart road though only partly metalled. Down-hill to beyond Pyinyaung, thence up-hill; very easy slopes. At 4½ miles pass Pyinyaung; bungalow and rest-houses for 60 men; water from Thelôn chaung. At 9 miles * Kyát Sakhán, rest-house for 20 men; water from Kwémasa chaung. Here the road *viâ* Singu branches off, *see* Alternative I below. At Nampándet bungalow and rest-house for 20 men; water from Kwémasa chaung.
	Superintendent, Southern Shan States.	**5. Wetpuyé (Wetpuyet).** Stream.	8	4	62	2	General direction south-east. Cart road completely bridged, but only partly metalled and therefore very bad in wet weather owing to deep mud, making it difficult even for mules; steadily up-hill all the way; mules started at 7, arrived at 12; at Wetpuyé (Wetpuyet) bungalow and rest-house for 40 men; not much room to camp; good water-supply from stream.
		6. Kalaw ...	10	4	72	6	General direction south-east. Cart road as in last stage, bad and muddy for 5 miles, thence good; steadily up-hill all the way; at Kalaw, bungalow and large camping ground; good water; five-day bazaar.
		7. Thamakán ... **(Hsámönghán).**	11	4	84	2	General direction north-east. Good cart road over open undulating country, passing several villages; road passes to the south of the village; the bungalow is on the road and there is a good camping ground here with water from stream, but firewood very scarce. *Note.*—From here there is a route to Yaméthin said to be eight marches distant south-west. It has not yet been fully reported on.
		8. Hóho ... ... Stream.	12	4	96	6	General direction east. Good cart road over easy country, crossing the Bawnin plain. At Hóho a bungalow and good camping ground and water; five-day bazaar.
		9. Bawyétát ... Balu chaung.	7	4	104	2	General direction east to Bawyétát, thence south. Good cart road down-hill for 5 miles, thence perfectly level. At 7½ miles Bawyétát; bungalow and room to camp; water from Balu chaung very thick and bad. From here a road goes on to the east to Taungyi and Mône, *see* Route No. 7, Stages 9 and 10.

* Hawildar Jugent Singh makes it only 7½ miles.

FROM MEIKTILA TO FORT STEDMAN (MAINGSAUK)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Superintendent, Southern Shan States.	**10. Fort Stedman (Maingsauk).**	11 0	115 2	The route to Fort Stedman goes south through Nyaungywé at 4 miles; large camping grounds at Fort Stedman and plenty of grass and water. Large bungalow. Five-day bazaar. Head-quarters of Superintendent, Shan States; post and telegraph offices and civil treasury. There is a more direct road from Hého to Fort Stedman through Nyaungywé without going to Bawyétát; carts cannot go by it, as the only cart bridge across the Balu chaung is at Bawyétát. *Note.*—The road is metalled only properly as far as Hlaingdet. Grass or bamboo leaves are obtainable everywhere in November. Small quantities of rice and paddy can be got. Vegetables are difficult to get except on bazaar days. There are many short cuts practicable for mules, but they are not kept in repair, and are sometimes difficult and muddy. Firewood plentiful everywhere except at Thamakán.

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM YÉBÔKSÔN (STAGE 3) TO HÉHO (STAGE 8).

BY LIEUT. E. W. M. NORIE, MIDDLESEX REGIMENT, INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, 1888.

G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Superintendent, Southern Shan States.	**1. Singu** ... One large chaung.	*16 4	16 4	Same as above described as far as Kyat Sakhán (9 miles); thence general direction of road north-east. Path a good mule track, follows the course of the Gwékauk chaung for 2 miles. Bed of stream 20 to 30 yards broad. Steep hills covered with bamboo jungle on both sides. At 2½ miles reach a camping ground where bamboo forage and water are plentiful, the road up to this point being nearly level. Road now ascends for about 1 mile to north and 1½ miles to east, passing under a precipitous red sand-stone cliff of the Pyindet hill. There is a spring of good water and a large patch of fine green grass about one-third of the way up. From the pass the path is steep running south-east down to the Tôklek chaung, which is bridged. Cross the bridge and Singu, which consists of 45 houses, is 300 yards beyond. At Singu there is a bamboo stockaded police post north of village. Accommodation in post for 20 ponies and 100 men besides garrison. Encamping ground ½ mile beyond the village, where there is one zayát and a patch of green grass 100 yards square. No water here. Water obtainable from chaung to west of village, where it is good and plentiful. Supplies obtainable.
		2. Nankôn ...	*9 4	26 0	Road crosses three low ranges and comes on to a plateau 7½ miles from Singu. Then across slightly undulating downs, partly cultivated. No water along the road. Nankôn is a large village of 45 houses in two parts, one-half being on a high spur immediately above the other. There is a ruined kyaung and accommodation in two sayáts for 35 men. All the

* Havildar Juggut Singh makes this distance only 13 miles, and hence to Nankôn only 8½. Total 21½ as compared with 26 of this route. From Nankôn to Pwela he makes 7 miles instead of

FROM MEIKTILA TO FORT STEDMAN (MAINGSAUK)—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Superintendent, Southern Shan States.	**2. Nankôn**—*cont.*			ground round about suitable for camping on. Water good and sufficient from a stream close to kyaung, and excellent drinking water from wells. Supplies and pack bullocks are procurable.
		3. Pwéhla ... One nullah.	M. F. 5 4	M. F. 31 4	Road east through slightly undulating open grass country, with patches of cultivation in parts, follows the telegraph line. No water along the road. Pwéhla is a large village with a stockaded post for 50 rifles. There are four officers' quarters and accommodation in post for 25 men. Telegraph office and post office are about to be opened. There is accommodation on a hill about a ¼ of a mile to north-east in kyaungs and zayáts for 150 men. Ground round is all suitable for encamping on. Water for drinking from a spring about 800 yards to east of post, also from well in fort which is not so good as the spring. Water for animals from a tank below the above spring. There is a large bazaar every fifth day. Supplies and grass fodder plentiful. Firewood scarce. Several hundred pack bullocks procurable from headman of village at short notice.
		4. Hého	14 0	45 4	Road runs south-east, good, passing one village at 6½ miles. Water also obtainable from a tank on left of road at 8 miles. For particulars of Hého *see* Stage 8 above.

BRANCH I.

FROM HÉHO (STAGE 8) TO YÁTSAUK (LAWK SAWK).

BY CAPT. H. R. DAVIES, OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY, INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, BURMA, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 1892.

G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Superintendent, Southern Shan States.	**1. Kyauktát** ... Several small streams crossed by easy bridges or fords. Most of them dry at this time of year.	12 0	12 0	General direction north-north-west. Good mule road over bare undulating country, with no hills to speak of. At 1 mile a cart road goes to the left to Pwéhla, meeting the present route again at Maining. The road follows the foot of the hills which border the Bawnin plain on the east for 5 miles, where it goes through a gap in low hills at Taungpát, thence between low hills, with a slight ascent at the end to Kyauktát, a Danu village of 100 houses. One small zayát and room for 150 men in bazaar sheds. Water from wells. A pond for mules.
		2. Taungya ... Small streams crossed by easy bridges or fords. Most of them dry.	11 0	23 0	General direction north. Good mule road. Over bare undulating country. No steep up or down hill. Large camping ground. Water from wells. A kyaung. Two sayáts just above the village. There is a five-day bazaar here. The village is inhabited by Danus, Taungyos, and Taungthus.

FROM MEIKTILA TO FORT STEDMAN (MAINGSAUK)—*continued.*

BRANCH I—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Superintendent, Southern Shan States.	**3. Sankhawnhto camp.** At 5½ miles two muddy streams from the right. Difficult for mules in wet weather. At 6¾ miles Zawgyi chaung. From the left (15 yards by 3 or 4 feet) good wooden mule bridge. Other streams by easy bridges or fords.	14 4	37 4	General direction north. Good mule road. Through bare undulating country for 6 miles. Thence through tree jungle. Cross the Zawgyi chaung at 6¾ miles, and thence follow its course more or less closely all the way to Yátsauk. At 11½ miles there is a camp (150 by 50 yards) on the Paw-i chaung, and more room could easily be found for pitching tents, but the stream is said to dry up in the hot season. At Sankhawnhto a small sayát on the left of the road, and camping ground (¼ mile square). Water from the Zawgyi chaung. From Maining at 7 miles the road is passable for carts.
		4. Yátsauk ...	10 4	48 0	General direction north-east. Good mule road, passable for carts. Through tree jungle as far as Letpeit (Lepaik). Thence over bare, undulating country. From Letpeit there are two roads, the cart road and the bullock road, the latter to the west of the former. The cart road is said to be very muddy. The bullock road, though slightly longer, is the best. It passes through Magyigôn. Yátsauk contains about 110 houses, Burmans, Shan and Danu. Room for 150 men in zayáts, 200 in bazaar sheds, and 60 more in kyaung. Large camping grounds. Water from Zawgyi chaung and another stream at the east edge of the town.

BRANCH II.

FROM PWÉHLA (ALTERNATIVE I, STAGE 3) TO NATIT (ROUTE NO. 76, SHAN DIVISION, STAGE 3).

BY HAVILDAR JUGGUT SINGH, 19TH PUNJAUB INFANTRY, MILITARY SURVEYOR, APRIL 1893.

G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Superintendent, Southern Shan States.	**1. Kyaungkôn** ... Small streams, most of them dry.	13 4	13 4	General direction east. Level cart road as far as Kyauktát at 6 miles, a town of 100 houses. Water not very good. Thence gentle descent for a mile; then level till 10½ miles where there is a slight descent for a mile: thence level. Beyond Kyauktát it is a good mule road, but not passable for carts. At Kyaungkôn good camp, water, and grass. The village contains six houses.
		2. Páng Nam Kat. Namkát and small dry nullahs.	8 4	22 0	General direction north-east. Good mule road, nearly level the whole way. At the camp there is no village, grass scarce; bamboo leaves can be got. Fair water from the Nam Kát; only 20 yards broad and 3 inches deep in April; steep banks 12 feet high, bridge broken, ford a little way off on the right of the road.

FROM MEIKTILA TO FORT STEDMAN (MAINGSAUK)—*continued.*

BRANCH II—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Superintendent, Southern Shan States.	**3. Serai** ... ... Nam Kát, Nam Lit and Thiyé chaung.	9	4	31	4	General direction east-north-east. Good mule road; level for 7 miles; afterwards up and down over slight undulations to Serai, 50 houses, Taungthu. Good camp, grass scarce; water from a tank ½ mile off. At 5¾ miles Nam Lit, from the left (20 yards by 3 inches); mule bridge. At 6 miles and at 8½ miles, Thyé chaung (15 yards by 3 inches); easy fords.
		4. Laisak or Lethet.	9	4	41	0	General direction north-east. Cart road level all the way. At 5½ miles Nam Pángku, from the right (5 yards by 1½ feet). At Laisak good camping ground round the kyaung. Water from Nam Et, ¼ mile off; fair grass.
		5. Na Nyu ... Nam Et.	5	6	46	6	General direction north-east. Good mule road, nearly level all the way. At ½ mile Nam Et, from the right (15 yards by 1½ feet). At Na Nyu, seven houses, good camping ground, water and grass.
		6. Natit ... ... Several small streams.	10	6	57	4	General direction north-east. Good mule road, nearly level all the way, crossing one small hill near Na Nyu. At 2½ miles is Páng Hung Htum. Room to camp and good water, but grass scarce. At Natit large camping ground, good water, and fair grass. Village contains 50 houses; five-day bazaar on the Nam Pawn. Natit is on the direct road from Yátsank to Légya and Ta Kaw, *see* Route No. 76, Shan Division.

No. 7.

From MEIKTILA to MÔNÉ.

BY LIEUT. H. E. STANTON, ROYAL ARTILLERY, 1887–88, LIEUT.-COL. CLARK, OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY, APRIL 1890, CAPT. H. R. DAVIES, OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY, NOVEMBER 1892, AND OTHERS.

G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commissioner, Northern Division, and Dy. Commr., Meiktila.	**1. Meiktila road.**	13	0	13	0	*See* Route No. 6.
		2. Camp	15	4	28	4	
		3. Yébôkwin ...	10	2	38	6	
		4. Nampándet ...	15	0	53	6	

FROM MEIKTILA TO MÔNÉ—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Superintendent, Southern Shan States.	**5. Wetpuyé (Wetpuyet).**	8	4	62	2	*See* Route No. 6.
		6. Kalaw ...	10	4	72	6	
		7. Thamakán ...	11	4	84	2	
		8. Hého ...	12	4	96	6	
		9. Bawyétát ...	8	0	104	6	Road good. At Bawyétát, there is accommodation in a good barrack for 80 men. Formerly a bazaar here, but huts now in ruins.
		10. Taungyi ... Three bridged streams; all flow north and then west into Nyaungywe valley.	10	0	114	6	General direction east-north-east. Pack track. One and-a-half miles due east across the Nyaungywe valley. Most of the way along a bund overgrown with jungle and pampas, road swampy and much cut up by cattle passing over it, then turn north 1¼ miles along another bund along the east edge of the valley. From this point the road is good all the rest of the way to Taungyi. For 5 miles the track is over undulating country covered with scrub jungle for 5 miles to a sakhán and zayát at the foot of a steep pass. Cross one well-bridged stream 2 miles from zayát. Bullocks from Nyaungywe usually halt here. Forage plentiful. The pass is 1½ miles very rough, stony, and steep; it zigzags up the face of a hill clad with bamboo and tree jungle. The track ascends gently through open hills for another ½ mile, and then leads down two short steep descents to an open valley at the foot of limestone crag called Taungyi. Crosses one bridged perennial stream in west of valley and one unbridged stream which is dry from February to May. Grass good and plentiful. Water good and plentiful from east brook except when dry and then from west brook. Small village. Good camping ground round a kyaung. Police barracks. Very cool and site expected to be extremely healthy.
		11. Hôpôn ... Six bridged brooks, all flowing south in Hôpôn valley.	9	4	124	2	General direction east. Pack track. For 2 miles gradually descending. It leads through a gorge between rounded hills covered with pampas and scrub jungle. It continues gradually descending into the Hôpôn valley for 2½ miles down an open slope crossing three or four small streams of water all bridged. The last 2½ miles lead across the open pampas grown valley, passing through a gorge in a row of limestone rocks which crop up from the soil of the valley; the track is over loam soil and good throughout. Hôpôn is a large village with rest-house, and plenty of accommodation in kyaungs and zayáts. Forage plentiful. Water from Tabet chaung, plentiful. Accommodation for 60 men in zayáts. Camping ground 1 mile west of village swampy and uneven, unsuited for troops. But there is good open camping ground near bazaar. Residence of Myo-ôk. Big five-day bazaar. From here there is a short cut to Fort Stedman, *vide* Branch No. I below.

FROM MEIKTILA TO MÔNÉ—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Superintendent, Southern Shan States.	**12. Sáôn** ... ... One fordable brook; three or four streams flowing south in Hôpôn valley; two bridged brooks flowing north in hills to east.	12	0	136	2	General direction east. Pack track. First 2 miles across a swampy plain by a bund, crossing several streams all bridged. Thence over undulating ground for 4 miles when it passes through a defile. Thence runs level for a couple of miles and then crossing a stream rises gradually from the Hôpôn valley. About the 9th mile there is a short descent. The road then crosses a narrow cultivated valley with a stream flowing down the centre. Cross small ridge and then cross steep hill 600 feet in height into Sáôn. This last bit of road is very bad and impassable for transport in wet weather. Sáôn is situated on the west side of a narrow valley. A good-sized village. Accommodation in kyaung for 60 men. Small five-day bazaar. Also a rest-house. Good water from stream. Forage scarce in April. Good shady camping ground and a number of caves which can be used for shelter.
		13. Möngpwán (Maingpun). Nampwán or Pôn chaung, fordable.	12	0	148	2	Cross a stream running north, indifferently bridged, immediately on leaving Sáôn. Ascend and descend two high ranges. A stream between the two ranges bridged. Road continues up and down, but not over high hills. One mile short of the stage cross the Nampwán or Pôn chaung, 40 yards wide, fordable except after heavy rain; depth 2 to 3½ feet; thence follow down stream to Möngpwán. A large village with carriage. Supplies and accommodation for 200 men in sayáts and rest-houses. Big five-day bazaar. The first 7 miles the road is rough, last 5 very good. Forage scarce in April and May. Good camping ground.
		14. Man-pyen (Bampein). Three streams bridged.	11	0	159	2	Cross three streams shortly after leaving Maingpun. At 1 mile begin to ascend 4 miles of steep ascent. A small village with water from stream at the top (5,200 feet). Then 4 miles descent, clay soil, the first two extremely steep and impassable for bullocks if the ground be very wet. Then 1½ miles level, crossing bridged river just before arriving. A large village with carriage and supplies, but no accommodation. Big five-day bazaar. Water and forage plentiful. Good camping ground.
		15. Hépék (Hé-pét). Nampwán and Namlet bridged; seven small streams bridged.	18	0	177	2	Cross the Nampwán river by good bridge immediately on leaving Bampein, then over open level country to small village of Namein (4 miles) and here is the southern boundary between Mône and Maingseik territory. At 6 miles cross the Syethôn chaung, a little water in pools in April. At 9 miles Naseweit is passed, here there is a large tank, but water bad. A mile further good, water close to the road from a well, marked by a pagoda. Up to this point the road is through swampy country. Lawat at 13½ miles, a moderate-sized village. This would make an easier stage. Road from here onwards nearly all good, over loam soil all the way. The country is undulating downs bare of trees. One or two slightly broken bits on the

FROM MEIKTILA TO MÔNÉ—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Superintendent, Southern Shan States.	**15. Hépék (Hépét)**—*cont.*			fringe of the hills, along which the road passes between the 7th and 16th miles. Good camping ground at Hépék near the bazaar, plenty of room but no shade. Accommodation for 100 men in large bamboo house in the village. Forage plentiful, but water scarce in April. Big five-day bazaar. From Hépék a pack track runs east and joins the route from Môngnai (Môné) to Ta Kaw. *Note.*—This route is difficult in parts during the rainy season, particularly in Stages 4, 6 and 7; but in the dry season is only bad on the clayey descent to Bampein. The actual village of Bampein is 1 mile north of the road. All the villages here have been lately burned, but are now springing up again. Water and forage good and plentiful at all stages.
		16. Môné (Môngnai). Namtwán (or Môné) chaung and several smaller streams.	M. F. 17 0	M. F. 194 2	General direction south. First 8 miles road generally along a causeway through paddy cultivation. Then cross the Namtwán, narrow and shallow, and shortly beyond reach village of Máhlin. Following left bank of Namtwán, at about 9 miles, Linlôn, small village of 20 houses, one zayát. At 12 miles cross Namtwán by ford (18 yards wide, 2 feet deep, stony bottom); remains of broken bridge exist. Half-a-mile further pass the police post. At 17 miles Môné. Large town. Residence of Sawbwa. The road is generally very good, traversing undulating downs covered with thin bushes and large banian trees; numerous small water-courses mostly dry in April. Many of them bridged.

BRANCH I.

FROM HÔPÔN (STAGE 11) TO FORT STEDMAN.

BY MAJOR J. G. COLLINS, "THE QUEEN'S," 1ST MAY 1887.

G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Superintendent, Southern Shan States.	**1. Tawpaya** ... Tabet.	14 0	14 0	The road has been used as a cart road for first 6 miles, good throughout; 2 miles from Hopôn crosses some old cultivation, which would be difficult in the rains; 2½ miles crosses Tabet stream (bridge, wood, in bad repair); river 30 feet wide, bank steep, fordable, but very difficult in rains. Timber procurable from pôngyi kyaung on Tawpaya side for repairs. Country open. Gradual ascent to Tawpaya. There is no village here, but several close round, could accommodate about 25 men in each.
		2. Fort Stedman (Maingsauk).	11 0	25 0	First 4½ miles easy, gradual ascent. Country open at first, afterwards road commanded in several places. Ascent to pass steep and difficult for mules for ½ mile. Descent difficult for first 200 yards over rocks and stones. Gradual descent to

FROM MEIKTILA TO MÔNÉ—*continued.*

BRANCH I—*continued.*

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Supt., Southern Shan States.	**3. Fort Stedman (Maingsauk)**—*cont.*			Maingsauk except at 5½ miles. Several small collections of houses, accommodate 10 men each. At 6½ miles a kyaung, which would accommodate 70 men; plenty of water on road. At 11 miles Fort Stedman or Maingsauk.

No. 8.

From MEIKTILA to PYINMANA viâ HLAWBÔN, TAUNGNYO, &c.

BY LIEUT. E. W. M. NORIE, 2ND MIDDLESEX REGIMENT, MARCH 1888.

			M. F.	M. F.	
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Meiktila.	**1. Subégyin** ... Two small nullahs.	16 0	16 0	Leave Meiktila by west, cross the bridge and keep down west side of the south lake till Mézlébin is reached at 3 miles. It is a fair-sized village with some kyaungs on east side and good water from wells east of kyaungs. Road (a good cart track) leads from here over paddy land to the small village of Pyanksegyôn, where there is a good well to north of village. The wet weather road runs more to the west and skirts the paddy. A dry chaung is crossed just after leaving Mézlébin. Beyond the paddy the road runs over high ground covered with scrub jungle and is good and hard. Three miles on reach the village of Thibigôn, small village. Accommodation in kyaungs for 30 men on south-east of village. Good water from a well about 350 yards to south-east. There is a well of fairly good water on the path, about ½ mile before reaching the village. From here the road dips to a strip of paddy, which is always passable, and about a mile on passes the village of Noyaungôn and from there runs across a broad belt of paddy land to Thidakán. This paddy would be very heavy in wet weather. Thidakán is a fair-sized village. Kyaungs for 50 men on west of village. Good water from wells on north-west. The road runs through the same sort of country, namely, sandy, jungle covered ridges with strips of paddy in the hollows to Aléywa, 10½ miles from Meiktila. Kyaungs for 300 men on south of village. Good water from a large well outside village close to kyaungs. Plenty of good shade from large trees. North part of the village, which is a large one, has just been burnt by dacoits. All supplies and a number of carts available. From here the road runs through the same sort of country for about 2 miles to Thapánbinywa, a fair-sized village with a large tank on east side. Kyaungs for 50 men on east, and water from three wells on different sides of village. Leaving this the road crosses a strip of paddy and enters open forest jungle, running along a high and dry ridge to Subégyin, a small village, on high ground. Kyaungs for 30 men ¼ mile to west of village on bank of chaung. Good water from well in kyaung enclosure. No supplies, but "*kerbi*" procurable for fodder. About 2 miles to west is the Didôt hill with a pagoda on the top and a brick stair-case all the way up the hill. A road runs from Subégyin south-west to Kyégôn across the same description of country. Kyégôn is on the route from Shánmangé to Kyundôn.

FROM MEIKTILA TO PYINMANA *viâ* HLAWBÔN, TAUNGNYO, *&c.—continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Yamethin.	**2. Kyundôn (Séywa).** Several nullahs.	18	0	34	0	Road now runs across the chaungs through the same forest jungle to the top of the ridge. From here it descends to the Chaungyank along the bed of which it runs for a short distance to the village of Nyaungbintha. Kyaungs for 50 men on north-east of village where there is a good well. Water also from surface wells in chaung. Road now crosses the chaung and runs over the same sort of country to Telébin, crossing a nullah about half-way. Telébin is a large double-hedged village. Good water from well on south and kyaungs to accommodate 30 men to east. From here the road same as before. Crosses two or three small nullahs and reaches Nâtsônwa about 8 miles from Subyégyin. Here the track crosses the nullah and ascends the opposite bank, which is steep and passes through the same description of country to Ngakhaintát, a small village. Good water from wells on north. About 2½ miles beyond this reach Hlainpán, a small village. Water from a chaung on east. Three miles further pass the large village of Noyaungôn and 3 miles beyond reach Kyundôn (*see* Route No. 14, Southern Division, Stage 7). All the above road is really a very good track for baggage animals. There is also a very good road, which more or less follows the track and is good going for carts, but it winds about a great deal in order to avoid rough pieces of ground, paddy, steep gradients, &c., and so is much larger. If used by carts, a better distribution of stages would be—
							MILES. 1. Alêywa ... ... 10½ 2. Nâtsônwa ... ... 13½ 3. Kyundôn 10
		3. Hlawzin ... Thitsôn chaung and several small nullahs.	14	4	48	4	For road from Kyundôn as far as Gaigyi (3½ miles), *vide* Route No. 14, Southern Division, Stage 8. From Gaigyi it branches off to the south-east and passes through the same country as before, namely, forest jungle, and reaches the village of Kyaukpaya on the further side off a chaung at 6 miles from Kyundôn. Two miles beyond it reaches the Thitsôn chaung which is easily crossed and passes several small villages to Hlawzin, which is a small post for 50 men. Village rapidly increasing in size. Supplies procurable: *kerbi*, paddy, fowls, &c., also a few carts. Water from wells is very scarce in dry weather. There is another more direct road which runs pretty straight from Kyundôn to Hlawzin, but it is very rough and said to be bad going.
		4. Hlawbôn ... Maungya chaung twice and smaller nullahs.	17	0	65	4	Road same as before over hilly ground covered with forest jungle. On the whole, a good, dry cart track. Passes no villages for the first 13 miles when it reaches the Maungya chaung, along the bed of which it runs to the deserted village of Satôgyi. Road runs on and a mile beyond again crosses the chaung and passes through the deserted village of Ywagyo to Gwébin on the Hlawbôn chaung and thence to Hlawbôn, *vide* Route No. 20, Stage 2.

FROM MEIKTILA TO PYINMANA *vid* HLAWBÔN, TAUNGNYO, &c.—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pyinmana.	**5. Bôtaung** ... Hlawbôn chaung twice and Sinthé chaung.	9	0	74	4	Cross the Hlawbôn chaung and pass the village of Thayetpin. At 3 miles cross the chaung again and at 4½ miles pass village of Kéyin on the Sinthé chaung. Crossing this chaung pass villages of Tapaungyaung, Nesigôn, and Toyin; all recently deserted and in good order, and can accommodate a large body of troops. Water plentiful along the road. For Bôtaung, *see* Route No. 17, Stage 2.
		6. Taungnyo ...	17	0	91	4	*See* Route No. 17.
		7. Mengôn ...	7	4	99	0	*See* Route No. 15, Alternative I.
		8. Chaungmagyi...	6	0	105	0	
		9. Pyinmana ...	10	0	115	0	

No. 9.

From PYINMANA to ETHNATAUNG.

I. B. COMPILATION, 1888.

G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pyinmana.	**1. Zibyubin** ..	9	0	9	0	*See* Route No. 13, Stages 1 and 2.
		2. Seikpudaung ...	11	0	20	0	
		3. Camp (in jungle).	11	0	31	0	Road good in dry weather, but probably first 6 miles of march would have to be traversed in rains. Road track crosses the river Yé Bu several times.
		4. Kôdi	4	0	35	0	Small village. Path very steep and difficult. Jungle dense. Colonel Sartorius's column had to make places passable for baggage animals in 1887.
		5. Ethnataung ...	11	0	46	0	Path same as above, very difficult. Jungle dense. Small village. Supplies meagre. *General remarks.*—During the rains cooly carriage alone passable. From Seikpudaung there is an easier but longer route to the north reported; but, to avoid misunderstanding with the Karens, it was not traversed, *vide* Route No. 22, Shan Division.

No. 10.

From PYINMANA to KYAUKPYAZAN (Northern Route).

BY CAPT. A. C. YATE, 1ST BELUCH LIGHT INFANTRY, NOVEMBER 1887.

G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pyinmana.	**1. Kain**	12	0	12	0	*See* Route No. 15, Stage 1.
		2. Madawbin ...	7	0	19	0	This route is practicable for pack transport.

FROM PYINMANA TO KYAUKPYAZÁN (NORTHERN ROUTE)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pyinmana.	**3. Thayet*** ...	**14**	**0**	33	0	There is believed to be no village except (Sakhángyi) capable of sheltering troops between Madawbin and Thayet. At 3½ miles pass village of Sakhángyi. At 4½ miles enter Chaungmangé chaung and follow its course or parallel to it to Thayet. *Note.*—About 1½ miles before reaching Thayet the Thabúmyaung creek falls into the Chaungmangé from the south. Up the Thabúmyaung is a difficult path leading over the hills to the village of Shaukmyaung, where there is good water and housing for 150 men, distance about 9 miles. From Shaukmyaung there is a difficult road north-west over the Yômas to Kyaukpyazán, a good cart road to Singyidain 4½ miles, a road to Dalangyun on the Minbin chaung 6 miles (*see* Route No. 12, Stage 5), and a road eastward down the Shaukmyaung-ngé creek to its junction with the Chaungmangé chaung near the old village of Kyauktalôn, distance about 12 miles. At Thayet there is a good kyaung and several houses capable of housing 75 to 100 men. Good water.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Magwé.	**4. Thôngwa** ... or **Kyaukpyazán** ...	**12** **13**	**0** **0**	45 46	0 0	Up Chaungmangé stream. At 1½ miles pass deserted village of Mebyadaung, and at 4½ miles reach junction of Pwégôn and Lébinkwin creek. (From this point, there are two roads across the Yômas to Taungdwingyi. That to the right *viâ* Lébinkwin and Pangámyaung used to be considered the best, but there is now no accommodation for troops on that road between Mebyadaung and Pangámyaung, a distance of about 20 miles. From Pangámyaung to Taungdwingyi, there is a good road, and no difficulty about water, supplies, or accommodation.) At 6½ miles, proceeding up Pwégôn creek, pass village of Pwégôn.† At 8 miles leave Pwégôn creek, and cross Yôma hills. At 8½ miles cart road branches off to left to Kyaukpyazán village west of Yômas, distance 6½ miles from Pwégôn. At 10½ miles road descends from Yômas into Thôngwa chaung; then down Thôngwa chaung for 1¼ miles to Thôngwa village. Housing for 100 men; good water, some supplies. It is two marches from Thôngwa to Taungdwingyi; good road. *Note.*—There is an alternative road from Madawbin to Myinbin *viâ* Thegu, distance about 16 miles. It is a jungle path practicable for pack transport. For route to the Yômas from Myinbin *see* Route No. 12.

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM PYINMANA TO MADAWBIN (STAGE 2) *viâ* LÉWÉ.

BY LIEUT. A. C. YATE, 1st BELUCH LIGHT INFANTRY, NOVEMBER 1887.

G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commr., Eastern Divn., &c., Pyinmana.	**1. Léwé**	**12**	**0**	12	0	Road across level country, mostly rice fields, very heavy in rains. Raised road is now (June 1887) being

* From Kain (1st stage) to Thayet there are more direct routes practicable for pack transport, as for instance, *viâ* Tétha Thitkaungdé and Thôgalé, or *viâ* Pedaukôn, Kyinbit and Thayetkyin.

† From Pwégôn to Taungdwingyi distance is given as 25 miles, passing villages of Sinkyun (5), Nyaungma (9), Gôninta (14), and Thúgán (18 miles). The Pwégôn creek is now quite impassable for carts.

FROM PYINMANA TO KYAUKPYAZÁN (NORTHERN ROUTE)—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pyinmana.	**1. Léwé**—*cont.*			constructed, but will be of no use till 1888. At 2¼ miles pass village of Gyinlo. Good accommodation for half battalion. Good water. Supplies procurable. Between Gyinlo and Léwé many villages. Whole country under cultivation. At Léwé stockaded fort held by police. Accommodation for a battalion. Water good. Supplies procurable: paddy, rice, bullocks, chickens, vegetables, fruits, &c. From here there is a route to Payagôn, *see* Route No. 8, Lower Burma Division, generally bad or indifferent; two stages, Kôntha 19 miles, Payagôn 12, total 31 miles, passing the villages of Ugyinsu, Sétágyi, Tambingôn, Kôntha, Kyiaung and Kyauktainbyu.
		2. Madawbin ... Palwé chaung.	M. F. 9 4	M. F. 21 4	To Shánzu 2¾ miles. Shánzu large village. Good water. Supplies as at Léwé. Accommodation for half battalion. From Shánzu to Madawbin 6 miles up Palwé chaung, passing at 3 miles village of Padônmyaung and at 5¼ miles Zéynin. Madawbin stockade (held by police) and village lie ¾ mile west of the chaung. Accommodation at Madawbin for 50 to 100 men. Water good. The above is dry weather road. The wet weather road crosses the Palwé chaung just opposite Shánzu, and then crosses rice fields and low hills *viâ* Thalôpin, Padônmyaung, Kônywa, and Mémin to Madawbin. Total distance from Léwé 9¼ miles. At Thalôpin accommodation for 100 men. Water from wells. From Madawbin there are two roads to Tyésaw, one a foot-path 2¼ miles long, the other a cart track *viâ* Zéyain, 3 miles.

BRANCH I.

FROM MADAWBIN (STAGE 2) TO GWÉGYO.

BY LIEUT. A. C. YATE, 1ST BELUCH LIGHT INFANTRY, NOVEMBER 1887.

G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pyinmana.	**1. Chaungmangé.** Palwé chaung.	8 4	8 4	Road up Palwé chaung good in dry weather. In rainy season quicksands and floods to be contended with. At ¾ mile pass Madawbin-Kyaingywa (deserted). Here foot-path to right through jungle for ¾ mile, then recrossing chaung over hills straight to Kyimbyit, deserted village, 3¾ miles by the chaung from Madawbin, but by foot-path only 3 miles. Foot-path is practicable for pack transport. From Kyimbyit to Ôkshithlaing by hill path 1½ miles, by chaung 2 miles. Accommodation for 150 men at Ôkshithlaing. Water from chaung. Ôkshithlaing to Chaungmangé, 3 miles, village lies on both banks of the Palwé-Chaungmangé creek; 200 yards above and west of its junction with the Palwé chaung. On the opposite (left) bank of Palwé chaung is the village of Gyándaukwin, whence road to Kyauko, Kain, Milaungôn, &c. Chaungmangé village can, although most houses are roofless, accommodate 100 men. Good water.
		2. Gwégyo ...	21 0	29 4	Road up Palwé chaung to Wetpôk. Village on left bank, 2¼ miles. Thence path through jungle and rice fields to west of Lédágalé and Lédágyi, rejoining Palwé chaung about a mile

FROM PYINMANA TO KYAUKPYAZÂN (NORTHERN ROUTE)—*continued.*

BRANCH I—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pyinmana.	**2. Gwégyo**—*cont.*			above the latter village. This path is shorter by a mile than the road by the chaung. For road onward to Gwégyo, *see* Route No. 15. *Note.*—From Chaungmangé village up the Chaungmangé creek to Chakainmaung village is 8½ miles. At 1¼ miles Zanônmyaung creek joins Chaungmangé. Road up Zanônmyaung creek to Zanônmyaung and Twégyaung villages, both deserted and respectively ¾ and 1¼ miles from Chaungmangé creek. Good accommodation and water for 100 or 150 men at Twégyaung. The best road from Chaungmangé to Twégyaung is by cart road through rice fields and jungle on the left or north bank of creek. Returning to Chaungmangé creek, at 2 and 2½ miles from Chaungmangé village of Lugwin and Punzunyaung. At 5 miles track up small creek to left over hills to Tho chaung (3 or 4 miles distant,—*see* Branch Route No. II). At 8½ miles village of Chakainmaung. Accommodation for 50 to 75 men. Water from well and chaung. From Chakainmaung to Thôgyi, 3 miles south-east by difficult hill track across Yômas to Taungdwingyi.

BRANCH II.

FROM MADAWBIN (STAGE 2) TO THÔGYI *viâ* ÔKSHITHLAING.

BY LIEUT. A. C. YATE, 1ST BELUCH LIGHT INFANTRY.

			M.	F.	M.	F.	
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pyinmana.	**1. Ôkshithlaing** ...	5	6	5	6	*See* Branch I, Stage 1.
		2. Thôgalé ...	5	0	10	6	Road practicable for pack transport across hills to Tho chaung, 4 miles, and then for 1 mile up Tho chaung to the village of Thôgalé. Accommodation for 100 men. Good water. *Note.*—Opposite Thôgalé village is junction of Tho and Chaungyauk chaungs. There is a road up the latter to the village of Chaungyauk (2 miles) and to another village (5½ miles). From the latter village there are hill tracks across to Dônwé and Shaukmyaung on the Tho chaung and to Mebyadaung, or Leibinkwin, on the Chaungmangé chaung.
		3. Thôgyi	7	4	18	2	Road up chaung. At 4 miles village of Dônwé. At 5½ miles village of Shaukmyaung, ½ mile above junction of Shaukmyaung and Tho chaungs. At 7½ miles village Thôgyi. All these three villages can accommodate each about 75 men; water plentiful; carts can get up to Thôgyi. From Thôgyi path across Yômas to Taungdwingyi side, said to be 11 miles, without water. Also path to Lébinkwin, 5 miles, and Chakainmyaung, 3 miles. *Note.*—There is another route from Madawbin to Thôgalé, which follows the courses of the Chaungmangé and Tho chaungs. The distance is 10 or 11 miles, and the road is reported to be a fairly good cart road.

No. 11.

From PYINMANA to KYAUKPYAZÁN (Central Route).

By Capt. A. C. YATE, 1st Beluch Light Infantry, November 1887.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Intermediate. F.	Total. M.	Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pyinmana.	1. Kain	12	0	12	0	*See* Route No. 15, Stage 1.
		2. Madawbin ...	7	0	19	0	This route is practicable for pack transport.
		3. Shaukmyaung.	17	0	36	0	Road *viâ* Sakhángyi (3½ miles) and Kyauktalôn (about 5 miles) and then up chaung (name unknown) for 12 miles to village of Shaukmyaung. Good accommodation for 100 men. Good water. For roads radiating from Shaukmyaung *see* Route No. 10, Stage 3.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commr., Southern Division, and Deputy Commr., Magwé.	4. Kyaukpyazán...	5	0	41	0	Road very difficult up Shaukmyaung nullah for 1½ miles, hardly practicable for pack mules and ponies: very difficult for elephants; steep ascent out of nullah. Then across Yômas for 3½ miles, cross Kyaukpyazán chaung twice. Kyaukpyazán can accommodate 50 men. Good water; a few supplies.

No. 12.

From PYINMANA to KYAUKPYAZÁN (Southern Route).

By Capt. A. C. YATE, 1st Beluch Light Infantry, November 1887.

G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pyinmana.	1. Léwé	12	0	12	0	*See* Route No. 10, Alternative I, Stage 1.
		2. Kathaung-daung.	9	4	21	4	At 2½ miles from Léwé cross Palwé chaung at Sibaing. Then 3 miles first through rice fields and then jungle to the Chaungmangé, crossing that stream about half-way between Kani and Gyôgya-in. Thence 4 miles through level jungle to Madán chaung, on the left bank of which is Kathaung-daung. (There are two alternative routes *viâ* Gyôgya-in and Kani, distance about 10½ miles.) This road and both the others only fit throughout for pack transport, and in occasional short sections for carts. At Kathaungdaung housing for 75 men in kyaung and village. Good water; no supplies.
		3. Myinbin ...	10	0	31	4	Road mostly through thick jungle; level country crossing Madán chaung several times and in places following the bed of the chaung. The villages of Kiláng-u and Pindámyaung lie to

FROM PYINMANA TO KYAUKPYAZÁN (SOUTHERN ROUTE)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pyinmana.	**3. Myinbin**—*cont.*					the left or south of the road. One and-a-quarter miles before reaching Myinbin the village of Tambagôn is passed. There are two villages and a police post at Myinbin. There is a road from Myinbin direct to Madawbin *viâ* Thegu, distance 16 miles. *See* note at the end of Route 10, Stage 4. Good water; housing for 100 men; some supplies.
		4. Kyawbôn ...	8	0	39	4	Road up chaung all the way. Bad going in rains. Huge logs block the chaung in several places. Road is practicable for pack transport. Where the chaung is blocked by timber pack animals can be taken round through the jungle. There are two inhabited villages near Kyawbôn, Chaungnapa, 1½ miles south, and Kônmyaung, 2 miles north. Kyawbôn can house 100 men.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Magwé.	**5. Dalángyun** ...	6	0	45	4	Road up chaung or parallel to it. At 3 miles junction of Kyauktaya and Dalángyun chaungs. At 6 miles reach Dalángyun. The village is burnt. Good water. From here there are at least three roads across the Yômas—one to Kyauklôn, 4 miles, one south-west to Hmunza, 5½ miles, and one north-west to Singyidaing, 4 miles. From Singyidaing to Kyaukpyazán is 3 miles, and to Shaukmyaung (*see* Route No. 11, Stage 3), 4½ miles. From Dalángyun to Shaukmyaung by foot-path straight over the hills is 3½ miles. From Kyaukpyazán to Thôngwa is 5 miles. At Kyaukpyazán there is accommodation for 50 men; good water. Kyaukpyazán and Thôngwa are both on the Taungdwingyi side of the Yômas. It is said to be 10 miles from Singyidaing to Kywéda by a fair cart road. Good accommodation in Kywéda (village and kyaung) for 100 men. Water fair from well; supplies scarce.
		Kyaukpyazán ...	13	0	52	4	

No. 13.

From PYINMANA to LEPETAUNG viâ ZIBYUBIN.

BY CAPT. A. C. YATE, FROM REPORTS BY CAPT. W. A. BROOME (APRIL 1887), CAPT. SINCLAIR (MAY 1887), AND LIEUT. PINK (FEBRUARY 1887).

G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commr., Eastern Divn., and Deputy Commr., Pyinmana.	**1. Zibyubin** ... Sittang river. In the cold season a temporary trestle bridge spans it.	9	0	9	0	General direction south-east. Along a raised metal road, bridged recently, constructed by Public Works Department. At 4 miles Thanetpin, on left of road remains of earth work of old stockade. At 6 miles village and stockade of Sinthéwa on Sittang river. At 9 miles village of Zibyubin and

FROM PYINMANA TO LEPETAUNG *viâ* ZIBYUBIN—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pyinmana.	**1. Zibyubin**—*cont.*			opposite, on left bank of Sittang, is the stockade garrisoned by the military police. No supplies at village. Water good from river. No accommodation for troops. The river has to be crossed here. In fine weather, *i.e.*, from February to June, there is a temporary bridge here; at other times the crossing has to be done in boats.
		2. Seikpudaung ... Small stream constantly occurring, but forming no obstacle.	M. F. 11 0	M. F. 20 0	General direction south-east. At 1 mile road goes off to right to Légathain, 3 miles. At 2 miles cross range of hills, impassable for wheeled transport. At 3 miles through *in* jungle, where path from Sinthéwa joins. At 6 miles ascend: 1,500 yards brings you to top of very steep hill. Elevation here 1,000 feet higher than Sinthéwa. Road now descends all the way. At ½ mile from stockade road runs along stream. Stockade garrisoned by military police on a hill about 150 feet high commanded on all sides by hills; no supplies; water from stream throughout the year. Road runs through *in* jungle the whole way except the first 2 miles, which is through bamboo and kaing grass. In April the road was cleared of jungle throughout 100 yards wide. No camping ground between stages.
		3. Lepetaung ...	5 0	25 0	Good road along 1st mile to village Bamupa, burnt. Then 3 miles along defile with precipitous hills on each side, up a very steep hill 1,000 feet high and about ½ mile along the ridge through thick jungle about 10 or 12 feet high. Village on the summit of several hills, forming a circle about a mile in diameter with a deep valley in the centre. About 30 or 40 houses at considerable distances apart. Large clearing on the sides of the hills. Substantial houses, well stocked; some four or five were burnt.

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM PYINMANA TO SEIKPUDAUNG (STAGE 2) *viâ* KYIDAUNG (OR KIDAUNG).

BY COL. YATE, FROM REPORTS BY COL. SARTORIUS, AND CAPT. SINCLAIR, 1ST BELOOCHERS, AND LIEUT. WHIFFIN, 2ND QUEEN'S, NOVEMBER 1887.

G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commr., Eastern Divn., and Deputy Commr., Pyinmana.	**1. Kyidaung (or Kidaung).** Ngálaik; Sinthé.*	9 0	9 0	Road good in dry season through bamboo jungle, kaing grass and paddy-fields. Cross Ngálaik and Sinthé chaungs. In rains whole road very bad. At 3½ miles Kyaukkyet, small village on the left bank of the Sinthé river, which is 90 yards wide here at this season of the year (March). The river flows at about 1½ miles an hour and is now fordable, but in the rains it is unfordable. One or two

* Unfordable in the rains.

FROM PYINMANA TO LEPETAUNG *vid* ZIBYUBIN—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I—*continued.*

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pyinmana.	**1. Kyidaung (or Kidaung)**—*cont.*			native boats available. The stockade, 60 yards square, is occupied by the police. No supplies or accommodation. Water from river. The road is fairly good generally, but in some places might be much improved by cutting down stumps of trees; chiefly through thick jungle, in places cut and burnt on both sides. There is a wooden bridge across the pond, which is charred at the far end; height above water 10 feet, raised in the middle 1 foot; is not broad enough for carts, which have to go round. At 4¾ miles village of Ainsauk. The road for the next ½ mile is bad, but afterwards gets much better. Road very bad, parts impassable in rains; at 6 miles Môndagwin and just after leaving the village cross the Chaung Magyi, which is 10 feet broad and 1 foot deep. Quarter of a mile further on is the other village of Môndagwin eight huts, only two inhabited; also a pôngyi kyaung and a zayát. Road fairly good, in parts through paddy-fields, where there is only a foot-path; but carts can go over the fields except in rains perhaps. At 7¼ miles Wetôn, whence remainder of road is good, in parts very good and hard. Kyidaung village is right under the stockade, which is 50 yards square. The road leads direct to the west gate.
		2. Temyaung ... Sittang.	M. F. 10 0	M. F. 19 0	Cross Sittang river, fordable except in the rainy season; current very swift; boats can only cross with difficulty. For first 5 miles road good, through teak jungle. Three dry nullahs; last 5 miles through defile, crossing and recrossing torrent. Hills on each side precipitous, about 600 feet high, quite impassable for animals. Village about 30 houses (deserted) in basin of hills completely closed in. No cultivation. Good water. There are three villages of Temyaung, the other two occupied.
		3. Mayándaung.*	9 0	28 0	Two roads, one straight over the hills, other round by the chaung. Hilly road over four steep hills. Jungle open at the top, thick with marshy ground in the valleys. Pyinmana visible through opening in forest on the second hill (296°). Village about five houses (deserted). Bad water. Very insignificant cultivation; 1,500 feet above Sinthéwa. Two other villages called Mayándaung, distant ½ and 2 miles respectively, over the same sort of hilly difficult road. Second village much the same as the first, but third on the summit of what is evidently highest point of range. Beautiful site, but water down a very steep descent; take bhisties 25 minutes. Time taken by coolies from Temyaung to Mayándaung 10 hours.

* Captain Sinclair estimates distance from Seikpudaung to Mayándaung at 6 miles, and says path is passable only for coolies and elephants. Only a few Karens live in Mayándaung. Large Karen village in valley to north of Mayándaung. Distance from Sinthéwa to Mayándaung same as that from Seikpudaung, namely, 6 to 7 miles. Distance from Temyaung to Kyidaung 7 miles. Sittang forded [illegible] high in May; current [illegible] very steep descent; take bhisties

FROM PYINMANA TO LEPETAUNG *viâ* ZIBYUBIN—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pyinmana.	**4. Sittaung** ...	8	0	36	0	Same as previous march. On some hill sides large clearings called cultivation. One or two huts near these clearings. Passed through three villages called Sittaung at intervals of 1 or 2 miles, all on the banks of nullah and where the hills recede slightly from it. Ten or 12 houses in each.
		5. Seikpudaung ...	5	0	41	0	From nullah about 3 miles to a fourth village called Sittaung. This village is shut in on three sides by hills; thick jungle all round. Hills too steep to allow of taking coolies. From this fourth Sittaung to Seikpudaung road good, flat, through thick undergrowth of jungle. Seikpudaung about 20 houses, all falling to pieces. Good site and good water; 500 feet above Sinthéwa.

BRANCH I.

FROM KYIDAUNG (STAGE 1 OF ALT. No. I) TO SHWÉMYO (ON THE TAUNGU-MANDALAY RAILWAY).

BY CAPT. SINCLAIR, 1ST BELOOCHEES.

G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pyinmana.	**1. Yésin**	8	0	8	0	Good road. Old and rotten kyaungs, &c.; better accommodation at Zibyagôn, a mile to the south.
		2. Talaing village	10	0	18	0	Cart track along left bank of Yésin chaung, and then up to steep ascent into hills, distance 10 miles. Height of top of Talaingtaung above Sinthéwa 2,400 feet. Several villages near inhabited by Karens.
		3. Pôgôn	8	0	26	0	Well defined, but very steep road.
		4. Shwémyo ... Sinthé chaung.	8	0	34	0	Pass the villages of Yégyi and Kyaukwet, and ford Sinthé chaung (3 feet to 4 feet of water when in flood).

No. 14.

From PYINMANA to PÉKÔN (or PAYAKÔN, in Môbyé) viâ GWÉGÔN.

BY LIEUT. WHIFFIN, "THE QUEEN'S," AND LIEUT. SEAGRIM, ROYAL ARTILLERY, 1887–88.

G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commr., Eastern Divn., and Dy. Commr., Pyinmana.	**1. Gwégôn** ...	7	4	7	4	Pyinmana to Ainsauk 4½ miles, *vide* Route No. 13, Alternative I, Stage 1. Thence to Thittat 6¾ miles, road more or less bad the whole way, with thin jungle on both sides. In parts much

FROM PYINMANA TO PÉKÔN (OR PAYAKÔN) IN MÔBYÉ *viâ* GWÉGÔN—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pyinmana.	**1. Gwégôn**—*cont.*					cut up and is quite impassable in the rains. This village is deserted; but there is another village of the same name, 1,000 yards to the north-east by a winding path, which is inhabited. The road continues bad and the jungle becomes thicker at 7½ miles Gwégôn. Three hundred yards from the village there is a rotten wooden bridge, 40 feet long, raised 5 or 6 feet, which shows that the country is inundated in the rains. At Gwégôn there is a large kyaung and four zayats, which would hold 200 men easily. Forage for horses and elephants abundant. Water excellent from the Yézin chaung, which is here joined by the Nébán chaung.
		2. Kyunbin Sakhán.	7	4	15	0	The road crosses Yézin chaung immediately after starting, then crosses paddy-fields for 1 mile when it crosses the Nébán chaung and joins the cart track from Yézin to Gwégôn in the *aeng* woods. It follows this track northwards for ¼ mile and then turns up a hill in a north-east direction through *aeng* woods. After a slight ascent for 1¼ miles the summit of a ridge is reached and the path follows this along the top almost north for over 2 miles. It then turns north-east again and at 7 miles reaches the jungle halting place of Zibyubin Sakhán. This is merely a cleared camping ground, and water is obtained from a chaung about 150 yards east of the road; ½ mile further on is the halting place of Kyunbin Sakhán, the path having been good for pack carriage all the way.
		3. Yébyaungbya..	8	0	23	0	Kyunbin Sakhán (the teak tree halting place) is a jungle halting place on the west bank of the Nébán chaung. The jungle is fairly open and free from undergrowth; the water of the chaung abundant and bamboo forage obtainable from its banks. The track after leaving the halting place of Kyunbin Sakhán crosses the Nébán chaung and turns north along the river for 1 mile, passing many small Shan camping places, none of which would hold a large party. At 1 mile a larger halting place is at the foot of the Zéditaung hill, and this is strongly recommended for parties going east. The path so far is fairly good, but here the ascent of Zéditaung begins and the path is very steep and very rough up to the top of the hill, which is (by barometer) 2,050 feet above Gwégôn. From the top of the hill the rest of the way to Yébyaungbya is up and down a good path without any very serious ascent until Yébyaungbya chaung, a very small stream, is reached. The camping ground is good on a low hill about 400 yards beyond the chaung and overlooking a cleared glade. Abundant forage for pack animals. Elephants took 6 hours. After leaving Yébyaungbya the road is steep, but good for 1½ miles, when top of Haintaung

FROM PYINMANA TO PÉKÔN (OR PAYAKÔN) IN MÔBYE *vid* GWÉGÔN—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pyinmana.	**3. Yébyaungbya** —*cont.*			hill is reached. A magnificent view is obtainable by ascending some hills to the right of the road. The following bearings were taken from here:— Ningyán (Pyinmana), Biluch Mess ... ... 236° Kyídaung ... ... 220° Sinthawa ... ... 217° Léda (near Kyídaungán) ... ... 265° Sinyindôn ... ... 242° Thu Hmán's camp on Pôsendaung top ... 276° Mayindaung (?) ... ... 195° Kwédu and Nachia chaung ... ... 160° Talaintaung ... ... 315° Big mountain opposite Gyôbin ... ... 168° West peak of two-peaked hill opposite Gwébin and visible from Yamétbin, Kundôn, and Pyinmana ... ... 11°
	Superintendent, Southern Shan States.	**4. Hlwégyi chaung.**	M. 8 F. 4	M. 31 F. 4	From here there was an almost continuous and in parts very steep descent to the Hlwégyi chaung camping ground. The path was, however, good under foot. Elephants took 9 hours; the halting place is a "*kwin*" or glade on the bank of the river, which is clear and rapid with a rocky bed, and with about 2 feet of water in the ford now that the river is low. Bamboo forage plentiful and some grass is obtainable from sand pits in the bed of the river which averages 30 yards wide. The road after crossing the river ascends a small but steep hill and it then descends at 1 mile to the banks of the Kaukwé chaung, a fair-sized stream, which flows into the Hlwégyi chaung. The track now follows this stream going almost due north and east along a good level path and after crossing the Kaukwé seven times Taungbyin is reached. This is a village of 10 houses on a cleared hill on the north bank of the Kaukwé chaung. Very few supplies obtainable. Bamboo forage plentiful. Camping ground on south bank of Kaukwé suitable for any force. Water good. From Taungbyin there is a path leading to some hot-water springs about 4 miles distant. Water 188°. The road on leaving Taungbyin runs east crossing the Kaukwé chaung thirteen times. This chaung receives three other streams which flow north and south.
		5. Seikpudaung hill (foot).	11	0 / 42 4	Clearing the jungle was necessary for 4 miles about, when the foot of Seikpudaung was reached. This would be the next stage from Hlwégyi chaung. A good camping ground watered by a small running stream of good water. Bamboo fodder, besides other trees suitable for elephants. There is a jungle all the way from Taungbyin, which would require to be cut previous to the march in order not to delay elephants who could do the march in 6½ to 7 hours. The road from the foot of Seikpudaung ascends

FROM PYINMANA TO PÉKÔN (OR PAYAKÔN) IN MÔBYE *viâ* GWÉGÔN—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Superintendent, Southern Shan States.	**5. Seikpudaung hill (foot)**—*cont.*			north-east for 3 miles when the top is reached, from which the following bearings were taken:— West peak of two-peaked hill ... ... 309° Two peak ... ... 307° Pyinmana (?) ... ... 255° about. Kazôndaung ... ... 93° Gaungyidaung ... ... 50° Taungbyin ... ... 270°
		6. Pada-u In ...	M. 9 F. 0	M. 51 F. 4	From a point 2,100 feet up the hill from the foot, bearing of Toungoo hill 212°. Top height by barometer 2,750 feet above Gwégôn. Road then descends due east for 4½ miles and then south for 1¼ miles to halting place near village of Pada-u In. Elephants took 6½ hours to do the march owing to the descent in parts being very steep indeed. Good halting place amongst bamboo jungle; chaungs on north and south of it. Good water; bamboo forage plentiful; space unlimited. Close by there is a village of Padauns, consisting of about 10 families. Supplies, such as vegetables, obtainable therefrom. Cattle plentiful 5 miles or so further on at Kazor and easily obtained if warned beforehand. There are two roads from here to Kazor, it being necessary in one case to cross a chaung several times and in the other not at all. They both are of about the same distance.
		7. Kazor	5 0	56 4	The road from Pada-u. In camp to Kazor is flat through bamboo jungle, which requires constant cutting to enable elephants to go. A small chaung running into the river Panlaung is crossed six times. It is waist-deep, but much deeper after the rains; soft bottom; 10 yards broad. The road goes south-east for 1 mile, east for 1½ miles, and north-east for 2 miles, when the ford across the Panlaung (Sittang) chaung is reached. The river is about (?) yards wide and 4 feet deep, running at miles the hour. Numerous bamboo rafts obtainable which are quite safe; firm bottom; west bank 3 feet high. Numerous villages all along this river, the valley being most fertile. Rice cultivation plentiful. After crossing the road goes due north through several houses and across a paddy-field to a large open field on the west side of Kazor village. Water plentiful and good from Kazor chaung which runs into Panlaung chaung here. Elephant fodder plentiful and good pony and cattle grazing. The road was firm under foot up to here all the way from Gwégôn. Kazor is really composed of two villages of Yepagôn and Zégôn, but they adjoin each other. Vegetables and cattle obtainable, also paddy and rice. From here there are paths to all the various villages on the banks of the Panlaung. There is a sudden fall (or rather a series of steep rapids) of 150 feet above Kídaung, about 4 miles distant: thus the river is impassable to boats. Pingaung, a village about 1¾ miles south from Kazor, was the largest one seen. It consisted of about 80 houses; buffaloes being the only cattle. Lwégyi 6½ miles, Yusthit 6 miles, Padingaung 5½ miles, Gwégôn 4 miles, Kôngta 2½ miles are villages all on west bank of Panlaung and south of Kazor. Tangugôn on east bank 2¾ miles south of Kazor. From the top of Kazordaung the course of the

FROM PYINMANA TO PÉKÔN (OR PAYAKÔN) IN MÔBYÈ *viâ* GWÉGÔN—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Superintendent, Southern Shan States.	**7. Kazor**—*cont.*			Panlaung (Sittang), south of Kazor, is visible for many miles. The following bearings were taken from there :— Kyídaung hill ... ... 241° Seikpudaung ... ... 287° No. 1 peak of two-peaked hill ... ... 291° No. 2 peak ... ... 292° Maunghlátaung ... ... 45° Pinlaung hill (?) ... ... 34° Pinga waterfall ... ... 78° Landataung ... ... 86° Nampô ... ... 321° Pangyigôn ... ... 296° Namaungtaung ... ... 341°
		8. Camp (¼ mile beyond Pinga).	M. 3 F. 6	M. 65 F. 2	From this last mentioned place a road goes to Nampô across hills. The road from Kazor to Pinga goes east. It crosses Kazor chaung almost immediately and after going level along its north bank for 2,000 yards it crosses it again. Here there are bad rocks which delay elephants a little. The stream is about 35 yards wide, shallow, firm bottom, and rapid. The road continues along the stream about 25 yards from it. Land slips occur often, and hence warning should be sent on to prepare a road for elephants. There is thick jungle on one side. After crossing the river thrice again (and about 5 miles from Kazor) the road goes up, ascending at 45°, leaving river which is joined again later on, it having taken a bend to the north. The road a steep ascent of 2½ miles reaches some paddy-fields where the famous waterfall lies to the east. The road then turns east and level after crossing the Kazor chaung again (which is here about 3 feet deep), and in another ¼ mile the village of Pinga is reached. Good camping ground in paddy-field suitable for small force. Good water. Forage for elephants and ponies plentiful. Vegetables obtainable from village which has about 10 houses. Five miles from Kazor a few houses are passed, as also at 6 miles respectively, named Pinga and Pingun. A more favourable encampment is reached ¾ mile further on, the road leading to it going level chiefly, and in a direction of about 100° through slight jungle. Large camping ground on both sides of Kazor chaung. Good fodder for pack animals and quite close is the Yébán (hot water) chaung flowing into Kazor chaung. Large rice cultivation. By halting here only a small march is made of the next one, which is a very bad road for elephants, who should arrive here from Kazor in 6 hours.
		9. Yé-é	5	2	70 4	The road then ascends up Yébán chaung in a general direction of 40°. The ascent is steep and 1½ miles long when the rocky portion is reached. The road after this goes up and down alternately over a very bad bit of ground, the rocks, sharp limestone, being injurious to the elephants' feet. Before the ascent begins the Yébán chaung is crossed three times. The water is very hot; stream shallow and small. Then going in a general direction of 70° the halting place of Yé-é is reached. Small open space at foot of a small hill. Water very scarce and only obtained from a small stream flowing out under the rocks. The main chaung was dry in Decem

FROM PYINMANA TO PÉKÔN (OR PAYAKÔN) IN MÔBYÈ *viâ* GWÉGÔN—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Superintendent, Southern Shan States.	**9. Yé-é**—*cont.*			ber. (This water will also dry up completely by the end of January and the camp would have to be moved close to Yé-é.) Good elephant and pony fodder. Bamboo jungle plentiful. There is a small Karen village of Yé-é about 3 miles away. Few fowls obtainable; few vegetables. There is a small running stream near this village which lies north-west of the halting place. A good path through jungle leading there. The road from Yé-é halting place ascends in a northerly direction and somewhat steeply up a clear path. After 1 mile the top is reached and then the road goes level and descending alternately in a southerly and then northerly direction for several miles. Slight jungle and good hard road.
		10. Nanta ...	M. F. 8 2	M. F. 78 6	Then the road becomes open and excellent all the way to Nanta, passing two small streams in a valley 2,000 yards from there. Nanta is composed of two villages, 1,500 yards apart, each of about 40 houses. Good camping ground and one zayát and bazaar houses. Long open valley, no jungle being visible. Cattle very numerous, chiefly bullocks. The water-supply is small, but sufficient for a small body of troops and good, about 200 yards away. Elephant fodder scarce and far away. Good pony and cattle grazing. No fowls; vegetables scarce. Supplies may be obtained in small quantities from one of the many neighbouring towns on their respective bazaar days. Elephants take 4 hours to do the march. Various roads branching off over the district. Pinlaung is about 10 miles distant from here (native information). Rice cultivation only sufficient for the wants of the people. In the western village there is a large kyaung and accommodation for a very large force. There is also a blacksmith's shop if required for repairs.
		11. Kyaungyi ...	15 2	94 0	The road from Nanta to Kyaungyi went in a general southerly direction for about 10 miles when it went east for 5 miles nearly. The road was good and firm all the way, chiefly level along a valley and free of all jungle, thus suitable for elephants who would do the march in 7 to 7½ hours easily. Three small chaungs are crossed at 9½, 10, and 12 miles respectively. Villages of Laingli (3 miles), Kôntha (4 miles), Kyaungbyiaung (5 miles), Lé-né Shein (8 miles), and Kyatôu (10 miles). All passed on the road from Nanta from whence the distances are stated approximately. They all are small villages of no particular importance. Kyaungyi is a large village of about 100 houses. Rice cultivation plentiful. Cattle (bullocks) and vegetables numerous. Good water-supply. Elephant fodder scarce.
		12. Pékôn or Payakôn.	6 2	100 2	Good road all the way on to Pékôn or Payakôn. Accommodation for a small force in a big kyaung and zayáts in the village. Grazing for cattle and ponies some distance away, 1½ miles. There is a small hill close by from which following bearings were taken:—Naungwé village and hill 355°, Lwélôntaung 260° to 201°, Saga pagoda 359° 30′. This peak is not Lwékaw (?), but is a very remarkable one on the east of the Mépôn

FROM PYINMANA TO PÉKÔN (OR PAYAKÔN) IN MÔBYÉ *viâ* GWÉGÔN—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Superintendent, Southern Shan States.	**12. Pékôn or Payakôn**—*cont.*			and called Hsintaung. Lwékaw is a small hill between Kunzôn 57°, Sanka 44°, Meinkôn 47°, Pali and Palaik 56°, Payakôn 73°, Kyaungyi 230°. The road to Payakôn from Kyaungyi is a good broad one going in a north-east direction for 6¼ miles, crossing between 1 and 2 miles from Payakôn, the main road from various towns to Môbyé and Toungoo. There is no jungle and nothing to impede marching. Payakôn village lies on the north and south bank of the Saga river, but chiefly on the south. Very little accommodation for any force in the stockade, but good camping ground in the open. Several kyaungs and sayáts on the south bank. Villages numerous and close. The town of Payakôn consists of about 120 to 140 houses. Plentiful rice cultivation and good supplies of vegetables on market days. Snipes abound in this district. Forage for elephants good and plentiful on southern bank, about 1 mile from village. Cattle obtainable in small numbers for which there is good grazing. The Saga river is deep and impassable to a loaded elephant. Even in January numerous boats, "dug-outs," varying from 200 to 3,000 pounds burden are available at short notice. The bridge only wants the flooring firmly fixed and would then do excellently for ponies and cattle, but not elephants. Saga river is 25 yards to 30 yards broad, firm bottom, 9 feet deep, not rapid, and scarcely any banks. Current 2½ miles an hour. *N.B.*—(1) All heights taken by barometer.

No. 15.

From PYINMANA to TAUNGDWINGYI viâ GWÉGYO.

BY CAPT. A. C. YATE, 1ST BELUCH LIGHT INFANTRY, NOVEMBER 1887.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pyinmana.	**1. Kain** ... ... Ngálaik chaung twice, Seséyo stream.	12	0	12	0	At ¼ mile cross Ngalaik chaung and then by cart road past Milaungôn (3 miles) to Sinyándôn (4 miles), keeping to east of Ngálaik chaung between Milaungôn and Sinyándôn, cross Seséyo stream. Sinyandôn, large village, police post. Good supplies and water. Accommodation for several hundred men. At 7 miles cross Ngálaik chaung. At 8 miles reach Kyetpyé, where there are several sayáts accommodating 100 men. Water from chaung. At 10½ miles reach Kain. Ngálaik chaung full of quicksands. At Kain indifferent housing for 100 to 200 men in village. Water from wells or stream.
		2. Lédágalé ... Palwé chaung.	11	4	23	4	At ¾ mile pass old Kain. At 2¼ miles foot-path to left to Taungdi and thence to Pyinmana. At 3 miles road to left to Tetha (4 miles), and thence to Gyándaukwin and Thikaungdé

FROM PYINMANA TO TAUNGDWINGYI *viâ* GWÉGYO—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pyinmana.	**2. Lédágalé**—*cont.*			At 7 miles road to right (north-east) to Mílaungôn, distance 5½ miles. At 8 miles foot-path to left to village of Kyauko or Kayin (1½ miles). At 9½ miles reach zayát. So far good cart road across undulating country. No water between old Kain and Palwé chaung. From the zayát the cart road goes to Wetpo (1½ miles) and Gyándaukwin (3 miles), both deserted villages on the Palwé chaung. A foot-path, practicable for pack transport, leads direct from the zayát west by north to the Palwé chaung (11 miles), thence up chaung for ½ mile to Lédágalé.
		3. Gwégyo ... Palwé chaung.	M. 18 F. 0	M. 41 F. 4	Road follows Palwé chaung all the way. Quicksands, very bad in rains, so bad as to be impassable at times even for elephants. Following villages (not one habitable) passed *en route*: Lédágyi (1½ miles), Shwétawmyaung (3 miles), Nyaungbu (4 miles), Kyaukôngyi (5 miles), Panyobauk (6 miles), Magyinyaung (10 miles), Thetkégyin (14 miles). Quarter mile north of last village the Tipo chaung falls into the Palwé chaung from west road up Tipo chaung and over Yômas to Taungdwingyi. At Gwégyo accommodation for 75 men, and at Chaungyo (¾ mile up Palwé chaung) for 100 men.
		4. Kyainmyaung. Palwé and Alémyaung chaungs.	8 4	50 0	For 2 miles up Palwé chaung passing at ¾ mile Chaungyo. Then 2½ miles up Alémyaung chaung. Then over hills for 3½ miles, very steep gradients, back into Palwé chaung. Then ¾ mile up Palwé chaung to Kyainmyaung. This road is practicable though difficult for pack transport. The distance *viâ* the Palwé chaung all the way to Kyainmyaung is not more than 9½ miles, but that route is quite impracticable for pack-transport, being blocked by boulders and trunks of trees. At Kyainmyaung there is accommodation for 75 men. Houses required roofing. Water from chaung.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Taungdwingyi.	**5. Thabiyéaing.**	8 0	58 0	Road crosses steep hills. Path is very bad. In many places animals have to be led singly. Thabiyéaing is burnt and is badly situated for camping. The water is very indifferent. From Kyainmyaung there is a track across the Yômas to Bawma and Thabyéyaing; but it cannot be called practicable for pack transport. The gradients in places are almost precipitous, and so slippery in the rains as to afford no grip. In the dry weather pack mules and ponies and elephants could, with great difficulty, get over it. At 3½ miles a track to right (north-north-east) leads to source of Palwé chaung, distance 3 miles, whence there is a difficult route down the same chaung back to Kyainmyaung, another 3 miles. From Kyainmyaung to Bawma and Thabiyéaing (whence Taungdwingyi can be reached *viâ* Ngámin in two marches) is about 3 miles of very difficult road.

FROM PYINMANA TO TAUNGDWINGYI *viâ* GWÉGYO—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mýingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Taungdwingyi.	**6. Ngámin** .. Ngámin chaung.	10	0	68	0	Road more or less follows Ngámin creek. In places where it crosses the hills it is good for pack transport, except in one very steep place. There is no cart road. The jungle is mostly bamboo. Ngámin is a large village of about 125 houses and with a population of 500. It is hedged and has strong gatè defences. There is a very large kyaung with two zayáts and a well of good water. There are other wells in the village and water can also be got from pits in the creek.
		7. Taungdwingyi.	8	0	76	0	Good cart road gently descending. Half-way is a tank, but water brackish. Taungdwingyi large town, headquarters of a district, military and police station, telegraph office. *See* Route No. 20, Southern Division.

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM PYINMANA TO GWÉGYO (STAGE 3).

BY CAPT. A. C. YATE, 1ST BELUCH LIGHT INFANTRY, NOVEMBER 1887.

G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pyinmana.	**1. Chaungmagyi.** Ngálaik and Seséyo chaungs.	10	0	10	0	At ½ mile Ngálaik chaung crossed by ford, thence 2 miles to old village of Yébiya. To left of road villages and cultivation; to right jungle. Several cart roads traverse this jungle to Niyambeya and Tawdégyaung on the Toungoo-Mandalay road. At 4 miles reach Kánhla. Village burnt. Accommodation in zayáts for 30 men. Good well and large tank. (From Kánhla there is a cart road north-east to Théagôn on the Toungoo-Mandalay road, distance about 4 miles; also a cart road north to Tetéyu, 3 miles, and thence to Thinkwindaing, 7 miles.) At 6 miles cross Seséyo stream, which is bridged. Here cart road to right to Tetéyu 1½ miles. Road from here to Chaungmagyi hilly, with steep gradients. At 9 miles pass two zayáts holding 50 men. Small spring of water 150 yards south-west of zayáts. At 10 miles reach Chaungmagyi, last ½ mile steep descent. Village of Chaungmagyi in ruins. One zayát holding 25 men. Water good and abundant from two streams that meet there. There is a foot-path direct from Tetéyu to Chaungmagyi, distance 3½ miles. There is a foot-path from Chaungmagyi to Thinkwindaing, distant 4 miles east, and thence on to Pyokôn and Thityagôn on the Toungoo-Mandalay road. *Note.*—The shortest route (cart road) from Chaungmagyi to Taungnyo is over the hills east of the Ngálaik chaung *viâ* Batyo, Sinthékwin, and Nanánmyaung, distance 13 miles, with no halting place between. Road very bad in rains; very steep gradients. In last 3 miles crosses Taungnyo chaung twice.

FROM PYINMANA TO TAUNGDWINGYI *viâ* GWÉGYO—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pyinmana.	**2. Mengôn** ... Chaungmagyi and Ngálaik chaungs.	6 0	16 0	Foot-path practicable for elephants and other pack animals. Bad in rains. At 5½ miles crosses Ngálaik chaung by easy ford. Kyaung and three zayáts at Mengôn holding 150 men; also several villages. Water good and abundant. The cart road from Chaungmagyi to Mengôn passes through Maungyán, distance 7 miles. From Mengôn there is a foot-path to Nanánmyaung (above mentioned), distance 1½ miles. Supplies at Mengôn paddy, rice, cattle, and chickens.
		3. Taungnyo ... Ngálaik and Taungnyo chaungs.	7 4	23 4	Passing deserted hamlets of Nanda and Aungôn to Léma, 1½ miles. Road crosses rice fields. At Léma cross Ngálaik chaung, thence 5 miles through rice fields and jungle past old villages of Manlébin and Méángôn, keeping to west of the Taungnyo chaung. This is the cart road. The foot-path is shorter and follows the course of the Taungnyo chaung. At Taungnyo good and plentiful water from wells and chaung. Stockaded fort with garrison of 150 police. Supplies as to Mengôn, but more plentiful. Accommodation for 200 or 300 men. From Léma following the course of the Ngálaik chaung for 3 or 4 miles further the old village of Palégyi is reached. Near Palégyi the Myawmya chaung joins the Ngálaik from the north. There is a road up the Myawmya chaung to Payataung (8 miles), Kayinywa (12 miles), and Lébinma (16 miles), also *viâ* Bôdet and Gyoyu to Tetshain (12 miles), *see* route Taungnyo to Gwébin *viâ* Ombôk. The descent from the hills into the Wanámyaung nullah is very steep. Road descends Wanámyaung nullah (rough and difficult going) for ½ mile, then enters Gwégyo village in angle formed by junction of Gwégyo and Salwé chaung.
		4. Gwégyo ... Taungnyo and Ngálaik chaungs.	16 0	39 4	General direction of road nearly due west. Leaving Taungnyo road at once crosses Taungnyo chaung and then ascends low range of hills; gradient steep. At 2½ miles path left (south-west) to Kyaungôn, an old village on bank of Ngálaik chaung 7 miles from Taungnyo. At 4½ miles path to left to Thetmwé, another old village on Ngálaik chaung, 6 miles from Taungnyo. At 5 miles road descends (steep gradient) to rice cultivation. At 5½ miles crosses Môswé chaung and passes ruined village of Môswé. At 6½ miles enters Ngálaik chaung, ascends chaung for 4 miles. At 7½ miles old Léwun village on right bank. At 7¾ miles hill path to left leads due west to new Léwun, distant 2½ miles. At 10 miles Léwun chaung joins Ngálaik chaung from the south. Road up Léwun chaung to new Léwun, distance 1½ miles. At 10½ miles road leaves Ngálaik chaung and strikes west across hill for 4½ miles to the Wanámyaung nullah for Gwégyo.

FROM PYINMANA TO TAUNGDWINGYI *viâ* GWÉGYO—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE II.

FROM MENGÔN (STAGE 2 OF ALTERNATIVE I) TO GWÉGYO (STAGE 3) *viâ* KYWÉYIN AND THABIYÉMYAUNG.

BY CAPT. A. C. YATE, 1st BELUCH LIGHT INFANTRY, FROM NATIVE INFORMATION.

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.				Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.		Total.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pyinmana.	**1. Kyaungôn** ...	5	4	5	4	Past Manda and Aungôn to Kywéyin, 1½ miles. At Kywéyin large kyaung and two sayáts holding 100 men. Good water. Village deserted, but capable of sheltering 200 men (from Kywéyin to Lédágalé *viâ* Mônit, 7 miles, *see* Branch Route No. I below). From Ngálaik chaung for 4 miles to old village of Kyaungôn, probably now in ruins. Water from chaung.
		2. Magyimyaung.	9	0	14	4	Pathway over hills, said to be impracticable for any animals. It is probable, however, that lightly laden mules, ponies, and elephants can get over it. Natives say there is another similar pathway from Taingma or Kyaungôn to the village of Thabiyéinyaung and then on to Panyobauk on the Palwé chaung, distance about 8 miles. No houses at Magyimyaung; water plentiful.
		3. Gwégyo ...	8	0	22	4	Up Palwé chaung. *See* Route No. 10, Branch I.

BRANCH I.

FROM MENGÔN (STAGE 2, ALTERNATIVE I) TO LÉDÁGALÉ (STAGE 2).

BY CAPT. A. C. YATE, 1st BELUCH LIGHT INFANTRY.

G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pyinmana.	**1. Lédágalé** ...	8	4	8	4	Cart road. First mile across rice fields, passing villages of Mandaw (½ mile) and Aungôn (1 mile), direction north-west; then west through jungle for ½ mile, passing to south of Kywéyin (*see* Alternative Route No. II above); then across hills for 2½ miles. At 3 miles (from Mengôn) road to right to village of Taungma on Ngálaik chaung. At 4 miles reach narrow valley with small stream of water. Descent into and ascent out of valley very steep. At 4½ miles nullah and village of Mônit. Thence 3 miles across hills. At 7½ miles reach Lédágalé rice fields. At 8¼ miles enter bed of Palwé chaung and ascend it for ¼ mile to Lédágalé village, on right bank, now almost in ruins.

FROM PYINMANA TO TAUNGDWINGYI *viâ* GWÉGYO—*continued.*

BRANCH II.

FROM MENGÔN (STAGE 2, ALTERNATIVE I) TO TAWPYU *viâ* NANÁNMYAUNG.

BY CAPT. A. C. YATE, 1ST BELUCH LIGHT INFANTRY.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pyinmana.	**1. Tawpyu and Pindi.**	8 0	8 0	Foot-path through jungle practicable for pack transport, but has fallen into disuse. General direction north. At ½ mile crosses Ngálaik chaung. At 1¼ miles deserted village of Sizôngôn. At 1½ miles crosses cart road from Chaungmagyi to Taungnyo. At 2¼ miles village (ruined) of Nanánmyaung. At 3¼ and 3¾ miles villages (ruined) of Ságyingyi and Saginbya. Thence about miles to Tawpyu and Pindi (*see* Route No. 17, Alternative I).

No. 16.

From PYAWBWÉ to HLAWZIN viâ YENAUNG.

BY LIEUTS. E. W. M. NORIE, MIDDLESEX REGIMENT, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, AND F. PINK, "THE QUEEN'S," MARCH 1888.

G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Yamethin.	**1. Yenaung** ... Two or three small chaungs.	10 0	10 0	Road leaves Pyawbwé or Pwábwé near the railway station and runs west across paddy land. At about 1½ miles it crosses a nullah, which lower down is deep and muddy and impassable for carts. From here the road runs south-west still over paddy ground and along bank of a small chaung. At about 3 miles pass the small village of Pattaw on the left of the road. No accommodation. Good water from a well on the road. Lwinbyin village lies about ¼ of a mile to west and contains some kyaungs. The road same as before reaches Yôngôn at about 5 miles. This is a small village in the jungle. Water from wells in a small chaung ¼ mile to north. From here the road enters jungle and begins to ascend. The jungle has been cleared for 30 yards on each side of the road and it is good going. Reaching the top of a ridge the road runs over high ground and then descends on Yenaung. About a mile before reaching Yenaung it crosses a pretty deep chaung with pools of water in it. Yenaung is a large village with a military police post to south. Accommodation for 400 to 500 men in a large number of kyaungs on south and east of village. Good water from wells on west of village. All the ordinary supplies obtainable from the Myo-ôk. Village of Yenru lies to south of police post.
		2. Hlawzin ... Thitsôn chaung.	15 4	25 4	Good cart road mostly on high ground and dry. Passing the villages of Sametkyin (4¼ miles), Kángyi (5¾ miles), Kyánpaung (7 miles), Thitsôngyi (7½ miles), and Zigatgôn (10½ miles). All large villages except Kyánpaung. Good water and considerable supplies of paddy at each. Kyaungs and sayáts affording accommodation for 150 men at Thitsôngyi. Thitsôn chaung about 4 yards wide, good crossing, seldom if ever dry.

No. 17.

From TAUNGNYO to GWÉBIN viâ OMBÔK.

By Capt. A. C. Yate, 1st Beluch Light Infantry, 1887-88.

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pyinmana.		M. F.	M. F.	
		1. Ombôk	14 4	...	Taungnyo, *see* Route No. 15, Alternative I, Stage 3. Cart road level for first 10 miles, heavy in rains; runs through jungle and rice fields, crosses various nullahs five times. At 5½ miles passes village of Pôsataw (ruins). Road to left here up Gyobintha nullah to village of Gyobintha (1 mile) and Pabingôn (2 miles). At 7 miles pass village (deserted) and sayâts of Kazunin. At 7½ miles road to left to Gyoyu (1 mile), Badet (3 miles), and Palégi on the Ngâlaik chaung (12 miles). Road to right to Tetshain (1 mile), kyaung and sayât for 100 men; good water. Mézalingé (1½ miles) and Thamaw (2½ miles). From these villages several foot-paths lead to, and across, the Pazaung hills, probably to Kanhla and Pyokôn. The main road reaches at 9 miles Lébinma, a large village on a hill. Accommodation for 200 men; water from wells; some supplies. From Lebinma road west to Chaungwa, Kayinywa, and Tântabin, each 4 to 5 miles distant, and to Pelyataung (8 miles) and thence on *viâ* Gwégyi to Yônas and Taungdwingyi. At 10½ miles steep gradient, ascending. Road crosses hills for 2½ miles, and then for 3 miles past old villages of Miyéyé and Twinni across rice fields to Ombôk. Villages of Miyéyé, Twinni, and Ombôk burnt. Ombôk kyaung holds 50 men. Water from wells limited. Animals can be watered from Pingyaung chaung, distant about ½ mile.
		2. Gwébin ...	17 0	31 4	From Ombôk to Bôtaung, crossing Pingyaung chaung twice, through jungle and rice fields 2½ miles. Bôtaung is on left bank of chaung, Aingyi opposite on right bank. Accommodation for 200 or 250 men. Water good from chaung. Road from Bôtaung follows Pingyaung chaung for 1 mile, then strikes east for 5 miles, across Pazaungtaung. Gradients steep, but road practicable for pack transport. At 8½ miles (from Ombôk), descent into plain ½ mile south of Sinthé chaung. At 9 miles ruined village of Kyuyin; good water. At 10½ deserted village of Gwégyi, then for 3 miles through dense jungle, so far keeping to right bank of Sinthé chaung. Bad quicksands in places in the Sinthé chaung. At 14 miles pass Kayânza (two villages), at 14½ miles recross Sinthé, and at 14½ reach large village of Yé-ô. Good accommodation, water, and supplies for 200 or 300 men. At 15 miles village of Shâdaw, thence to Gwébin (*see* Route No. 6, Lower Burma Division) 2 miles, road mostly along bed of Sinthé chaung. Stockaded post at Gwébin. Sinthé chaung impassable in floods. From Gwébin two stages to Yaméthin (namely, Nyaunglun 13 miles, Yaméthin 15 miles—total 28 miles) and 2 to Pyinmana (namely, Pyokôn 13 miles, and Pyinmana 17 miles—total 30 miles). In the rains, however, the roads are so bad that stages of 6 or 7 miles can, with difficulty, be accomplished. There is another route from Ombôk to junction of Pingyaung with Sinthé and then all along bed of Sinthé passing Lézân, Kayânza, &c., to Gwébin. Distance about 18 or 19 miles.

FROM TAUNGNYO TO GWÉBIN *viâ* OMBÔK—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM TAUNGNYO TO GWÉBIN *viâ* PINDI AND TAWPYU.

BY CAPT. A. C. YATE, 1ST BELUCH LIGHT INFANTRY, 1887-88.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pyinmana.	**1. Tawpyu** ...	3	4	3	4	Road east for 1 mile through rice fields and jungle to Pindi chaung, then for ½ mile up (¼ mile further up chaung, Pindi village and kyaung), then for 1½ over low hills to Tawpyu chaung. At 3½ miles villages of old and new Tawpyu. Water and housing for 50 men. This road throughout is with difficulty practicable for pack transport.
		2. Nyaungôn ...	19	4	23	0	From Tawpyu track runs east over hills. Steep gradient. At 2 miles descends into Kyundawgyi nullah and follows that for 4 miles to its junction with the Chaungmagyi chaung. (From here road down Chaungmagyi chaung to Chaungmagyi village, distance about 7 miles.) Road then runs north up Chaungmagyi chaung for about 5 miles, and then east by north for about 7 miles across Pusaungtaung to Nyaungôn. Water is procurable at Nyaungôn, but no water between it and the Chaungmagyi chaung. If Nyaungôn cannot accommodate troops, Yé-ô is only about 1½ miles off.
		3. Gwébin ...	4	4	27	4	Road through fairly open and cultivated country past Yé-ô (1½ miles) and Shâdaw (2 miles) to bed of Sinthé chaung, then down Sinthé chaung for 2½ miles.

No. 18.

From TAUNGNYO to LÉWÉ viâ MENGÔN and KAIN.

BY CAPT. A. C. YATE, 1ST BELUCH LIGHT INFANTRY, NOVEMBER 1887.

G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commr., Eastern Divn., and Deputy Commissioner, Pyinmana.	**1. Mengôn** ...	7	4	7	4	*See* Route No. 15, Alternative I. Another road is to Milaungôn *viâ* Léma, Aungôn and Mandaw, distance 8½ miles, and thence *viâ* Zalaung and Nanzat to Kain, *see* Route No. 15, Stage 1.
		2. Kain	9	0	16	4	Cart road *viâ* Yessaing (1 mile), Zalaung (3 miles), and Nanzat (6 miles), through rice fields and jungle; level all the way. Very heavy in rains.

FROM TAUNGNYO TO LÉWÉ *viâ* MENGÔN AND KAIN—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pyinmana.	**3. Léwé**	11 4	28 0	Cart road to Pedaukkôn, 4 miles. At 4½ miles village of Magyigôn. Both these villages deserted and probably in ruins. Water procurable at both. (From Pedaukkôn there is a road direct to Madawbin 3 miles, and another to Tyésa-u, 1¼ miles.) At 8 miles pass ruined village of Yédi. Between Pedaukkôn and Yédi the Yésaung chaung is probably crossed twice. The Palwé chaung is ¼ mile west of Yédi. From Yédi to Léwé, 3¼ miles; good cart road. Yédi to Shánsu direct 1½ miles. For Léwé *see* Route No. 10, Alternative I.

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM TAUNGNYO TO LÉWÉ *viâ* MÍLAUNGÔN, KYAUK-O, AND TYÉSA-U.

BY CAPT. A. C. YATE, 1ST BELUCH LIGHT INFANTRY.

G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pyinmana.	**1. Milaungôn** ...	8 4	8 4	Taungnyo to Léma, 6 miles (*see* Route No. 15, Alternative I, Stage 3). Cart road through rice fields and jungle, heavy in rains, distance 2½ miles. Two villages of Milaungôn ¼ mile apart, also kyaung; housing for 200 men; water abundant; some supplies procurable.
		2. Kyauk-o ...	9 0	17 4	Cart road. At ½ mile pass hamlet of Môn-u and cross small nullah. Then for 5 miles across low hills and through thick jungle till the cart road from Kain to Lédágalé (*see* Route No. 15, Stage 2) is joined. (One mile from Milaungôn a foot-path branches off to right to the Kywéyin-Monit road. *See* Route No. 15, Branch I.) From 5½ to 7½ miles road follows the Kain-Lédágalé cart road. Thence foot-path practicable for pack transport turns off to the left (south by west) to Kyauk-o, distant 1½ miles. Kyauk-o, large village, 60 to 70 houses; good water, paddy, rice, chickens, eggs procurable, also a few cattle.
		3. Tyésa-u ...	10 0	27 4	Road practicable for pack transport, rather difficult foot-path as far as old Kayin, distant 1½ miles. Thence onward cart road ¼ mile beyond old Kayin cart road to right leading to Thitkaungdé and Kyándaukwin on the Palwé chaung, and at ½ mile cart road to left to Tetha and Kain. At 5½ miles reach Kyaukkyin. About 1 mile south-west of Kyaukkyin is the Aingyaung lake, 1 mile long by ½ mile broad. Accommodation in kyaung at Kyaukmyin 30 men. Water very bad and scarce. At 6½ miles descend from hilly tract into plains. Thence 3½ miles across level ground, jungle and rice fields, parallel more or less to the course of the Yé-aung chaung to Tyésa-u. The villages of Pedaukkôn and Magyigôn are passed to the left, being respectively 1½ and ¾ miles north of Tyésa-u. One mile before reaching Tyésa-u a path branches off to right to Madawbin. From Pedaukkôn there is a good road to Kain. Tyésa-u can house 100 men; good water. From Tyésa-u road to Madawbin 3 miles.

FROM TAUNGNYO TO LÉWÉ *viâ* MENGÔN AND KAIN—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pyinmana.	**4. Léwé**	7	0	34	4	Cart road all the way. At 2½ miles enter Palwé chaung, for ¾ mile follow bed of chaung, then turn to left out of chaung to Yédi, ½ mile (Shánzu is 1½ miles further down the Palwé chaung than Yédi). For road from Yédi to Léwé *see* Stage 3 above, and for Léwé *see* Route No. 10, Alternative I.

No. 19.

From YAMÉTHIN to HLAWZIN.

BY LIEUT. PINK, THE "QUEEN'S," 1886-87.

G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commr., Yamethin.	**1. Yédaw** ...	10	0	10	0	*See* Route No. 14, Southern Division, Stage 9.
		2. Thitsôngyi ...	8	6	18	6	Good road passing Napasé, small village at 3½ miles, good water and Gwégôn, large village, good water and supplies, at 5¾.
		3. Hlawzin ...	7	4	26	2	*See* Route No. 16, Stage 2.

No. 20.

From YAMÉTHIN to THAZI viâ TAUNGDWIN'YI.

I. B. COMPILATION, NOVEMBER 1888.

G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Yamethin.	**1. Myohla** ... One small nullah.	7	4	7	4	Road is a good cart track and runs south-west across paddy for 4 miles, which is very bad going in wet weather. It then rises and runs over a small ridge, the descent from which is rather steep, and across a small chaung at 5 miles. From here it runs over low hills to Myohla. Water procurable along the first part of the road. Myohla is a large village, with a police post to the east. Accommodation for 150 men in kyaungs to south of post. Ground suitable for camping all round. Water good from wells in the village. Ordinary supplies and about 35 carts procurable.
		2. Hlawbôn ... Small chaung crosses three times Hlawbôn chaung.	16	0	23	4	Road runs along the bed of a chaung for 1 mile, then follows the course of the chaung, crossing it twice and reaches Imbaung at 4 miles, where there is a large tank. It then runs west over a small hill and drops down to the Hlawbôn chaung at 6½ miles. The road now

FROM YAMÉTHIN TO THAZI *viâ* TAUNGDWINGYI—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Yamétthin.	**2. Hlawbôn**—*cont.*					runs south along the bottom of the chaung for about 6 miles, past two small villages and reaches Gwébin at about 13 miles from Myohla. From here it runs through scrub jungle to Hlawbôn. This road is quite impracticable in wet weather when the chaung is flooded. There is a fresh road under construction across the hills from Imbaung, which cuts the chaung about 3 miles above Hlawbôn. The country is covered with eng and bamboo jungle and is hilly and broken, unhealthy after rains. Hlawbôn is a large village with a police post on south-east. Accommodation for 50 men in the post. Encamping ground all round. Water from the chaung to east of post and from wells. Supplies scarce. Fodder, bamboo leaves. Twenty carts probably procurable.
		3. Thitchaung ... Sattabôk chaung twice; Thitchaung.	11	0	24	4	Road runs south-west for 4 miles to deserted village of Sattabôk; crosses the Sattabôk chaung on both sides of the village. It then crosses west along a ridge for about 5 miles, then turns south and then south-east along the precipitous bank of a chaung to the deserted village of Thitchaung. Country the same as before, hilly and covered with eng jungle and bamboo jungle along the chaungs. Encamping ground on old site of village. Water always from the chaung. Bamboo fodder. No accommodation or supplies.
G.O.C. Myingyân District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Magwé.	**4. Pebingôn** ... Two chaungs.	8	4	33	0	The road runs south-west and is only practicable for pack animal transport, as the hills are very steep. Rising from the chaung a good road runs up a steep slope and along a ridge for about 4 miles when it descends suddenly and crosses a chaung; then up again and along the ridge, descending again and crossing the Ayaung chaung, on the far side of which is the deserted village of Pebingôn. The country is the same as before. Encamping ground on old site of village. Water from the chaung. Fodder, bamboo. No accommodation or supplies.
		5. Baw ... ... Five nullahs.	11	4	44	4	General direction west-south-west over the same description of country. Road crosses chaungs at 1½, 3, 4, 7, and 9 miles and passes the deserted villages of Shwébaw 3 miles, and Kyânkya 4 miles, both on the Tsatôn chaung. Road, rough and hilly, through eng jungle, only practicable for mule and elephant transport. Baw is a deserted village. Accommodation for about 50 men in zayats. Water from a well on old site of village and from a stream to west. No supplies.

FROM YAMÉTHIN TO THAZI *viâ* TAUNGDWINGYI—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyan District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Magwé.	**6. Nyébintha** ... One small nullah and Zun chaung.	9	0	53	4	Road runs west-north-west, crosses the stream to west of Baw, and descends gradually from the chain of the Yômas to Nyébintha on the Zun chaung. No water along the road. Country covered with scrub jungle. Nyébintha is a large village of about 70 houses. Accommodation for about 70 men in kyaungs to south-east of village. Encamping ground all round. Water from the chaung. All ordinary supplies and about 20 carts procurable.
		7. Taungdwingyi. Lun and Tsatôn chaungs.	14	4	68	0	The road runs south and is a good level cart road crossing the Tsatôn chaung at 9 miles. For Taungdwingyi *see* Route No. 20, Southern Division, Stage 11.
		8. Kôkôywa ...	13	0	81	0	Road runs west through paddy-fields, which decrease as Taungdwingyi is left further behind, and near Kôkôywa there is a good deal of scrub jungle interspersed. Pass some small villages, among them Kanyi and Wéchanga, at both of which there are good kyaungs and water. Kôkôywa—There are three or four large villages dotted about and several kyaungs. Several places suitable for a camp, and good and plentiful water from the river. Paddy and bullocks obtainable.
		9. Thityagauk ... Yebain chaung.	9	0	90	0	Near Kôkôywa the road runs over paddy, and carts would have great difficulty in getting along after rain. Two branches of the Yebain river come in here, the water being only 6 inches deep and 5 yards wide in February, but liable to flood in the rains. From here the road runs through fairly thick jungle till within a mile or two of Thityagauk where the ground is partially cleared. Thityagauk is a good-sized, thorn-fenced village with a stockade. Military post for 30 men on north side and a very good camping ground under mango trees for a regiment on south side. Very limited supply of fair water from two or three surface wells and a tank to water animals at. No supplies except bullocks and a small amount of paddy.
		10. Thazi ...	18	0	106	0	Road, good and easy for carts, runs the whole way over sandy undulating ground, covered with thin jungle and here and there patches of cultivation, sandy and heavy in places. Water along the road not good as chiefly from small muddy tanks. There is a small well at Mézali, 8 miles. For Thazi *see* Route No. 19, Southern Division, Stage 13. It is exactly opposite

PART V.

ROUTES IN THE SOUTHERN (CIVIL) DIVISION.

PART V.

ROUTES IN THE SOUTHERN (CIVIL) DIVISION.

No. 1.

From CHAUNGU (YAWDWIN) to HNAW CHAUNG (Chinbôk Hills).

By Capt. J. WILLCOCKS, D.S.O., 1st Battalion, Leinster Regiment, Intelligence Branch, and Native sources, January 1890.

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.				Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.		Total.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	
G.O.C. Myingyan District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	**1. Hnaw-ywa** ... Chô and Yaw.	10	0	10	0	You can go by Kyauktu on Chô chaung Tékyin, Lônbaung, and Ywama direct to Hnaw-ywa. However, so many paths are available till you reach Hnaw-ywa, that this line is only given as a sample. Fit for all laden transport. Village of Hnaw. Water and fodder plentiful. Camp in fields.
		2. Camp	14	0	24	0	From Hnaw-ywa you turn up to the north-west, ascend the Kinu or ridge on south bank of the Hnaw stream and continue along that for about 14 miles. Road through forests of teak, &c. Can easily be made good for baggage animals. You can now drop down on to villages in the valley.

No. 2.

From CHAUNGU (YAWDWIN) to KYÊ CHAUNG.

By Capt. J. WILLCOCKS, D.S.O., 1st Battalion, Leinster Regiment, February 1890.

G.O.C. Myingyân District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commr., Pakôkku.	**1. Mindât (camp)**	11	0	11	0	For full details *see* Route No. 4, Chaungu (Yaw) to Maung and Chê chaungs.
		2. Sonaing ...	9	0	20	0	Leaving Mindât Sakhân the path runs due west along the Chê-Maung ridge for 7 miles. Road is easy and broad; ridge covered with fir, oak, and rhododendrons. Good grass grows all

FROM CHAUNGU (YAWDWIN) TO KYÉ CHAUNG—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	**2. Sonaing**—*cont.*			along the track. Splendid view on both hands. Valleys of Ché and Maung appear very clearly in a panorama. All the large villages in Maung, which were destroyed by the column, can be pointed out as you proceed up the ridge. Path rises from 4,100 to about 5,000 feet and at the 7th mile descends to the right down a very steep slope for 2 miles to Sonaing, which is placed on a very steep hill side on right bank of the Kyé chaung, a tributary of the Maung. Camp space enough for 300 men in the fields. Water good by an artificial channel from a spring. Grass and wood sufficient. This is the best spot in the Kyé valley for a camp. From here by crossing the Kyé valley and ascending opposite fields you can get direct to the "Panchaung Ywamas" or any of the villages in the Western Maung to its source. *Important villages.* On your right hand, in Maung and Kyé valleys— Aikan, 10 houses, left bank Maung. Two Pôkhaungs, 16 houses, left bank Maung. Kyi Dut, 10 houses, left bank Maung. Myauk Tailán, 3 houses, right bank Maung (Burmese name is "Khakai"). Kolaung, 22 houses, right bank Maung. Sonaing, seven houses, right bank Kyé. Myin, 40 houses, right bank Maung (Burmese name is "Wetkyauk"). On your left, in Ché chaung— Pôn Laing, 20 houses, left bank Ché. Mélaung, 21 houses, right bank Ché. The remaining villages of note in Ché are— Op Chaung Yapé. | Ké Daw. Ché Duk. | Kyauk Kwet.

No. 3.

From CHAUNGU (YAWDWIN) to KYI CHAUNG (Chinbôk Hills).

BY CAPT. J. WILLCOCKS, D.S.O., 1ST BATTALION, LEINSTER REGIMENT, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, JANUARY 1890.

			M.	F.	M.	F.	
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	**1. Natho** ... ... Ché and Kyi chaungs.	6	0	6	0	Leaving Chaungu road runs down the Ché river by either bank. Pass village of Tékyin and along river to Natho. Road through cultivation and grass lands. You cross Kyi chaung near Natho. This village has about 20 houses and is stockaded like all these border villages. Camp in paddy-fields. Water plentiful.

FROM CHAUNGU (YAWDWIN) TO KYI CHAUNG (CHINBÔK HILLS)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Intermediate. F.	Total. M.	Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	**2. Kyi** ... ... Cross small streams.	6	0	12	0	Road leads along stream; villages on right bank. First pass through cultivation and then cross a stream frequently till road reaches Kyi. Road fit for all laden animals. Village of Kyi has 50 houses, one kyaung, one zayát, stockaded. Camp in paddy-fields. Water and fodder plentiful. Road good.
		3. Camp ...	9	0	21	0	From Kyi village road turns west and ascends the Kinu (or ridge running east and west). This is kept to for 5 daings or 9 miles. You can then drop down on to any village in the valley. Transport from Kyi should be coolies.

No. 4.

From CHAUNGU (YAWDWIN) to MAUNG and CHÉ CHAUNGS.

BY CAPT. J. WILLCOCKS, D.S.O., 1ST BATTALION, LEINSTER REGIMENT, JANUARY AND FEBRUARY 1890.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	**1. Mindát (camp), 4,100 feet.*** River Ché; by good ford.	11	0	11	0	Leaving Chaungu path leads up the right bank of the Ché river for a mile and crosses by a ford; only 18 inches of water in dry weather. Here it turns west and crosses over paddy-fields for 2 or 3 miles, passing three villages. Jungle now begins, bamboos, &c., and large forest trees. Half-a-mile of this brings the road to a small tributary of the Ché and, turning to the north-west, it ascends a steep hill and gets on to the ridge. For 4 miles it continues to climb and then leads up a precipitous bit for ½ mile and on to a fairly level good broad ridge, which, rising gradually by easy ascents, runs to within ¼ mile of camp. Here the path turns due west along the ridge and is broad. Camp is reached comfortably in 5 hours' walking. Ridge all the way up beautifully wooded. Firs, hill oak, *in*, rhododendrons. Grass in parts of road 5 feet high, generally from 1 to 2 feet. Camp extensive on ridge; commanding position and view. Wood and grass abundant. Water 300 yards below camp on north-west side with a good path leading down to it. Road so far improved by column, which took all kinds of laden transport. *Important villages on either hand.* On right, in Maung chaung— Chaungsôn, 12 houses, left bank. Môgaung, 20 houses, left bank. On left hand in Ché chaung, *nil* so far.

* Lieutenant Harvest, reporting on this route in February 1893, says:—From Yawdwin (*see* Route No. 35) to Yésin at 4 miles the path, though fit only for cooly or pack transport, is good going, passing several small villages and crossing several streams. Thence steady climb of 8 miles to Mindát Sakhán, very steep in parts. Small stockaded post with accommodation for 100 to 150 men. Water difficult to procure, but two good springs about ½ a mile off.—A. F.

FROM CHAUNGU (YAWDWIN) TO MAUNG AND CHÉ CHAUNGS—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	**2. Camp on ridge.**	12 0	23 0	From Mindát the road leads west along the ridge, which is broad. Good track. Fir, oak, &c. Camp can be formed in any part by looking down the valleys for water. Water is found at the 7th mile near descent to Kyé and is reported at 12th mile on summit of hill, but we had not time to look for it, only making a reconnaissance. Ridge westwards is all ups and downs, gradually ascending to over 5,000 feet, from which point two peaks of Yômas are seen. This ridge dominates both Ché and Maung valleys, any village of which can be reached. *Important villages on either side of ridge as you go up it.* On your right, in Maung and Kyé chaungs— Aikan, 10 houses, left bank, Maung. Pôkhaung, 16 houses, left bank, Maung. Kyi Dut, 10 houses, left bank, Maung. Myauktailán, 13 houses, right bank, Maung. Kolaung, 22 houses, right bank, Maung. Sonaing, seven houses, right bank, Kyé. Myin, 40 houses, right bank, Maung. On your left hand in Ché chaung— Pôn Lain, 20 houses, left bank, Ché. Mélaung, 21 houses, right bank, Ché. Others, but importance not known. This route is important, as the Ché and Maung are the strongest valleys in these hills.

No. 5.

From CHAUNGU (YAWDWIN) to NÉ CHAUNG.

BY CAPT. J. WILLCOCKS, D.S.O., 1ST LEINSTER REGIMENT, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH (NATIVE INFORMATION), FEBRUARY 1890.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	**1. Té village** ... Ché twice, Yaw twice, Té twice.	6 0	6 0	Road lies through cultivation on low flat jungles as far as Té village. You pass villages of Kyauktu (on Ché) and Gumbaw on Yaw and ascend the Yaw for a mile up its bed. Té village has 35 houses; stockaded; one kyaung and one sayát; camp ground; water and fodder all plentiful.
		2. Camp ... Té and Né chaungs.	10 0	16 0	After leaving Té village you go up the Yaw to its junction with Té, then ascend Té stream till you come to junction of Té and Né. Valley narrow, high hills on both sides. Trees—teak, bamboos, and others. Bits of high grass and jungle. From this point you may ascend the ridge on either bank with cooly transport and drop down to village on the Né.

No. 6.

From CHAUNGU (YAWDWIN) to TÉ CHAUNG (Chinbôk Hills).

By Capt. J. WILLCOCKS, D.S.O., 1st Leinster Regiment, Intelligence Branch (Native sources), January 1890.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	**1. Té** ... ... Yaw and Ché.	6	0	6	0	Road lies through cultivation on open maidan as far as Té. You pass village of Chaukta on Ché and Gumbaw on Yaw, and then for a mile up bed of Yaw stream. Té village has 35 houses, one sayát, on Chinbôk border, at foot of hills. Camp; water and grass plentiful.
		2. Téchaungywa. Té chaung.	10	0	16	0	Leaving Té you go up stream! for 1 mile to junction of Yaw and Té rivers. Then you can go along bed of Té to villages or up to Chaukbin. Camp on ridge. Good track for laden beasts. From this point you can drop down to Téchaungywa; but would have to improve path for baggage animals. Only a small village, the first on this side in the Chinbôk hills.

No. 7.

From CHAUNGU (YAWDWIN) to UPPER YAW CHAUNG.

By Capt. J. WILLCOCKS, D.S.O., 1st Battalion, Leinster Regiment, January 1890.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	**1. Té village** ... River Ché, shallow, and River Yaw, shallow.	6	0	6	0	Leaving Chaungu you go down Ché valley, cross stream at 1 mile, pass two villages over easy, flat country, and cross Yaw near Panjan village and up its left bank to Té, or go up right bank and cross at Té according to channel cut out by river. Camp. Water, supplies, &c., plentiful.
		2. Kyaukbin (camp). River Té, shallow (several times).	8	0	14	0	The path runs up Té stream for a mile through jungle and crossing stream several times, then turns up bed of Knaw stream along bouldery bed for another mile; from this point it runs up a steep ridge and between Knaw and Té streams; along this you climb a steepish path for 6 miles to Kyaukbin Sakhán (or camp). View down valleys on each side. Road improved by troops and is now a good track for all laden transport. Bamboo, teak, and fir abound; grass good. Water 400 yards from camp on south side, reached by a good path. Camping space extensive and a good strong position, 4,000 feet high.

FROM CHAUNGU (YAWDWIN) TO UPPER YAW CHAUNG—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyan District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	**3. Chaungzôn (camp).** River Yaw, shallow.	7 0	21 0	Leaving Kyaukbin Sakhán you move along top of a ridge south-west; view extensive on both sides. After going for a mile you begin to descend and after another mile you palpably go down until you reach top of a steep descent to Yaw; this is good, but very slippery after rain; another few hundred yards you cross the Yaw, much swollen in rains. A very steep ascent now begins going north-west. After a mile you come on open fields and, passing these, still ascending for 2 miles, you come to the open fields of Chaungzôn village, which lies a mile on your left-hand side down in a deep valley, difficult to get to. The country to top of ridge near Chaungzôn fields is densely wooded, first 2 miles with firs, oaks, and bamboos, last 4 miles on either side of Yaw with fine teak, hill oak, firs, and other magnificent straight, tall forest trees. From the last fields of Chaungzôn you descend south-west down a steep path to the camp, ½ mile above Chaungzôn and Môgaung villages, which are on the Maung chaung. Camp is on sloping ground, but can camp 400 men. Fodder plentiful ¼ mile from camp. Water is dammed up in a small stream, and rather scarce. Wood and grass plentiful near camp. Large stores of grain in field huts. Important villages on the Yaw chaung to the right between Kyaukbin and Chaungzôn: Kagyin, 10 houses, on right bank. Magyi, 10 houses, on right bank. Maung chaung, 15 houses, on left bank. On the Maung chaung to the left are— Môgaung, 20 houses, on left bank. Chaungzôn, 15 houses, on left bank. Aikan, 10 houses, on left bank.
		4. Camp (on Yaw-Maung ridge).	10 0	31 0	This camp is on the Maung side of the ridge and a mile below the top of the hills. Leaving Chaungzôn road ascends for ½ mile north-west up a steep path till it reaches top of ridge dividing Yaw and Maung valleys, then the ridge runs west almost level for a mile; road broad and easy. For 5 miles it ascends gradually and then up and down to within 1 mile above camp, which is in the field huts of Chaunglôn (?) village. The ridge is covered with grass from 1 to 5 feet high, lovely rhododendrons, fine firs, and hill oak; orchids abound. Many Chinbôk graveyards are passed. Road fit for all laden beasts till it descends to camp. The last mile is rather a steep descent and slippery. Camp is on a sloping field with five or six huts in it. Water from spring good and plentiful. Grass and wood good and plentiful. A few pigs and fowls found.
		5. Camp (towards Yômas), 5,000 feet.	12 0	43 0	To proceed on towards the Yômas (mountains) the road would continue along top of this ridge for, say, another 8 or 9 miles. It then dips down and again ascends; only 5 miles of this bit has been explored, but country beyond was visible. It appears as if this ridge joined the ridge running north and south and which probably forms the east side of the Maw valley. If so, it would be a

FROM CHAUNGU (YAWDWIN) TO UPPER YAW CHAUNG—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	**5. Camp (towards Yômas), 5,000 feet**—*cont.*			good way of reaching the source of the Maw. Water was reported as being near camp at 12 miles from Chaunglôn (?), the last camp. Important villages on either hand as you pass along ridge— On right hand in Yaw chaung— Pyamin, 15 houses, right bank. Tabyin, 12 houses, right bank. Lôkshé, 10 houses, right bank. Pé, 20 houses, left bank. On left hand in Maung chaung— Two Pôkhaungs, 16 houses, left bank. Kolaung, 22 houses, right bank. Wetkyauk or Myin, 40 houses, right bank. *Note.*—In giving a route to any valley in the Chinbôk hills it is difficult to fix the exact line to be followed. If a position is required dominating two valleys, as can always be obtained, then a camp on a ridge, such as the above described, is certainly the best as from it you can pounce down on any village in either valley. If a track to the Yaw valley only had been required, it would have been better— (i) if to north bank of Yaw to turn half right at Kyaukbin camp and go along the ridge till the path got above the village you wished to reach; (ii) if to south bank it would have been preferable to turn to the right above Chaungsôn camp and, before descending the path down to it from the fields, to go at right angles to the right and get down to Kagyin, Magyi, and Pimin villages if you wished to reach those, or to have gone on by ridge described in route and then dropped down to any village required. The ridges are the highways to all valleys.

No. 8.

From GANGAW to HÁKA viâ THETTA.

BY LIEUT. L. A. FORBES, 39TH GARHWAHLIS, FEBRUARY 1891.

			M. F.	M. F.	
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	**1. Taré** ... ... Myittha river, Zahaw chaung.	12 0	12 0	The road to Taré leaves the Gángaw main road about ¼ mile from Gángaw and turns to the left passing through fields down to the river Myittha. The ford is just above the junction of the Zahaw creek with the Myittha. The depth of the water in the dry season is from 2 to 2½ feet and the current is easy. The path ascends the bank directly and runs quite level. Bamboo jungle on each side. About 2 miles from Gángaw the village of Zahaw is

FROM GÁNGAW TO HÁKA *viâ* THETTA—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyan District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	**1. Taré**—*cont.*			passed on the right. It contains about 50 houses and is stockaded with bamboos. A short distance from Zahaw the road passes through paddy-fields and then through a short, low defile which opens into the valley of the Zahaw chaung which is well cultivated. The village of Dunhnaw is situated on the left bank of the creek and is stockaded. It contains 40 houses. The road keeps level for about a mile after leaving Dunhnaw when nullahs are met with and low hilly country commences. Four nullahs are crossed, between which the road is very level and good. Taré is the first ravine containing water. The camping ground is on the spur above the ravine. Water is good and plentiful. There are plenty of bamboos for making shelters. Laden mules can travel as far as Taré only.
	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**2. Bong-yong** ...	M. F. 9 0	M. F. 21 0	The path descends straight into Taré chaung, after which there is no path practically. The bed of the chaung forms the road. It contains large rocks and boulders. The bed of the Taré stream is followed up for about 600 yards when the path is met with again and ascends the hill side, immediately after which it is good and proceeds along a ridge. A couple of dry ravines are crossed, after which it ascends the hill of Ramfi. It then contours the hill and traverses a deep ravine, after which it ascends the hill Nuassu about 3,000 feet high. Gángaw visible from this hill. The road then descends with intervals of level until the Zahaw chaung is reached. The camping ground is on the further side. The Zahaw chaung here makes a very sharp bend so that a peninsula is formed and the camping ground is thereon. It is situated on high ground and the stream on either side of it is about 30 feet broad and running fast but shallow. There is accommodation for a large number of men and the bamboo jungle is thick. There is no village in the neighbourhood.
		3. Su-i-vár ..	9 0	30 0	After leaving Bong-yong the road follows the course of the Zahaw chaung in the bed for about 300 yards when the river is crossed into a thick bamboo jungle. A short ascent is made out of a dry nullah. The road has no difficulties and the jungle becomes thinner. Water is found in one or two nullahs on the way. A steep ascent is made with a corresponding descent until the Su-i-vár is reached, which flows into the Zahaw chaung about 20 yards below the road. The camp is about 400 yards beyond the Su-i-vár and a dry stony nullah has to be traversed, at the further end of which the Zahaw chaung appears. On crossing the latter the camping ground is reached. There is plenty of room for a large number of men. Bamboo and teak jungle. The river is at the foot of the camping ground.
		4. Beta ... ... Ri-vár.	8 0	38 0	The road after leaving this camp is very difficult to trace for about 1 mile. It then gradually ascends to a broad, open, undulating jungle, and then the hill of Beta is ascended, which is a long steep climb. Then the path contours the higher path of the ridge and then descends abruptly for 1½

FROM GÁNGAW TO HÁKA *viâ* THETTA—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**4. Beta**—*cont.*					miles to the Ri-vár. There is no water to be obtained on the way till this stream is reached. The Ri-vár is from 25 to 30 feet broad; shallow in the dry season, but flows rapidly. The road now crosses and recrosses the river 16 times before camp is reached. After the second crossing the Panauk stream is seen flowing into the Ri-vár by the right bank. After the fourth crossing the Panauk hill is ascended. The gradient is very steep but short. The descent on the other side is immediately made down to the Ri-vár again. About 3 miles from the foot of the Panauk hill the stream called Si-vár enters the Ri-vár on the right bank. The camping ground is on the right bank of the Ri-vár and has a high ridge of hills on the opposite flank to the river. Ground is level, but jungle very dense.
		5. Lunhaw ...	11	0	49	0	The road leaves the camping ground of Beta on the hilly side and immediately ascends with great abruptness some 600 feet: such an ascent is impossible for laden mules unless the path was reconstructed and made to zigzag more than the Chin road does. The road then follows the crest-line, continually rising until another high hill has to be ascended, which is exceedingly fatiguing and trying, no water being obtainable anywhere along this march. At the summit of this hill there is a short pass on debouching from which the village of Lunhaw is visible to the left front, and to the right front Bondwa hill is seen, behind which lies the village of that name. The road then continues at a high level contouring the hills for about 5 miles when a "*col*" is reached called Manwarina, which is said to be the camping ground, but there is no water within a mile and-a-half. From this "*col*" the road to Bondwa turns off to the right. About 1½ miles beyond the "*col*" the village of Lunhaw is reached. Camping ground is on spur between the village and a stream in which there is plenty of water. It contains about 32 houses and a few supplies can be obtained, such as eggs, fowls, and some vegetables.
		6. Bondwa ... Ri-vár.	8	0	57	0	It is necessary to return to Manwarina "*col*" to pick up the road to Bondwa. From the "*col*" the road descends very abruptly through very long grass to a water-course, the bed of which then becomes the road for some 500 yards. It is covered with large rocks and boulders. The road then dives into the jungle, ascends a ridge, and abruptly falls into the river Ri-vár. After crossing the river the road uninterruptedly ascends till the summit of the Bondwa ridge is attained. Immediately on the further side is the village containing about 25 houses. The camping ground is on the ridge. There is water on both sides, but at some distance. The best supply is on the village side. There is little cultivation to speak of and only a few fowls and eggs are to be obtained.
		7. Beta	8	0	65	0	After leaving the camp at Bondwa the road follows the crest-line of the ridge and contours the hill alternately. About 2 miles out water is to be found in a ravine, after which no

FROM GÁNGAW TO HÁKA *viâ* THETTA—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**7. Retu**—*cont.*					more water can be obtained. About 4 miles from Bondwa a short but steep ascent is made. In some places the path is only the breadth of a man's hand and very slippery in the early morning owing to the dew. About 1 mile beyond the top of this ascent the village of Lungtauk is visible to the left rear and contains about 15 houses. About 6 miles from Bondwa a very high hill is met with and is a very trying climb towards the end of a march. The road then follows the crest-line of the ridge and very shortly the village of Thetta comes in view on the opposite side of the valley. The camp lies off the road to Thetta and is half-way down a big spur. The water is about 300 yards from the camp down an abrupt slope. This spur is called Retu.
		8. Thetta ... Ri-vár.	6	0	71	0	The road to Thetta is picked up again on the top of the ridge and turns to the left from the road up the spur. The road continues to contour the upper part of the ridge for about 1 mile and then it bifurcates, one road (to the left) being the shortest, but most difficult owing to having to traverse rocks, the other (to the right) is the longest but best. It then ascends to the summit of a hill fairly easily and then opens out into a plateau on which water is to be found. The road crosses this plateau and then descends uninterruptedly and in some places very abruptly to the Ri-vár which is at the foot of the hill upon which the village of Thetta is situated. The camping ground is quite close to the stream and is level in some places. The village of Thetta is distant from the Ri-vár about 600 yards.
		9. Saorel-vár camp.	6	0	77	0	*See* Route No. 7, Chin Hills Division.
		10. Háka ...	12	0	89	0	

No. 9.

From GÁNGAW to HÁKA viâ YÔKWA (direct).

BY LIEUT. E. W. M. NORIE, PAID ATTACHÉ, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, JANUARY 1890.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Bongzôn camp.** Zahaw river, Rai-vár, and nullahs.	16	0	16	0	General direction north-west. The road, leaving Gángaw, crosses the Myittha river at once by the bridge below the post and then strikes straight across to Lônhow village at 4 miles on the left bank of the Zahaw chaung. The road is good and level, running through the usual terai jungle. The Zahaw chaung is here about 80 feet broad and 1½ feet deep in the dry weather. Lônhow is a small tame Chin village of about 30 houses, surrounded by double stockades. If the march of 16 miles is considered too far, this is the best place to make the first halt, as, though there are some streams and nullahs further on, it is

FROM GÁNGAW TO HÁKA *viâ* YÔKWA (DIRECT)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Bongzôn camp** —*cont.*					uncertain in the dry weather whether they will contain water. The path runs on through *in* jungle and is very good, except where it crosses dry nullahs, which are generally stony and rough. It is necessary to take a guide, or the path will certainly be lost, as other paths join it and cross it from all directions. At about 13½ miles the road begins to ascend and crosses a low range of hills, descending at once on the other side; from here the path again is level for a mile to the camp. The camp is on high ground on the left bank of the Rai-vár and is level and large enough to accommodate any number of troops. No village in the neighbourhood.
		2. Tui-vár camp. Rai-vár, Tui-vár, and two nullahs.	11	0	27	0	The path, leaving camp, at once crosses the Rai-vár, a fine clear stream 40 feet broad and 1½ deep. About ½ mile further on it crosses it again and then runs up a dry nullah for a short distance and strikes across through level *in* jungle, very good going, and at about 2 miles comes to a dry nullah with pools of stagnant water in it. Beyond this it again runs through forest by an easy path till it reaches another nullah at about 4 miles. This nullah also contains pools of water. The road runs up the bed for some distance and then again strikes into the jungle and is good going all the way to the Tui-vár at 8 miles, which it strikes at a point called the Thayetpin Sakhán from an immense mango tree which stands here. If preferred, a halt can be made here, as there is suitable ground for camping on and abundance of water. Crossing the stream the path ascends the other bank and leads upwards, being rather steep in places to the top of a low spur. The Rai-vár is again seen close by to the south. At about 11 miles the path again descends pretty steeply to the Tui-vár, which it crosses and reaches a good site for halting on a level piece of ground with bamboos round about. Water plentiful from the stream.
		3. Rudein camp. Tui-vár.	7	0	34	0	Leaving the camp the road leads up the bed of the stream, crossing and recrossing it several times. This part would not be practicable for mules or other baggage animals, as a good deal of smooth shelving rock has to be crossed. At 2 miles the Tui-vár is left and the road begins to ascend, very steep in places, and continues to rise all the way to the camp, which is about 2,000 feet above the Tui-vár. The jungle passed through is open *in* with a few teak trees here and there. At Rudein the water-supply is from a small stream to the south of the camp and is very scanty in January and probably dry by the middle of February. The camping ground is good and extensive. Grass and firewood are plentiful. There is no village in the neighbourhood.
		4. Rawván ...	17	0	51	0	The path from camp runs along the top of a high ridge covered with fir trees and gradually ascends, with a few short descents in places, some of which are rather steep. At 7 miles it reaches a place called Kyi-vár Sakhán, where a little water is obtainable down the hill side to the south-west; but this dries up at the beginning of the year, and one must go

FROM GÁNGAW TO HÁKA *viâ* YÔKWA (DIRECT)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**4. Rawván**—*cont.*					down about 300 or 400 feet. The hill side is also very steep and rocky. At about 12½ miles there is another place where water can be obtained from a stream on the north side of the ridge. Beyond this the path passes round the side of the Lamtôk hill and runs up the spur, connecting it with the main ridge. Descending from the ridge it strikes into the road from Rawván to Tinam and follows this along the hill side, pretty level, and crossing two small streams, till it joins the road from Kán to Yôkwa and Háka.
		5. Yôkwa ...	9	0	60	0	For rest of route *see* Route No. 11.
		6. Bwétet ...	9	0	69	0	
		7. Háka ...	10	0	79	0	

No. 10.

From GÁNGAW to KYAUNGZÔN (CHAUNGZÔN).

BY LIEUT. S. WILLCOCK, 2ND BATTALION, GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT, JANUARY 1888.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	**1. Kwenzé** ...	8	0	8	0	For description of Gángaw *see* Route No. 30, Stage 13. The general direction of the valley and river is north. The trade routes are south *viâ* Minywa to Pauk and Pokôkku; north to the Chindwin; east to Saga, Kyaw, Thitkyidain, Pagyi and Pakhángyi districts. Boats descend the river Myittha to the Chindwin in a few days during and immediately after the rains with paddy and Indian corn leaves (for cheroots). They return loaded with gnapi, salt and pickled tea. The return journey occupies a month at this season—January. It is said to be twenty marches across the Arakan hills to the Bay of Bengal; the roads are very bad and water scarce. There are two kyaungs in the village capable of accommodating 300 to 400 men. The inhabitants say that strangers or Burmans from other districts suffer much from fever during their first year's residence in Gángaw. The general direction of the road is north-east. Myakôn is passed at 1,000 yards (30 houses and one large kyaung). Yôbôk (about 20 houses) at 2 miles, Po-u at 4 miles. Up to this point the road is level and good; between Po-u and Kwenzé a high spur is crossed; both ascent and descent are steep, but the path is good. Kwenzé is reached at 8 miles. It is situated in a valley running north and south, and is surrounded by paddy. It has a treble stockade and contains 40 houses, but no kyaung. The principal crop is paddy; a little Indian corn is grown. The water is good, but very scarce in the hot weather and is obtained from the Kwenzé creek.
		2. Kyaungzôn (Chaungzôn).	15	0	23	0	The road is almost due north throughout and runs along the bottom of a valley except crossing a hill which forms the watershed between Kwenzé and Maw creeks. The path repeatedly

FROM GÁNGAW TO KYAUNGZÔN (CHAUNGZÔN)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	**2. Kyaungzôn (Chaungzôn)**—*cont.*			crosses the creeks as shown in the sketch, and the crossings are much encumbered by boulders, otherwise the path is good. At the 9th mile Maukchaungywa is passed. It is a new village with a treble bamboo stockade, but only three houses have yet been built. Water is scarce in the hot weather. There is very little ground cleared. At 11½ miles junction of Kyaungzôn and Mauk chaungs whence a route runs to Letpán on the Kán-Gángaw road (*vide* Route No. 35) about midway between Myinza (Stage 11), and Kán (Stage 12), for description of which *see* below. Kyaungzôn is reached at the 15th mile. The village has 15 houses and a treble stockade, the inner one of teak logs. It is situated in a valley and the ground for ½ a mile south is under paddy cultivation. On the north-east and west there is thin jungle. A little Indian corn and tobacco is grown. Water is obtained from the Kyaungzôn creeks and is good, but during the hot weather little can be obtained and that only by digging in the bed of the creeks. There is a path to Mingin 75 miles *viâ* Paya 25 miles, and Alaungdaw Pagoda 50 miles. It is said to be impassable for animals.

BRANCH I.

FROM JUNCTION OF KYAUNGZÔN AND MAUK CHAUNGS (STAGE 2) TO LETPÁN (ROUTE NO. 35, STAGE 12).

BY LIEUT. S. WILLCOCK, 2ND BATTALION, GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT, JANUARY 1888.

			M. F.	M. F.	
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	**1. Letpán**	6 0	6 0	From the junction of the Kyaungzôn and Mauk, the path turns west for 1,000 yards, a detour is then made to south across a steep spur to avoid the creek in which there is deep water (January). On reaching the level the direction is south-west as far as Tawzelé, a small village of five or six houses, 4½ miles. South of Tawzelé there is a deep nullah with steep banks. Letpán to which Taunglé is adjacent is reached at 6 miles. These villages (within the same stockade) contain 20 houses and are situated on the right bank of the Myittha river. Water is plentiful and good. The principal crop is paddy, a little tobacco and indigo are grown. There are no kyaungs or zayats.

No. 11.

From KÁN to HÁKA.

BY LIEUT. E. W. M. NORIE, MIDDLESEX REGIMENT, PAID ATTACHÉ, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, APRIL 1890.

O.C. Myingyán District.	mmr., Southern vision, and Dy. mmr., Pakôkku.	**1. Laungkat camp** Myittha river, Kabé and Laungkat streams.	12 4	12 4	The road leaving Kán close to the post crosses the Myittha river at present by a temporary bridge of logs on stone piles which, however, will not stand a rise of 2 feet in the river. The Burmans use a ford, along which the bridge is built and which is not

FROM KÁN TO HÁKA—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakókku.	**1. Laungkat camp** —*cont.*			more than 2 or 2½ feet deep in the dry weather. During the rains, when the river is more or less flooded, it must be crossed by boat or ferry just below the bridge. Beyond the bridge the path runs up-stream along the left bank for about ¼ mile and then turns west over dry undulating ground covered with open *in* jungle and grass with bamboo clumps here and there in the hollows. It runs generally along a low spur and is excellent going. At 6 miles the Kabé Sakhán is reached, and beyond this the path runs down to a small stream, dry in January, which it crosses at 6½ miles and, running gradually upwards, crosses a spur of the Kabé hill at about 7½ miles and descends towards the Kabé stream at 8 miles. This stream has good water in it in the end of the year, but by February it is dried up. The path follows the course of the stream, which it crosses several times. At 9 miles the Kyaukpyo-daung Sakhán is passed, and just beyond this the road is steep and rocky for some 400 yards or 500 yards. Descending again to the bed of the stream it runs up it to 10 miles, when the foot of the Kabé hill is reached. The ascent of the Kabé hill is very steep, but it has been sigzagged so as to allow loaded mules to ascend it, the general gradient being 1 in 7. At about 11½ miles the summit is reached at an altitude of about 2,000 feet above the sea. The path, after running along the ridge for a short distance, descends very steeply to the Laungkat stream (12½ miles), but is sigzagged for baggage animals. The Laungkat post can be seen from the path as it descends the hill side. In the dry weather the Laungkat chaung is a clear stream about 50 feet broad and 1½ feet deep. It the rains its greatest rise is probably from 8 to 10 feet. It runs along a narrow channel with high banks covered with jungle and precipitous in many places, besides being much cut up by side streams and nullahs. The path follows the bed of the stream, which is covered with, loose shingle and boulders, with here and there rock and sand; marching along it is in consequence very tiring to transport animals. The Laungkat post is situated on a high ridge of rock with very steep khuds on both sides. It has accommodation in four huts or sheds for about 100 men, and there is also an officer's shed. It is garrisoned (May 1890) by 30 sepoys of a Madras regiment. The transport lines are below the post on the edge of the stream.
	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**2. Chaungkwa** ... Méshaung stream and Lantôk stream.	M. F. 8 4	M. F. 21 0	From the Laungkat camp the path runs up the bed of the stream, continually crossing and recrossing it till Chaungkwa is reached; the exact number of crossings is 40, of which only one is bridged, and it then crosses the Lantôk chaung, also bridged. In one or two places the path leaves the chaung and runs through jungle or across some spur for a short distance. At 1½ miles reach Taungwadet Sakhán on the left bank of the stream, and at 3½ miles Indwin Sakhán, also on the left bank. At 4½ miles reach Thayetpin Sakhán on the right bank of the stream. This camp was found to be unhealthy and feverish when occupied by troops between December and March. Chaungkwa is situated at the foot of the Taopi hill, at the junction of the Méshaung and Lantôk streams, which

FROM KÁN TO HÁKA—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**2. Chaungkwa**—*cont.*			together form the Laungkat stream. In the camp there is accommodation for 200 men in barracks, including the garrison of 50 sepoys. There are also Commissariat sheds, hospital, mule lines, and cooly camp. The officers' quarters are on a high spur above the camp, and there are also other quarters in the post higher up the same spur. There is no village, and only grass and firewood can be obtained locally. Water is good and plentiful from the chaungs.
		3. Taungtek camp.	7 0	28 0	From the Chaungkwa camp the road runs very steeply up the spur of the Taopi hill and passes through the post. The ascent continues pretty general all the way up to the point at which the path reaches its highest about 300 feet below the summit of the hill and some 4,200 feet above sea-level. A path for mules has been with great difficulty and labour constructed up this spur, sometimes by zigzags and sometimes along the face of tremendous khuds. From the steepness of the hill side landslips must be looked for in the rainy season, and the road will need constant repair. Already two or three mules have been killed from falling down the khud. On ascending the hill the open in jungle is first met with, but at about 2,000 feet firs begin to appear, and at 3,000 feet rhododendrons become plentiful. These are in full bloom about February. At about 5½ miles a saddle is reached, and down the khud on the south side, 300 feet below the ridge, water is procurable. From the top of the hill a fine view of the Myittha valley is obtained, and signalling with Kán can be carried on. The road skirting the side of the hill for a short distance descends to the Taungtek camp by another spur equally steep and zigzagged like the ascent. The camp is about 900 feet below the summit. Here there is accommodation for about 100 men in huts above the post. Officers' quarters are also built here. Water is obtained for drinking from a small stream below the post, but mules have to be watered at a different stream beyond their lines, which are on a spur some 400 yards to the south. Grass and bamboos are plentiful here.
		4. Rawván ...	7 4	35 4	From the camp the road is easy all the way to Rawván and gradually ascends up a long spur, skirting round the sides of the small hills and nowhere steep. At 2 miles it passes over a long saddle, where there is a halting place called Bômbôk. Water is plentiful from a small stream about 250 yards down the hill side on the north. At the western end of this saddle, about 2½ miles from camp, the road to the old site of Néshaung turns off to the north-west. At about 5½ miles the road ascends to a saddle of the main ridge to the north of a peak called Torsongklang (about 5,700 feet). From this point a path runs south-east to Lamtôk village. From the saddle Rawván is in sight and the road descends along the hill side all the way to it. The village of Farong can also be seen to the west and Hrongwin to the north-north-west. At about 6½ miles the path to Tinam turns off to the east, and at about 7 miles two well-defined paths are seen, the

FROM KÁN TO HÁKA—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mylngyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**4. Rawván**—*cont.*			first of which leads to the Rawván village, "*taungyas*," while the other goes to Bôndwa. Rawván is a Chinmé village of about 50 houses and is under Yôkwa. There are also Baungshé families living in the village. Water is plentiful from streams from the hill above, and a few fowls, &c., are procurable. The post is on a spur to the north-west of the village; accommodation for 100 men. Water is obtained from a stream between it and the village. Grass and firewood are plentiful.
		5. Yôkwa ... ... Lai-vár and three other streams.	M. F. 9 0	M. F. 44 4	General direction west-north-west. On leaving camp the road at first runs north and is level along the hill side. It then descends a spur to Furong village, also called Sorva, a Yôkwa village, containing about a dozen houses. From here it runs west along the hill side and gradually descends to two small streams in the bottom of the valley, which it crosses and ascends pretty steeply to the top of the next spur. From here it is again level along the side of the hill and then gradually descends through taungya, crossing another spur to a small stream at about 6 miles. From here it crosses another low spur and descends at about 7 miles to the Lai vár stream, about 12 feet broad and bridged. From here it ascends a very steep spur by zigzags and, crossing this, keeps along the hill side, gradually ascending to the spur above the post, whence it runs down at an easy gradient into the post. The path to the village leads along the hill side above the post. The post is situated on a spur and is garrisoned (May 1890) by a force of 100 2-4th Gurkhas under a British Officer. Water is obtained from streams on both sides. The village is about a mile to the west of the post. It contains about 150 houses. Supplies of fowls and vegetables are procurable.
		6. Bwétet ... Ein-vár and Bwétet-vár streams.	9 0	53 4	Direction north-north-west. The road from the post runs gradually down to the Ein-vár at about 2 miles, which is bridged; beyond this the ascent is very steep and zigzagged up to the top of a spur at about 4½ miles. From here it descends again gradually, working along the hill side and round spurs until at 8½ miles it reaches the Bwétet stream about 10 feet broad and bridged. From the stream there is a pretty steep ascent, which is zigzagged up to the village, but passing below it gradually rises to the post, which is on a level piece of ground on the hill side. The site is good and well sheltered. Water is obtained from a small stream 200 yards to the west. The village of Bwétet is independent and contains about 46 houses. The Chief, Shulut, is brother to two of the head Chiefs in the Háka Ywama. A few fowls and vegetables are procurable. Grass and firewood are plentiful.
		7. Háka ... ... Mingnu-vár stream.	10 0	63 4	General direction north-north-west. Leaving the Bwétet post the road crosses the stream, from which water is obtained, and runs over a spur, descending gradually till it reaches the

FROM KÁN TO HÁKA—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**7. Háka**—*cont.*			Mingnu stream at about 2 miles. This stream is about 12 feet broad and is bridged. From here the ascent is steep and the road, zigzagged at first, leads gradually up the side of a spur till Mingnu village is seen at 4 miles. The road passes round the back of the village and continues to ascend steadily to the top of the range, which is reached at about 7½ miles. Mingnu village contains 46 houses. Water is brought by leads from the hill side above. Some fowls, &c., are procurable. The road, after reaching the top of the ridge, runs along it for some distance and then begins to descend about 1½ miles from Háka post. The altitude of the ridge, where the road leaves it, is about 7,100 feet above sea-level, and Rongkláng, the highest peak above Háka, is about 7,500. From the top of the ridge the path runs through dense tree jungle until on nearing the post it suddenly emerges on open grassy spurs and runs down to the post. The post is square in shape and is surrounded by a thick hedge of abattis. There are no earthwork defences along the faces, but the corners are guarded with block-houses. There are seven large barracks, one of which contains officers' quarters and mess and another Commissariat stores and hospital. It is garrisoned by a wing of a regiment. There are also the Commanding Officer's quarters and the house of the Civil Officer, besides servant and followers' quarters, cook-houses, magazine, and mule lines. The post is commanded by the hills to the south-east. Háka Ywama is built just below the post and contains about 250 houses, while the new village called Kôtár is about ½ a mile to the west and contains about 200 houses. Water is plentiful from streams rising in the hill side, and two of these flow down, one on each side of the post. Supplies of all sorts are obtainable, but paddy is scarce.

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM KÁN TO CHAUNGKWA (STAGE 2).

BY H. GROVES, ESQ., PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, APRIL 1890.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Thayetpin camp.** Myittha river, Lukh, Kabé, Panné, Likh, Kôntung, and Laungkat chaungs.	15 4	15 4	General direction west. Leaving Kán the road crosses the Myittha river and then runs down the left bank to the mouth of the Panné chaung at about 1 mile. Before reaching it it crosses first a small nullah called the Lukh chaung and then the Kabé chaung and is impassable in the wet weather, when another line has to be taken down the right bank of the Myittha to the village of Yanyéshin at about 3 miles. Here the river is crossed and the wet weather road runs along the top of a spur and joins the dry weather road at about 6 miles. The dry weather road runs up the Panné chaung, keeping pretty close to the stream until it reaches the Panné Tandan Sakhán at 9 miles. Here, in the dry weather, the only water is from pools in the bed of the stream; continuing up the chaung the road reaches the Yeshin Sakhán at 12¼ miles, where there is a

FROM KÁN TO HÁKA—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Thayetpin camp**—*cont.*			perennial spring of good water. From here the road crosses a small spur and descends to the Likh chaung, beyond which it again crosses a small spur and descends to the Kóntung chaung. This is a stream of some length and, though dry in the dry weather, it comes down in flood during the rains and will have to be bridged where the road crosses it. The path runs up the left bank of the nullah for some distance and then, crossing it, ascends another small spur, from which it descends to the Thayetpin Sakhán. All the gradients on this march are easy. Thayetpin camp is well situated on high ground on the left bank of the Laungkat chaung.
		2. Chaungkwa ... Wuntu, Shimpi, and Méshaung chaungs.	M. F. 4 0	M. F. 19 4	From camp the road runs up the left bank of the Laungkat chaung and has been cut out of the hill side. In most places it runs about 50 or 100 feet above the stream. It crosses the Wuntu chaung at about 1½ miles and then the Shimpi chaung at 2½ miles. This stream is also liable to flood in the wet season, though dry in the hot weather. Arriving opposite Chaungkwa the road crosses the Méshaung var by a bridge and so avoids the 40 crossings necessary by the old road *viâ* Kabé hill, the steep ascent and descent of the Kabé hill being also avoided. The wet weather flood by Yanyéshin village is about 3 miles longer than the dry weather road described above, and the distance can be better divided by a stage at the Panné Tandan camp; but in the hot weather, when the dry weather road would naturally be used, a good supply of water for watering transport animals cannot be obtained till the Laungkat chaung is reached. The wet weather stages would therefore be (1) Panné Tandan camp, 12 miles; (2) Chaungkwa, 10½ miles—total 22½ miles.

BRANCH I.

FROM RAWVÁN (STAGE 4) TO THETTA *viâ* POMLÁN.

BY CAPT. J. H. JONES, 2ND MADRAS INFANTRY, MAY 1890.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Thetta** ... ... Two or three small streams and the Rai-vár.	(?)10 0	(?) 10 0	From the Rawván post the road ascends the spur behind to the top of the ridge, along which it runs and then descends to Pomlán village at about 3 miles. Pomlán is a small independent village of about 30 houses. It is undefended and commanded from the north. Water from two small streams, not very plentiful. The path now crosses a small stream and ascends the spur, beyond which is steep and difficult. Crossing this it descends to another stream, the ascent from which is also rough and steep. The path now runs along a wooded plateau, and then runs down gradually over a cultivated hill side to the Rai-vár, from which it ascends to Thetta village. For description of Thetta *see* Branch Route No. II below.

FROM KÁN TO HÁKA—*continued.*

BRANCH II.

FROM YÔKWA (STAGE 5) TO THETTA.

BY LIEUT. E. W. M. NORIE, PAID ATTACHÉ, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, APRIL 1890.

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Thetta** ... ... Rai-vár and a small stream.	M. F. 9 0	M. F. 9 0	General direction south-south-west. From the Yôkwa post the road runs up on to the ridge at the back of the Ywama, and it is pretty steep. From here it runs along the ridge pretty level for a short distance and then ascends again steeply. At about 2 miles a broad ditch has been cut right across the crest, which is here very narrow. The ditch is about 10 feet wide and 10 feet deep and the ascent from the Yôkwa side is very steep. The path continues steep up to 2¼ miles, after which it runs along very fairly level and is good. At about 4½ miles it crosses another ditch similar to the last, but rather smaller. Both these ditches are crossed by foot-bridges, consisting of a couple of logs laid side by side. The path continues level to 6 miles, when the main ridge is reached, and Thetta can be seen lying in the bottom of the broad open valley beyond. From here it leads down a very steep spur, which becomes almost precipitous lower down and reaches the Rai-vár at about 7½ miles. From here the path into Thetta is level and easy. Thetta is an independent village of about 200 houses and pays tribute to none of the neighbouring tribes. It is situated on a spur above the Rai-vár and is undefended. It could be best attacked from the spur on the north-west. The Rai-vár ("vár" means a stream) is the main tributary of the Zahaw stream. It flows in a south-easterly direction and joins the Zahaw about 10 miles above its mouth. There is no water along the road till the Rai-vár is reached.

No. 12.

From KÁN to HANTA.

BY D. ROSS, ESQ., FROM INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY THA PÉ, AUGUST 1889.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**1. Hnanka creek.**	11 0	...	Small creek with plenty of water now, but it goes dry in the cold weather, say, about the beginning of January. Plenty of coarse grass. Ponies will eat it readily at present.
		2. Taungwun creek.	9 0	20 0	Called Pépa by Chins. Large creek with plenty of water at all seasons. Road passes through the same kind of jungle as from Kán to Hnanka. No ascents or descents. There is room for a very large camp here. Plenty of [illegible]

FROM KÁN TO HANTA—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**3. Gwébin Sakhángyi (on the Taungwun creek).**	8 0	28 0	At the last camp the creek divides into two branches. The path follows the north one and runs up the bed, crossing here and there to avoid bends. No hills to cross. There is room for a large camp at this place also. There is running water here at all seasons. Bamboo jungle about this camp.
		4. Tinshubin Sakhán.	10 0	38 0	Leaving the camp, road begins going up-hill after a few 100 yards, and it continues to ascend the whole way, but it is not steep in any place and could easily be made fit for transport animals. There are no narrow or difficult places. About half-way fir trees are first met. There is room at this place for over 1,000 men on some flat ground. In the north side, about 50 yards from the camp, there is a small ravine with a perennial spring of good water. In the dry weather this supply becomes less, but if it were carefully collected in cisterns would probably supply enough for a 100 men (from the description I think that the water-supply of this place will be capable of great improvement). The Myintha road comes in about midway between Gwébin and Tinshubin Sakháns.
		5. Langwé ...	7 0	45 0	This is the parting of the roads—one leads to Wünhla, the other to Hanta. This camp is on the top of the range. To the west you look into the Nanpathé valley and you can see the taungyas of Wünhla, Háka, Hanta, and Kwéshin. To the east a large hill obstructs the view into the Myittha valley. Water is very scarce here at all seasons. It is obtained from the bottom of a ravine (called Napyaw-Uyin chaung), about a mile distant to the east. There is plenty of water there at all seasons. The way down is very steep. There is plenty of level ground here. The jungle is fir and sé, with short grass. No jungle undergrowth. The road all the way is along the top of a ridge.
		6. Hanta	10 0	55 0	Capital road along an open ridge to within 1 mile of Hanta, when the village can be seen. The road then goes rather steeply down the side of the hill through taungyas and, crossing a little nullah with some water in it, ascends for a few yards and enters the the village from the south side. Hanta Ywama contains 80 houses and has 50 or 60 guns. The headmen are Neykat, his brother, Yauntaba Asseyin and Bizanpa. The villages under Hanta are—

Haipa (25 houses, 15 guns), about 7 miles to the west.

Kaipan (15 houses, 10 guns), about 4 miles to the north.

Note.—From Langwé Sakhán to Wunhla is 4 daings (10 miles)—6 miles down to the Nanpathé and 4 up to Wunhla. This part has already been described. Transport animals could go at present to Gwébin Sakhán and, with little work on road, they could go on to Hanta and Wunhla. From Hanta Lieutenant Norie gives a route from native information (April 1890) to Kwéshin, a large Táshôn village of over 50 houses, distant about 20 miles. Passing another smaller Táshôn village called Hrinte about midway before reaching

FROM KÁN TO HANTA—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**6. Hanta**—*cont.*	which the Nanpathé river has to be crossed. The road appears to be the usual Chin road, full of steep ascents and descents, especially at the crossing of the Nanpathé which is very difficult. From Kwéshin roads run to Minkin (*vide* Route No. 9, Chin Hills Division) *viâ* Simpi, about 15 miles and thence to Táshôn Ywama (Falám) and to the Minlédaung villages (*vide* Route No. 5, Central Division).		

No. 13.

From MAGWÉ to TAUNGDWINGYI.

BY LIEUT.-COL. M. CARY, COMMANDING DETACHMENT RIFLE BRIGADE AND AT TAUNGDWINGYI, 1886.

			M. F.	M. F.	
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Magwé.	**1. Thamandalaing.**	12 0	...	Accommodation for 150 men. Water not plentiful, but good. Paddy plentiful. Road from Magwé at first very bad, afterwards firmer and more open, finally very loose sand.
		2. Tamo	5 0	17 0	Good accommodation for 200 men. Kyaung well situated on high ground overlooking Yen river. Paddy reported scarce. Water good and plentiful. Road from Thamandalaing very bad; country open for 2 miles, then hilly and very thick jungle. Halfway passed Shabinhla village.
		3. Gwégaung ...	12 0	29 0	Small kyaung close to river. Poor accommodation; water plentiful. Road from Tamo very bad indeed, narrow lanes with loose sand. Forded Yen river at Ôndwé 100 yards wide, 2 feet deep; afterwards road very bad. Had to cross fields of high standing Indian corn. Afterwards road on higher ground; but rains had washed the wheel ruts out to such a depth that the ridge in the centre was higher than the axle trees. This had to be cut off for a distance of 2 or 3 miles. Many carts were broken.
		4. Wagyin ...	5 0	34 0	Very large kyaungs on high ground above river. Good accommodation for 300 or 400 men. Good water and plentiful; not much paddy or grass. Ford river beyond Gwégaung, 100 yards wide and 2 feet deep. Very sandy lanes through dense jungle. In places the track was entirely concealed by grass 5 feet high.
		5. Kani	5 0	39 0	Small kyaung. Accommodation for 150 men close to river. Good water and plenty of paddy. Road very bad. River impassable after heavy rain.

FROM MAGWÉ TO TAUNGDWINGYI—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Magwé.	**6. Shwéyándaw pagoda.**	9 0	48 0	This is a large pagoda in thick jungle. No water. On leaving Kani crossed the Yen river, above men's waists and very rapid, 100 yards wide. Afterwards crossed Sidôn river four times; this was not in flood, but about 2 to 3 feet deep and the banks high and very difficult for carts. Reached Shwéyándaw pagoda and rest-huts at 4 P.M.; but there is no water near. The column therefore proceeded to Kyésadaw 2 miles north-east, where there is a kyaung. Crossed river again; deep muddy banks, into which the oxen sank to their shoulders and had to be unyoked and the carts dragged up by the troops. Halted at Kyésadaw, Thursday, 21st October.
		7. Taungdwingyi.	6 0	54 0	Marched from Kyésadaw at 12-30 A.M., 22nd; recrossed river and repassed Shwéyándaw pagoda; thence the pathway lies through dense jungle in which the guide frequently lost the track, until about 5 miles from Taungdwingyi, about the village of Changain, the country becomes more open and the road after crossing some paddy-fields becomes much better until Taungdwingyi is reached. The country here is much more open and well fitted for cavalry. The column consisted of— 1st Rifle Brigade, two companies; 1st Madras Lancers, one troop; Punjabi Police, 55 men. Left Magwé 15th October 1886 and made seven marches to Taungdwingyi, having halted one day, the 21st, at Kyésadaw and reached Taungdwingyi 22nd October.

No. 14.

From MAGWÉ to YAMÉTHIN viâ NATMAUK.

I. B. COMPILATION, MARCH 1888.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Magwé.	**1. Kántha** ...	10 0	10 0	Magwé on left bank Irrawaddy. Direction east. The road rises very gradually from the Irrawaddy; it is good for traffic of all sorts, except that the sandy nature of the soil makes it very heavy and tiring in the dry season. Almost the whole length of this first stage is cultivated with dry crops, principally oil-seeds and jowari. Villages are numerous, the principal one being Kántha, 7½ miles, where there is accommodation in kyaungs for 200 men. Water from ponds; scarce in the dry weather. Kántha is a group of three villages. There is one kyaung with accommodation for 40 men (30 square feet a man). Water from surface wells; very scarce after March. Supplies procurable.
		2. Gyokôn ... Wet chaung.	7 4	17 4	Direction east-north-east. The road remains the same in character for 4 miles, then it falls suddenly to the valley of the Wet chaung, but rises

FROM MAGWÉ TO YAMÉTHIN *viâ* NATMAUK—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Magwé.	**2. Gyokôn**—*cont.*			again immediately to the high ground which borders that stream. Cultivation is not so general as in the first stage and is confined to a radius of a mile or so round each village. The Wet stream flows close to Gyokôn on the north; it is very sandy with high banks, and is here 400 yards wide. No running water except in rains. Gyokôn, a large strongly-fenced village on the edge of the left bank of the Wet stream. Kyaungs with room for 270 men. Water from surface wells in the water-course.
		3. Téhôn ... Yé-aung chaung.	10 0	27 4	Direction north-north-east. Road as in the latter part of last stage for 2 miles to Thánbôk, a small village on the left bank of the Yé-aung stream, about a mile above its junction with the Wet river. Water here is very scarce as early in the dry weather as February. Thence cross the nullah and over undulating country to Téhôn, the last mile being very heavy going. Yé-aung stream course crossed north of Thánbôk. Téhôn is a group of several villages; the largest has a market place and weekly bazaar. Kyaungs with room for 80 men. Water very poor and scarce.
		4. Natmauk ...	12 4	40 0	Direction east. Road very heavy with sand at first, then becomes firmer and rises gradually to the ridge of the Magula hills, the watershed between the Wet and Yen rivers and the boundary line between the Magwé and Taungdwingyi townships. The country here is very open; cultivated round villages, and covered elsewhere with thin scrub jungle and coarse grass. After crossing the hills the scarcity of water becomes greater even than before. Palambin, 5½ miles, is deserted for six months of the year on this account. Thwingyi, 8 miles, a small village with one kyaung. Water poor. This road now passes through woods of small *in* and teak trees until close to Kángyi, which is the western of the four villages which form the parish of Natmauk. For description *see* Route No. 21, Stage 9.
		5. Thamôngôn ... Yen river.	16 0	56 0	Direction east-north-east. A winding sandy road from Natmauk to the Yen river, crossed 1 mile from Natmauk, is here 300 yards broad. Ford easy, except in floods. Right bank low; left bank 25 feet high ascended by a steep cutting. For 2 miles over undulating ground and through very thin jungle, thence the jungle gets thicker and the country more hilly. At 8 miles reach the deserted village of Kalashin. The road runs north-north-east through thick jungle for 8 miles and over low stony hills to Thamôngôn, a village of about 50 houses, approached by a steep road from the Pin chaung, 50 yards broad. Water from surface wells in dry weather. A fair accommodation in kyaungs and zayáts for 65 men.
		6. Uyin	15 0	71 0	Good cart track for a mile or so past the village through cultivated land, fairly level. Then turns suddenly and passes over west spur of the Nyindgyi hills through thin jungle to Thigyaung. Thigyaung is a village of about 40 houses. Accommodation in kyaungs and zayáts for about 40 men. Water fair and plentiful from [illegible]

FROM MAGWÉ TO YAMÉTHIN *vid* NATMAUK—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Magwé.	**6. Uyin**—*cont.*			well and chaung to east. Road now runs east across three chaungs to Myinthagyi, a very large and rich village with a police post. Accommodation for a large force in kyaungs in the village. Ground for encamping all round. Water good and plentiful from the chaung to north of village and from wells. Supplies, cattle, and carts plentiful. From here a good road runs north-east over undulating country covered with *in* jungle and crosses three chaungs. Uyin is a large village, with accommodation for 200 men in kyaungs and zayats in the village. Ground for camping all round. Water good and plentiful from a chaung to north of village. Supplies plentiful. Cattle and carts procurable. From Thigyaung in this stage there is a branch road to Pinzi, Stage 8 of Route No. 24, for details of which *see* that route. The distance is 18 miles, and the road is practicable for carts.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Yaméthin.	**7. Kyundôn-Séywa.** One chaung.	M. F. 6 0	M. F. 77 0	Road runs north-east and is a good cart road. Country the same as before. No water along the road which follows the crest of a ridge. Kyaundôn Séywa was in February 1888 a military post capable of accommodating 150 men. There are no kyaungs, but a large number of men could be put up in the houses of the village. There is plenty of good water from a well in the fort and a tank where animals could be watered on the north. There is a signal station here, and ordinary supplies and about 40 carts procurable.
		8. Yenaung ...	18 0	95 0	General direction east. At 2½ miles Nyaungôn; at 3½ miles Gaigyi. Hence to Pébingalé, a small village with no accommodation. Water from a chaung ½ mile to south. Then descend for some time and then passing through jungle cross two chaungs, the first of which has water in it in February. The road here passes over low ground and is probably difficult in wet weather. Reach Thanatgôn, a small village with no accommodation. Water from one well in the village. About 1 mile further on reach Thapángyaung, a fair-sized village with kyaungs for 100 men on the south side. Water from wells on north side. Ordinary supplies obtainable. Thaphangyaung is about 8 miles from Yenaung. Then cross a chaung and ascend, passing a small tank on the right of the road. At 9 miles pass to south of steep hill with pagodas on it, sides covered with forest jungle. Then along high ground crossing two chaungs to a well on the road side. Hence the village of Saitchu is seen about ½ mile to the north with kyaungs on the west and wells in a chaung on east and west sides. From the well on the road continue for ½ mile and reach Kantaún at 15½ miles. Then along a road cleared of jungle over hard soil through forest jungle with one or two belts of paddy land, which are probably bad in the wet weather, to Yégyán at 16½ miles. Water from well to south of the village. Pass over some paddy before reaching Yenaung. A large village with a military police post to the south. Accommodation for a large force in numerous kyaungs on south and east of the village. Good water from wells to the west of the village. All ordinary supplies obtainable from the Myo-ôk. Village of Yegyi to south of police post.

FROM MAGWÉ TO YAMÉTHIN *vid* NATMAUK—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commr., Eastern Divn., and Deputy Commr., Yaméthin.	**9. Yaméthin** ...	17 0	112 0	Road from here runs south-east and is good though sandy for the first 6 miles. It runs along the foot of a ridge of hills covered with thin scrub jungle and crosses some small nullahs. About 1 mile from Yédaw it enters paddy and runs across paddy almost the whole way to Yaméthin, and in the wet weather is almost impassable as the ground is very heavy. Yédaw, at 7 miles, is a large village on the Thitsôn chaung and contains a police post. Accommodation for a considerable number of men in kyaungs, &c. Water from a chaung to east of village. Supplies and a considerable number of carts obtainable. For description of Yaméthin, *see* Route No. 6, Lower Burma Division.

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM NATMAUK (STAGE 4) TO THAMÔNGÔN (STAGE 5).

I. B. COMPILATION, MARCH 1888.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Magwé.	**1. Lébu** ... ... Yen river, 1½ miles from Natmauk. Pyin chaung, 20 yards broad.	16 0	16 0	General direction east by north. A winding and sandy road from Natmauk to the Yen river. Ford easy except in floods. Right bank low, left bank 25 feet high. Road ascends by a steep cutting. Sadaw village south of the road on the left bank of the river. From the Yen for 2 miles through very thin jungle, thence to Lébu. The jungle is thicker, but nowhere very dense. At 8 miles cross small chaung with a little stagnant water, and pass the site of the village of Kalashin (deserted and burnt). The main road between Taungdwingyi and Yaméthin crosses here. At 11 miles pass small village of Kabaungán on the top of a low hill. (Fair water from well south-west of village.) A good mule track, but bad for carts. Lébu, 40 houses. A moderately plentiful supply of bad water from pools in the Pin chaung. Well-built pôngyi kyaung with accommodation for 65 men (at 30 square feet per man). Supplies for rationing men and transport animals procurable.
		2. Thamôngôn ... Pin chaung.	6 4	22 4	General direction north-west to 1 mile beyond Thamôngôn; thence north-east over low hill through thin jungle of small *in*, &c., to Thamôngôn, 6½ miles.

No. 15.

From MIMBU to NAPÉ.

I. B. COMPILATION, 1887.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commr., Southern Divn., and Deputy Commr., Mimbu.	**1. Segu** ... ... Maw chaung.	12 0	12 0	There are several routes from Mimbu to Napé, the best of which *in the dry season* appears to be as follows,* but in the rainy season the routes described in Alternatives II and III must be used. Direction west-north-west. Cart track over low hills through undulating jungly country, good in dry season, difficult

* From a report by Lieut. H. B. Walker, D.C.L.I., dated March 1891, it appears that the route now used is as follows: Mimbu to Singaing (10), thence to Pyawbwé (15), Padeng (11), and Napé (7)—[illegible] he commences by stating the distance to be 45 miles. He gives no details of the road. [illegible] the rainy season the routes described

FROM MIMBU TO NAPÉ—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Mimbu.	**1. Segu**—*cont.*					in the rains and impassable after heavy rain for one to three days. Segu is a large village of upwards of 500 houses on the right bank of the Maw river. Accommodation in kyaungs for 1,000 men. Good water from river and wells. Large bazaar; cattle and carts plentiful. Road to the north leads to Legain and Salin.
		2. Paung ... ... Maw chaung.	10	0	22	0	Direction south-west. Cart track following right bank Maw river. It traverses fairly open and level country partly cultivated and passes several villages. Paung village of 40 houses on Maw river. Accommodation for 50 men in kyaung. Good water.
		3. Shwézetdaw ... Maw chaung.	14	0	36	0	Direction west. Cart road; cross the Maw at starting and follow left bank passing Kôntha, and recrossing the river before entering Sedaw at 6 miles. Country so far jungly, but fairly level. From Sedaw cart road through undulating and fairly open jungle country, impassable for carts in rains, but good in dry season. Cross Maw river three times. At 14 miles Shwézetdaw, about 60 houses, inhabited by pagoda slaves, descendants of people given as slaves by the king to the pagoda which is a very sacred one. Accommodation in zayáts for 200 men. Good water. Strong position amongst the pagodas here, frequently held by dacoits in 1886-88.
		4. Napé ... ... Maw chaung.	9	0	44	0	Direction west-south-west. The distance by the cart road, which follows the bed of the Maw river, and is only passable in the dry season, is 9 miles. There are besides two foot-paths through the hills, one north, the other south of the Maw river, by which the distance is about 6 miles; these paths are hilly, stony and difficult. Napé is a place of 200 houses, and the entrenched position there is very strongly situated on high ground above the Maw river. The surrounding country is thick jungle, and the place is very unhealthy in the rainy season, and up to the beginning or middle of December. It is an important position, being situated at the junction of several roads, which lead from here to Myothit and Tainda, to Mimbu, to Salin, to the Yaw district, and to Arakan *viâ* the Aeng pass. There is accommodation for 150 men in three kyaungs, also for 250 men and two guns in the post. Good water and cattle can be obtained, also fowls and paddy in small quantities. About 50 carts for transport could be procured in and about Napé.

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM SEGU (STAGE 1) TO SEDAW (*see* STAGE 3).

I. B. COMPILATION, 1887.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commr., Southern Div., and Deputy Commr., Mimbu.	**1. Sedaw** ... ... Maw river.	15	0	15	0	Direction south-west. Cart track through undulating, fairly open jungle, impassable in the rains, but good at other seasons. Cross the Maw river, fordable, on leaving Segu, and follow left bank, recrossing the river before entering Sedaw which consists of two small villages, Sedawgôn and Tetetywa, aggregating about 35 houses; no kyaungs; good water.

From MIMBU to NAPÉ—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE II.

From PAUNG (Stage 2) to NAPÉ (Stage 4) *vid* PYAWBWÉ and PADENG.

I. B. Compilation, 1887.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Mimbu.	**1. Pyawbwé** ...	**13 0**	13 0	Direction south-south-west. For 8 miles the road, which is sandy and gravelly, passes through low hills in a jungly country, and about a dozen water-channels are crossed, which are dry except for an hour or so during and after heavy rain. For the remaining 5 miles the road is hilly, steep, jungly, and difficult for carts during the rains. For the first 8 miles no water can be obtained except for a day or so after heavy rain, and during the dry season none can be obtained the whole way. Two small villages are passed, Khôtgyi or Manmani at mile 10 and Mezalibu at mile 12. Pyawbwé is a wretched village of about 15 houses, has no kyaungs, but has good water.
		2. Padeng ... Man chaung.	**11 0**	24 0	Direction west. This road, though used by carts, is difficult as it crosses hills with steep gradients the greater part of the way. The ascents and descents are difficult from the rockiness of the ground. The whole route is jungly; thin *in* and cutch, till within 1 mile of Singyidain, after that thick bamboo. There are no villages on the road till Singyidain on the opposite bank of the Man river to Padeng is reached. The river has good clear water with a sandy bed and is about 1½ feet deep in the dry season. Padeng has about 150 houses with some large kyaungs suitable for 250 men. Supplies as at Napé. Like Napé the place is said to be very unhealthy.
		3. Napé ... ... Man chaung.	**7 0**	31 0	Direction north-west. There are two roads, an upper and a lower. The latter is somewhat shorter than the former and leads along the left bank of the Man river, through level and open ground cultivated with paddy, but is impassable for carts in the rains; at that season even the upper road is heavy and difficult.

ALTERNATIVE III.

From MIMBU to PYAWBWÉ (Stage 1 of Alternative II) *vid* SINGAING.

I. B. Compilation, 1887.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commr., Southern Divn., and Deputy Commr., Mimbu.	**1. Singaing** ...	**12 0**	12 0	Direction south-west. For the first 2 miles, the road leads through jungle, is heavy and difficult; for the remainder of the way it is good, the soil being sandy and the country fairly open. Kônthe, a small village, is passed at mile 7. Singaing has 250 houses, and kyaungs for 100 men. Good water is obtained from wells, which are mostly dug in the bed of a water-course, which is dry except in the rains.
		2. Pyawbwé ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FROM MIMBU TO NAPÉ—*continued*

ALTERNATIVE III—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commr., Southern Divn., and Deputy Commr., Mimbu.	**2. Pyawbwé** ...	**15**	**0**	27	0	Direction south-west. For 10 mile the road is good and fairly level, wit a gravelly and sandy soil. Then fo 3 miles low hills are crossed. Th last 2 miles are steep and difficult, an one large creek, which is however dr except after storms, is crossed. Th route leads the whole way throug thin *eng* jungle, and no villages ar passed.

BRANCH I.

FROM PAUNG (STAGE 2) TO SEGU (ROUTE NO. 17, STAGE 3).

BY LIEUT. SANDBACH, R.E.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commr., S. Div., and Deputy Commr., Mimbu.	**1. Segu** ... ... Pyaungdein and Segu chaungs, both sandy beds 20 to 25 yards wide, dry in March.	**8**	**4**	8	4	First 5½ miles through open jungle, near ly level, no villages and no water fro February onwards until the rains. A 5½ miles Pégôn. Thence straight roa over cultivated land to Segu.

BRANCH II.

FROM KÔNTHA (*see* STAGE 3) TO PYÍLÔNGYAW (ROUTE NO. 17, STAGE 5).

I. B. COMPILATION, 1887.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commr., Southern Divn., and Deputy Commr., Mimbu.	**1. Pyilôngyaw** ... Môn chaung.	**17**	**0**	17	0	First 2 miles through jungle, follow ing left bank of an irrigation canal dry in March, to Kadingôn. Thenc mostly over paddy cultivation fo next 3 miles, passing the villages of Kyigôn, Sedaw an Shwégyaung at 3½, 4½ and 5 miles respectively. Thenc mostly through open ground, light jungle and some paddy passing Taingdaw (6½), Sainmalé (8), Padaw (9), and Kolo haung (14). At 16½ miles descend into valley of Môn river and pass through paddy cultivation to Pyilôngyaw.

BRANCH III.

FROM PYAWBWÉ (STAGE 1 OF ALTERNATIVE II) TO KYAUKPÉ.

BY LIEUT. CARDEW, 2ND BENGAL LIGHT INFANTRY, JANUARY 1887.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commr., S. Divn., and Dy. Commr., Mimbu.	**1. Kyaukpé** ...	**3**	**2**	3	2	Direction south. Road fair, undulating stony soil, thin small tree jungle. A 1½ miles small village of Minlagyi west of road (? deserted).

FROM MIMBU TO NAPÉ—*continued.*

BRANCH IV.

FROM PADENG (STAGE 2 OF ALTERNATIVE II) TO KYAUKPÉ *viâ* DAKÔN AND MYOGÔN.

BY LIEUT. CARDEW, 2ND BENGAL LIGHT INFANTRY, JANUARY 1887.

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.				Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.		Total.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Mimbu.	**1. Dakôn** ... Môn river. Small stream from east 2¾ miles from Padeng. Maipya river from west opposite that village.	5	2	5	2	General direction south by west. The whole distance of the road follows the bed of the Môn river which is crossed seven times in this stage through high grass and scrub jungle. The fords are all from 6 to 18 inches deep; they would be quite impassable in the rains. Villages passed: Yaunghindôk, west of road, 1 mile from Padeng; Kyittaw 1¾ miles from Padeng, west of road (deserted); Kyauktalôn and Sedatku on opposite banks of river, 2¾ miles; Maipya, west of road, 4 miles. All the above are small villages except Maipya, where there are some kyaungs. Dakôn is on the right bank; about 40 houses, kyaungs and zayáts for 150 men.
		2. Myogôn ... Ki chaung ¼ mile from Dakôn. A very deep water-course, but little water in dry weather. Padeng chaung 5 miles, 200 yards, deep course; dry deep nullah, 6¼ miles; nullah with pond 60 by 80 yards, north of Myogôn.	8	0	13	2	General direction east by north for 5 miles, then south-east. A good cart track through jungle; 6 miles fairly open, 2 miles bamboos. Soil stony; no steep slopes except at nullahs. Ki chaung would be impassable in rains. Villages: Taungôn, two divisions, 500 yards apart (first about 800 yards from Dakôn), Sedatku (1,600 yards) north of road; all, including Myogôn, are small villages; about 15 houses. Good well at Myogôn; no kyaungs; cattle and a few fowls obtainable.
		3. Kyaukpé ... Padeng chaung re-crossed (¼ mile west of Myebyu); deep nullah in hills, 1¼ miles from the ridge and 2 miles west of Kyaukpé; none of the above have running water. Standing pools in Padeng chaung at Yenshé and Kyaukpé.	11	2	24	4	No. 2 stage retraversed for nearly 3 miles. Thence general direction north for 2 miles and north-east or east, remainder of road. Road good, undulating through thin jungle for 6 miles to foot of high range of hills; then over ridge to Chaukpé; very stony and rough, with steep gradients, but fairly easy for mule carriage, except where blocked by fallen trees. The chaungs noted would be impassable in rains. Villages: Myébyu, Yinshé (5¾ miles), a large village, about 40 houses, two small kyaungs and two zayáts; accommodation for 60 men; water scarce in nullah. Kyaukpé (about 35 houses), one kyaung and four zayáts, room for 100 men; water fair from nullah.

FROM MIMBU TO NAPÉ—*continued.*

BRANCH V.

FROM SINGAING (STAGE 1 OF ALTERNATIVE III) TO YAUNGYÁNDAUNG (ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE IRRAWADDY, ABOUT 30 MILES NORTH OF THAYETMYO).

BY LIEUT. MARTER, 1ST BATTALION, RIFLE BRIGADE, 17TH NOVEMBER 1886.

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
			M. F.	M. F.	
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Mimbu.	**1. Chaungpyu** ...	8 0	8 0	No description is given of this stage.
		2. Thígôn ...	5 6	13 6	From Chaungpyu general direction of road south and south-west. Road fair and level, thick jungle on both sides. About 1 mile from Chaungpyu crosses nullah with high banks on both sides. Three miles from Chaungpyu village of Maungdaung, which has been deserted for a long time and is quite overgrown. From here there is a road leading to Yébaw. After leaving Maungdaung the road crosses the nullah before mentioned twice and the village of Thígôn is reached (deserted). There is no camping ground here. Water (obtained from nullah) is running and good, and at this time of year apparently plentiful.
		3. Dahatkôn ...	4 4	18 2	From Thígôn general direction south and south-west. After leaving the village road crosses the nullah at once. Road fair and level, dense jungle on both sides. One mile from Thígôn cross the nullah again, after which it runs along the left of the road. At 2¼ miles village of Zigubin, very old and deserted and of no importance. After Zigubin the road crosses the big nullah once, and also a branch of the same. Four and-a-half miles Dahatkôn, a fairly large village, but deserted. No camping ground or water, so the force moved on ½ mile and camped on rising ground to right of road. Water from nullah on the right, plentiful and good, but too far from camping ground.
		4. Kadé	4 6	23 0	From Dahatkôn general direction south-east and south. One mile after leaving camping ground is the village of Chaungpyu, deserted. From this village there are roads leading to Pagingán and Muthet. After Chaungpyu the country becomes hilly, but the jungle on either side not so dense and allowing of flanking parties to be thrown out. At 3½ miles the road crosses another road running from Mlahla to Muthet. Road over hills very rough in places and difficult for carts; 4½ miles camp Kadé. There is no village here, but it is the usual halting place for carts. As a camping ground very bad indeed, very small and enclosed by thick jungle. Water near from a small stream on the left of the road, good but not plentiful. Big nullah on the right with water, but no means of getting at it, owing to very high and steep banks.
		5. Dwébumyaung.	8 4	31 4	From Kadé general direction south-south-east. Road very rough and apparently long unused. Jungle on each side very dense. One and-a-quarter miles from Kadé is a road branching off to Yébaw; road fairly level with

FROM MIMBU TO NAPÊ—*continued.*

BRANCH V—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Mimbu.	**5. Dwébumyaung** — *cont.*			low hills on either side of it. After crossing a small stream, 3 miles from Kadé, Kynaktwin is reached, deserted some time ago. From here there are three roads, one on the right to Dônda 4 or 5 miles off, and two to Dwébumyaung. Half mile beyond the village the road crosses a small nullah, fair level road to Dwébumyaung, 4 miles. The column apparently took the wrong road and the longer one, here making the distance 4 miles, whereas it is supposed to be far shorter. Dwébumyaung, a small village, deserted, no camping ground here. Water obtainable from nullah close to village, but very scanty and not good.
		6. Léhla	M. F. 12 4	M. F. 44 0	From Dwébumyaung general direction south-east. Immediately on leaving the village a small stream has to be crossed and the road, which is here very bad indeed, goes down and up two verp steep inclines, nearly impassable for carts, 3 miles to the village of Manbin, deserted. After leaving Manbin the right road was apparently lost and the column followed a winding track leading through very hilly country covered with jungle; soil stony and very rough. Five and-a-half miles from Manbin the track ran into the dry bed of a nullah and continued along its course for 1½ miles. After leaving the nullah the road at once ran over high ground and a few huts, called Léhla-gwlé, were reached, quite deserted. A mile further on is Léhla proper, also deserted and overgrown with weed, &c. There is a good camping ground here, large and level. Water from nullah close by and good, and the camping ground is not commanded by any other ground. The ground would accommodate a battalion of infantry for a short time, but the water is not very plentiful.
		7. Kanengyi ...	10 4	5[illegible] 4	From Léhla general direction south-east. Road crosses a small stream at once, and a mile further on it runs along the bed of the same stream for 300 or 400 yards. Road bad and very difficult for carts. At about 4 miles from Léhla the road again runs into the bed of a stream and continues along it for ½ mile. Country very hilly, covered with jungle. Six miles om Léhla is the village of Mindé, where the villagers were found and information gained about the road. After leaving Mindé the road continues over hills, which appear to form part of several low ranges running nearly north and south. At 10½ miles the village of Kanengyi is reached, a fair-sized village, but deserted. Small camping ground on a knoll around a pôngyi kyaung, which was not occupied. Ground small and enclosed by a fence, suitable for a small force. The kyaung will accommodate about 30 men. Water obtainable from a nullah, also a tank, but too far from the camp, being about ½ mile distant, good in quality and fairly plentiful.

No. 15.

FROM MIMBU TO NAPÉ—*continued.*

BRANCH V—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Mimbu.	**8. Bigaing** ...	9	0	63	4	From Kanengyi general direction south-east and east. Road very bad indeed and impassable for carts, leading over hills covered with jungle as before. Three and-a-half miles from Kanengyi is a very old deserted village, now only a few posts, no name. Six and-a-quarter miles village of Thapángaing, deserted. Immediately on leaving Thapángaing the road crosses a nullah, which again crosses the road three times before reaching the village of Bigaing. Two and three-quarter miles from Thapángaing a small village, deserted. No camping ground near. Water from a big nullah close by; running water, good and plentiful.
		9. Swégyu ...	7	4	71	0	From Bigaing general direction south-east and east. Immediately on leaving the village the road descends into a hollow and crosses the big nullah, which was on the right of the village of Bigaing. At first the road is good and level, high hills ½ mile to left of road. Large nullah called "Tanyaung chaung," short distance on right of road. Two and-a-half miles village of Chaungwa, deserted. Road continues fair as far as Htainin, 1½ miles further on, deserted. Shortly after leaving Htainin the road crosses the Tanyaung chaung once or twice and runs along the bed of it entirely. Road very bad indeed, large boulders on the road and pools 3 or 4 feet deep, which make it impassable for carts. On both sides high hills covered with dense jungle making it a defile. After 3¼ miles Swegyu is reached, an old deserted village. No ground even for a small force. One kyaung and one zayát in village capable of accommodating about 80 men.
		10. Segu	7	0	78	0	From Swégyu general direction south-east. The cart road after leaving the village continues along the bed of the nullah until it comes out at Yaungyán chaung, but this was found impracticable, so another road running south was found and followed up. After leaving Swégyu the Tanyaung chaung was at once crossed and the road taken turned from the nullah in a southerly direction, very rough and stony. After first leaving the Tanyaung chaung the road follows the bed of a small stream, which is very rough and almost impassable for carts. It follows this for 1 mile and then leaving it commences an extremely steep and difficult ascent on to high ground. From here the road lies entirely among hills, apparently crossing another range running roughly north-north-west and south-south-east. At 4 miles is the village of Kalaghat, once a large village, but long deserted and of no value as regards accommodation. Leaving Kalaghat the road runs in a southerly direction constantly crossing and recrossing a small stream, which at this time of year makes it difficult for carts. Three miles from Kalaghat is Segu, which was inhabited. There is no camping ground, but one kyaung accommodating about 40 men with a small space around it. Water near from stream good, but scarce.

FROM MIMBU TO NAPÉ—*continued.*

BRANCH V—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Mimbu.	**11. Yaungyándaung.**	11 2	89 2	From Segu general direction north-east. Road after leaving the village is very bad indeed and rough. It runs near the river, that is from 1 to 1½ miles from it. At 4 miles from Segu is the village of Shábingyaung, the first village on the river and not deserted. From here road runs in a northerly direction and improves in condition. Two and-a-quarter miles from Shábingyaung is Aléywa, a very small village of no importance, not deserted. Hills on left of road ½ mile from it. After Aléywa the road leaves the river and runs inland at the foot of the hills. Three and-a-half miles from Aléywa is Einma, a large inhabited village on the river, with several kyaungs and zayáts. Accommodation for 150 or 200 men. Space around the kyaungs for a battalion to camp. Water from river. To Yaungyándaung, 1½ miles. Road makes a detour in order to cross the mouth of the Tanyaung chaung, which here joins the Irrawaddy; crossing difficult, owing to the deep mud forming the bed of the chaung. There are no means of temporarily bridging this creek, and getting carts across is a matter of great difficulty. Yaungyándaung has been entirely burnt down and is not a good place to camp at. There is no open ground, it is shut in by low hills. One kyaung and two zayáts would accommodate about 100 men, but there is no open space around them. River quite close, whence all water is obtained.

No. 16.

From MINHLA to PAUK.

I. B. COMPILATION, NOVEMBER 1888.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Mimbu.	**1. Yethaya** ...	12 2	12 2	General direction of road north-west. On leaving Minhla the road takes a westerly direction, but changes after about 1 mile to north and north-west going close to the river. Road level and good with low hills running parallel to it on the left. At 4 miles the road passes through the village of Nyaungbintha, after which it passes several small villages of no importance. Half-a-mile from Nyaungbintha a small stream is crossed, after which the small village of Yépalé is reached. There is nothing of importance to note, as the villages of Magyibin, Shánzu, Mólé, and Kyunpogôn are passed on the right-hand side of the road; these villages being about ¾ mile from each other. The road is enclosed on either side by a hedge, and the adjoining country is more cultivated, chiefly with jowari (millet) and Indian corn than any hitherto passed. Quarter mile after leaving Kyunpogôn another small nullah has to be crossed. One and three-quarter miles from Kyunpogôn is the village of

FROM MINHLA TO PAUK—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Mimbu.	**1. Yethaya**—*cont.*					Taindán, and from here the road takes a northerly direction to Tabayin 2½ miles further on, passing the small village of Tátkôn situated on the river bank about 1 mile to the right of the road. From Tabayin there is a foot-path along the river bank to Yethaya, distant about ½ mile. This path is suitable for mules and ponies, but carts have to follow the road, which makes a detour of about 1 mile. Yethaya is a large village on the river. There is a camping ground under the trees on the river bank and several kyaungs and zayáts affording accommodation for about 200 men. Water from the river.
		2. Mimbu	8	2	20	4	General direction north-west. Immediately on leaving Yethaya a road is passed leading to Yébaw. The road continues along the bank of the river and is a good one for carts and level. At 2 miles the village of Sánshin is passed some little distance on the right. At 3 miles reach Nandagôn. At 4 miles Palángôn, situated on a broad nullah with running water. The country here becomes hilly. From Palángôn a foot-path suited for loaded animals leads along the river bank to Mimbu, which is a large military station and head-quarters of a Commissioner.
		3. Segu ... ... Maw river.	12	0	32	4	Direction north-west. A good made and metalled road through undulating country, covered with scrub jungle. Segu is a village of about 500 houses on the right bank of the Maw river. There are a large number of kyaungs which could accommodate 300 men. Water from the Maw river and from wells. There is a large bazaar; cattle and carts plentiful.
		4. Leghain ...	6	0	38	4	Direction north. The Maw river is crossed at starting, fordable by carts except during or after heavy rain. Made road to Leghain, which has 250 houses in a walled town; kyaungs which can accommodate 150 men. Cattle, rice, vegetables, and about 100 carts obtainable. Water good.
		5. Pyilôngyaw ... Môn river.	10	4	49	0	Direction west-north-west. A cart road throughout, except in the rains, principally through cultivation and thin jungle. Directly after leaving Leghain a deep swamp is crossed, 130 yards broad. Carts avoid it by making a detour. Beyond the road has been cleared of jungle, width of 200 feet. Pyilôngyaw on the south bank of the Môn river has 35 houses and accommodation for 300 men in the principal and surrounding villages. The military post accommodates 200 men, 120 animals. Water good. The country round is liable to inundation by the Irrawaddy, but only about once in three years, on the occasions of exceptionally high floods. The post is ¼ mile from the village and stands in very open ground. The surrounding country is very level, cultivated with dry crops.

FROM MINHLA TO PAUK—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Mimbu.	**6. Kyutwun** ...	**10 4**	59 4	Direction west. Road over level country for ½ mile to the Môn river, which is a river of some size and even in the dry season is at times not fordable, so that enquiries should be made beforehand. The bottom is shingle. Two fords exist about 300 yards east and west of the ferry. Môndélé lies about 400 yards north of the Môn; has 80 houses, good water from six wells; two kyaungs; 3 zayáts, 40 carts; bullocks, paddy, gram, tobacco and plantains. From Môndélé the road is bad, enclosed by elephant grass to Yônbinzu (at 3½ miles), which has 45 houses, 2 wells, 30 carts. Cattle, tobacco, plantains, Indian corn and some til seed. There are several kyaungs and a plentiful supply of good water. Thence the road passes through dense crops over alluvial soil, which is very liable to be cut up and is badly drained, but yields very rich crops, to Kyaungôn at 4½ miles. Kyaungôn consists of two villages on both sides of a chaung, with precipitous banks about 50 feet deep. The chaung, which is about 50 yards wide, is liable to sudden and heavy floods, during which it is unfordable; shingly bottom. Kyaungôn has 50 houses, 45 carts, 2 wells of good water, and some cattle. There are two small kyaungs and three large zayáts on the south side of the chaung. Plantains and fruit garden cultivation; soil sandy; village surrounded by thorn fence. The road on is very good, running over sandy shingle. Cultivation in patches all along it. The jungle is not too thick for infantry to work in. Reach Kaligôn at 8½ miles. Kaligôn is a small village of 18 houses with some cattle. Water obtained by digging in the sandy bed of a nullah situated about 80 yards north. Village fenced. Thence road runs through a jungle cutting 100 yards wide over sandy gravel through thin scrub jungle which is easy for all arms. Road good to Kyutwun, which is a large village in four parts, about a mile long, running east and west; two wells, one at each end of the village. At the west end is also a large sheet of water. The zayáts are about 250 yards from the well; camping ground is unlimited in the south shore of the lake. One kyaung at the east end of the village; 120 houses, 80 carts, 200 bullocks, 2 zayáts; paddy plentiful; also some til seed; village stockaded and fenced.
		7. Salin	**8 0**	67 4	Road good for 1 mile over sandy gravel and thence indifferent as far as Watheyé. At 4½ miles cultivation in large patches along the road, interspersed in places by jungle; the jungle, whenever it appears, averaging about 8½ feet high and would prove no obstacle for Infantry movements in skirmishing order. All round Wathéyé the country is well cultivated. Hence the road is bad, running for the last mile through numerous kyaungs, pagodas, and zayáts in the outskirts of the town, which it enters by the west gate. Salin is an old walled town, whose walls are partly ruined, but still form a strong defence. There are five gates: two on the north face and one on each of the other faces. The town is surrounded on the south and west sides by paddy-fields and the other two sides by its suburbs and outskirts. It is the head-quarters of an Assistant Commis-

No. 16.

FROM MINHLA TO PAUK—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Mimbu.	**7. Salin**—*cont.*					sioner, and has a garrison of three companies of Infantry and some police. There is a commissariat store and some pack transport animals. The town and district could supply 500 carts. Almost unlimited accommodation for troops in the numerous kyaungs outside the town on the east side. Water is obtained partly from wells and partly from irrigation canals. Supplies of rice, grass, and vegetables can always be obtained. The Salin river is about 1 mile distant to the north.
		8. Zibyubin ... Salin river dry in hot season; 2 feet deep in the rains, when in flood for two or three days at a time.	17	0	84	4	Direction north-east. Along the made road towards Sinbyugyun for 4½ miles, then strike off and cross the Salin river to Nwédamé at 6 miles, which is a large village. Hence the road is good and level, passing through dry cultivation until about 1 mile from Zibyubin, where a small nullah bed is followed. Zibyubin is close to the Irrawaddy; is a Burmese police post; has 150 houses and good kyaungs, which would accommodate 300 men. Good water. Carts obtainable.
		9. Myénu	9	0	93	4	Level road to Tángyaung at 4 miles, which has kyaungs which could accommodate 2,000 men, and very good water from wells. Hence there is a road to Zigat (*see* Route No. 43) on the Irrawaddy at 5 miles. At 9 miles road Myénu with one kyaung and several zayáts. Water from a well. Supplies plentiful.
	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakó ku.	**10. Letsé** ... ... Kyé chaung. Letsé chaung, which has water at all seasons.	14	0	107	4	Through low hills to Thézu at 4 miles, whence there is a road to Zigat 7 miles, Myinkándaw at 5 miles, a small village with one small kyaung and good water from wells. Hence there is a road to Seikpyu on the Irrawaddy, distance 7 miles, then over level ground to Letsé, crossing the Kyé chaung near Kyadé at 10 miles. Letsé is a military police post with a garrison of 50 sepoys; also two kyaungs which would accommodate 150 men. Supplies plentiful. Good water from the Letsé chaung.
		11. Kinmandaung. Right bank of Yaw river.	13	0	120	4	Direction north by west through Zíbingyi at 3½ miles, Wéma at 5½, and Ingôn on the Yaw river, with one kyaung and sayáts at 11 miles. Kinmandaung is a large village with one kyaung and sayáts. Water from Yaw river. Supplies plentiful.
		12. Nyaungwun. Yaw river.	13	0	133	4	Level road along right bank of Yaw river to Nyaungwun, which is 1½ miles south-east of Pyinchaung. *See* Route No. 30. Nyaungwun contains one large kyaung and good sayáts. Water from wells. Supplies plentiful.
		13. Right bank of Yaw					Ingôn on the Yaw river, with one

FROM MINHLA TO PAUK—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Comm., South-Ex. Div., and Deputy Comm., Pakókku.	**11. Pauk**	**13**	**0**	147	4	The road joins the Pyinchaung-Pauk road at about 3½ miles. *See* Route No. 30.

BRANCH I.

FROM YETHAYA (STAGE 1) TO SINGAING.

I. B. COMPILATION.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Mimbu.	**1. Singaing** ...	**17**	**4**	17	4	Yethaya to Palángôn 4 miles. *See* commencement of Stage 2 above. From Palángôn a road branches west to Singaung. For 3 miles it follows the bed of the nullah mentioned before, crossing and recrossing the nullah, with high hills on either side. Road bad and very heavy for carts. Three miles from Palángôn the road leaves the nullah bed, the village of Pagánsit being left ½ mile to the left of the road. After this it continues among hilly country in a north-west direction. At 9½ miles it crosses a road leading from Yébaw to Mimbu at right angles. The country here is hilly, covered with fairly open jungle. At 12 miles a big nullah, the Sabwet chaung, has to be crossed immediately on the other bank, being the village of Yémyit. There is no good camping ground here, but a small space around a kyaung in which are two zayáts. Accommodation for about 80 or 100 men. Water from the nullah, which is good and plentiful; also from a good well near the kyaung. On leaving Yémyit the road continues nearly the whole way in a westerly direction. The road is good and level, easy for carts. Country on either side fairly open jungle with cultivation and clearings at intervals. No village is passed until Singaing is reached at 17½ miles. *See* Route No. 15, Alternative III.

No. 17.

From MYINGYÁN to MEIKTILA ROAD.

BY LIEUT. E. W. M. NORIE, 2ND MIDDLESEX REGIMENT, FEBRUARY 1888.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Myingyán.	**1. Taungtha.** Four large nullahs and several small ones.	**15**	**0**	15	0	General direction south-west. After leaving the military post cross a nullah running through the town by a strong wooden bridge and passing a large number of kyaungs.* Cross a second broad nullah on the south of Myingyán also by a good wooden bridge. The road is a good, hard, sandy road the whole way and is partially metalled for the first 4½ miles. All the nullahs are bridged except one at about 9½ miles, over which a bridge is apparently to be made and a broad, shallow, sandy nullah 1 mile before reaching Taungtha. Water can be got at the above two nullahs and a very limited supply at the village passed at 7½ miles, as it has to be brought from some distance, though plentiful

* These kyaungs have since been all burnt down in the great fire at Myingyán in the hot weather

FROM MYINGYÁN TO MEIKTILA ROAD—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Myingyán.	**1. Taungtha**—*cont.*					earlier in the season. The country is generally under dry cultivation, bounded by irregular hedges, and is quite practicable for cavalry. From the bed of the nullah passed at 9½ miles the road rises pretty sharply to the summit of a gap in the short range of hills to the north-east of Taungtha, at about 11 miles. It then descends abruptly to the plain which it reaches at 12 miles. These hills are covered with thin scrub jungle. The names of the village seem to vary and there is only the one mentioned above passed at 7½ miles from Myingyán, which is actually on the road. Taungtha is a cluster of villages, the road passing to the east of the main village. There is accommodation for 300 men in kyaungs to the south-east of this village and for 150 men in the police post close by. Round here the ground is suitable for encampment of a large force. The police post is surrounded by a brick breastwork, a small ditch, and a thorn hedge. Water is procurable close by from wells and is good and plentiful. After the rains there is also water in a tank close to the police post. There is a signal station on the top of a high peak in the range of hills to the north-east, about 3 miles off. There is a Myo-ôk of the village and ordinary supplies can be got in large quantities. Probably 200 carts are also available. A large trade passes through here to Myingyán. A road runs south from here to Wélaung.
		2. Yônzin ... Several small nullahs.	12	0	27	0	Road, the same as before, crosses a nullah about 1 mile from Taungtha by a wooden bridge, then passes a small village and rises to the crest of a low range of hills at 17 miles from Myingyán. Telegraph line from that place to Meiktila crosses the road. At 3 miles pass the small village of Kyawkyán, surrounded with thorn hedge. There are some small kyaungs on left of road. Plenty of good water in a well about ¼ of a mile down the the road and 300 yards off to the right under some cocoanut palms. At 5 miles pass the village of Aungtha. Some kyaungs and zayáts on right of road. Water from a well ½ mile to south of village. At 12 miles reach Yônzin, a large village. The road before reaching the village runs across the bund of a small tank. Plenty of accommodation in kyaungs for 300 or 400 men to north-east of village. Good camping ground on road just above the tank. Water from tank and good drinking water from five or six wells in village. Supplies obtainable from the thugyi.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Meiktila.	**3. Máhlaing** ...	8	0	35	0	At 1 mile the telegraph line touches the road and at 2 miles joins it again and runs along it. At Panaing it again leaves the road. At 5 miles reach Panaing, which is a very large village with plenty of accommodation to east of village in kyaungs and zayáts. There is abundance of excellent drinking water from numerous wells. Good encamping ground on north-west of village with wells close by. All supplies and a number of carts obtainable from thugyi. Máhlaing, at 8 miles, is a large village under a Myo-ôk. There is a small police post surrounded with a breastwork and ditch south-east of village, commanded by a police officer. Head-quarters of an Assistant Commissioner and contains a court-house, jail, post office and telegraph office. There is plenty of accommodation in kyaungs for a large force north of the post, with a

FROM MYINGYÁN TO MEIKTILA ROAD—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Meiktila.	**3. Máhlaing**—*cont.*			plentiful supply of good water from wells. Good ground for encampment round police post. A large bazaar every fifth day. All supplies obtainable. Grass for horses. Water in well close to police post not good. A large number of carts obtainable from Máhlaing, Panaing, and surrounding villages. Cultivation chiefly cotton. A large number of toddy trees in the district round. A considerable trade passes through the place.
		4. Yégyi	**14 0**	49 0	Road still continues good and passes through the same description of country for the first 4 miles till it reaches the village of Thengôn, beyond which there are two wells of good water on the side of the road under a large peepul tree. From about a mile beyond here a broad clearing is made through the jungle to within about 2 miles of Meiktila, and along this strip the road is at present being constructed. The old road follows generally the same line. There is a dry weather road which branches from the road at about 4 miles from Meiktila and crosses the bridge between the lakes to the west of the village, but the proper road runs round the north end of the north lake and down the east side to the cantonment. At 10 miles from Máhlaing pass Yégaro, and before reaching Yégyi cross a nullah about 100 yards broad, over which a bridge is being made. At Yégyi, about 14 miles from Máhlaing, there are two good wells on the right of the road to north-west of village. There is a kyaung much out of repair here, but there is plenty of ground suitable for encampment and the ordinary supplies are obtainable. The country is generally covered with scrub jungle, but for the first 8 miles there is a good deal of cotton cultivation to the south of the road.
		5. Meiktila ...	**10 0**	59 0	Road as described above. Meiktila is a large village with numerous kyaungs, at present occupied by troops, on the east of a narrow arm which joins two lakes of considerable size. About 600 yards to the east of the village the military cantonment is at present being built, on high ground, overlooking the south lake. There is a telegraph office, post office, and signal station, and it is the head-quarters of a brigade. There is also a Deputy Commissioner, Inspector of Police, and a Myo-ôk. There is a large bazaar every fifth day and supplies are plentiful. Water good and plentiful.
		6. Meiktila Road.	**13 0**	72 0	Good metalled and bridged road. *See* Route No. 6, Eastern Division.

BRANCH I.

FROM MÁHLAING (STAGE 3) TO NYÔK.

BY LIEUT. C. BENSON, ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS, FEBRUARY 1886–87.

G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commr., Eastern Div., and Dy. Commr., Meiktila.	**1. Nyôk**	**15 4**	15 4	Road good, but sandy soil; high hedges on each side. At 4 miles Lôndwin, a large village through which the road passes for over ½ a mile. Accommodation in kyaungs for about 120 men.

FROM MYINGYÁN TO MEIKTILA ROAD—*continued.*

BRANCH I—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Meiktila.	**1. Nyôk**—*cont.*			Water good. Road after Lôndwin passes through cultivation for about a mile, and then for about a mile and-a-half through barren ground with low bushes thinly scattered about, intersected by one dry nullah, otherwise good. At 7 miles Dhatein, a small village west side of road, with high thorn hedge round it. Water good. Road for about 1½ miles out of Dhatein passes through cultivation, next 3½ miles through a thick scrub jungle, where it winds a great deal. Soil in parts sandy, but road good. At 13 miles Bôkywadaw, a large village through which road passes for about ¼ of a mile and is very muddy. Accommodation for about 100 men in kyaungs, not in good repair. Water good. Road after leaving the village rather heavy; crosses two streams; cultivation on both sides. At 15½ miles reach Nyôk, a large village divided into three parts by stream, principal part on north bank and intersected by four roads; surrounded by high thorn hedge. Accommodation for 250 men; kyaungs in good repair and surrounded by a cactus hedge with two zayáts on north and east sides. Water close to kyaungs and good. Village able to supply 12 carts. *Note.*—This is apparently the Nyanngôk of the $\frac{1}{4T}$" scale map on the road between Myingyán and Pindalé though it is not mentioned in the description of that route (No. 18)—A. F.

BRANCH II.

FROM MÁHLAING (STAGE 3) TO PINDALÉ (ROUTE No. 18, STAGE 5).

BY LIEUT. E. W. M. NORIE, 2ND MIDDLESEX REGIMENT, FEBRUARY 1888.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Meiktila.	**1. Yôndaw** ... One stream.	7 4	7 4	General direction of road north-east through open country. Good cart track over undulating country, cultivated with paddy, grain and cotton. Pass two small villages at 2½ and 3½ miles. Water good and plentiful from wells in villages and from a creek at second village. Yôndaw is a large village. Accommodation for 200 men in one large kyaung and six zayáts south-east of village and good camping ground just outside the kyaung enclosure. Plenty of good water from well in the kyaung enclosure. Ordinary supplies and about 30 carts procurable. The village is in the Mindwindain.
		2. Pindalé .. One stream.	12 4	20 0	Road crosses a broad creek about ½ mile from Yôndaw. Water very brackish. Always passable for carts. Beyond this the road is very rough and stony. At 9 miles from Yôndaw pass the small village of Thayetpin, where there is a good well. Between here and Pindalé pass three small tanks. The country is rough, rocky, uncultivated, and covered with thick scrub jungle. Pindalé is a large village of 184 houses with a large tank. Accommodation in four kyaungs and 20 zayáts on north-east of village for a large force. Good water-supply from well in kyaung enclosure which is close to the tank. There is a Burman police post. Supplies procurable from the Myo-ôk. Pindalé is the rice-growing place of the district (Meiktila). Said to be feverish in early part of the year when the lake is drying up. Roads from here to Myingyán *viâ* Natôgyi and to Meiktila, see Route No. 18, and also to Wundwin, see Route No. 22.

No. 18.

From MYINGYÁN to MEIKTILA viâ NATÔGYI and PINDALÉ.

By Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, 4th Brigade, U.B.F.F., 1887-88.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Intermediate. F.	Total. M.	Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Myingyán.	1. Ywagyi ...	11	0	11	0	See Route No. 22, Stages 1 and 2.
		2. Natôgyi ...	10	0	21	0	
		3. Tabair ...	11	0	32	0	At 2½ miles from Natôgyi pass Pébin, small village, 15 houses, accommodation none; water from well and tank, fair. At 6½ miles pass Payagyi, 50 houses; water from wells and tank, good; camping ground excellent, two large kyaungs and many zayáts. At 8 miles pass Taungbu, 50 houses; water from tanks and well, three large kyaungs and many zayáts; camping ground fair. Tabair at 11 miles is a village of 80 houses, large kyaungs; water-supply from wells, indifferent; camping ground good and open.
		4. Tinghán ...	9	0	41	0	At 2½ miles from Tabair pass Thôndu, 40 houses; no accommodation; water from tank. At 4 miles pass Kyenya, small village, water-supply from river, good; one kyaung (small) off the road. At 7 miles pass Minthi, 10 houses; water, one well; no accommodation. At 8 miles pass Tazu, small hamlet; cross rocky bed of small river; water good; no accommodation. At 9 miles Tinghán, a small village on high ground, one kyaung (in good order) and zayáts, accommodation for 75 men; water good, from well.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Meiktila.	5. Pindalé ...	7	0	48	0	At 3 miles pass Gwégôn, 50 houses; small broken-down kyaung. At 7 miles Pindalé, a large important place; 400 houses, kyaungs and zayáts; ample accommodation for 200 troops; water good, from wells.
		6. Ômadwé ...	11	0	59	0	At 1½ miles pass Tazu, no accommodation and at 7 miles Ségwa, 50 houses; cross river; low banks north side; broken-down kyaung; water from well, good. At 9½ miles pass Kyaungôn; small village, no accommodation. At 11 miles Ômadwé, large village, two kyaungs, good water from wells.
		7. Meiktila ...	12	0	71	0	At 2 miles pass Thapán; kyaungs; water good, from wells; open on north; paddy cultivation; south jungle. At 4½ miles pass Kánywa village, 60 houses; kyaungs ½ mile off the road; water good, from river and wells; jungle around. At 6½ miles pass Kanné, small village in middle of paddy cultivation; accommodation in kyaungs; water from wells, good. At 8½ miles pass Shwépyukán, large village; no accommodation; water good, from wells. At 12 miles Meiktila.

No. 19.

From MYINGYÁN to THAYETMYO viâ PAGÁN, YÉNÁNGYAUNG and ALLANMYO, along the river bank.

By Lieut. E. W. M. NORIE, 2nd Middlesex Regiment, February 1888.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Myingyán.	**1. Dhattaw** ... Three nullahs; two bridged and the other sandy, but passable for carts except after heavy rain.	16	0	16	0	Road runs south through town of Myingyán. The first nullah, close to the barracks, is crossed by a new strong wooden bridge. Beyond the town there is a second large nullah bounding the town to the south. Banks steep. Bed of nullah dry except immediately after rain. Crossed by a strong wooden bridge. Passing the village of Kyingré the road turns to the west and runs south-west by west. Road in fair condition, passes Kyedaw and Thapain. At the latter the road to Wélaung branches off to the left running south-west and then south-east. At about 6 miles the road bends to the south running parallel to the river in a south-west by south direction. A good road all the way to Dhattaw and water plentiful. Dhattaw is a large village containing a police post and stockade and ample accommodation for troops in kyaungs, with good water-supply from a tank. All ordinary supplies can be got here and fodder for horses. There is also good encamping ground.
		2. Letpángyibwa. One nullah.	11	4	27	4	From Dhattaw the road runs west-south-west, still parallel to the river, crosses one large nullah and some small ones, but is a good cart road. Water obtainable along the road. The country is open and cultivated. Letpángyibwa is a small village containing a police post. It is on the bank of the Irrawaddy, and there is good accommodation for troops in kyaungs and ground suitable for encamping on. Water is plentiful and good, and a limited amount of common supplies are obtainable.
		3. Nyaung-u (Pagán). One nullah.	10	0	37	4	From Letpángyibwa the road runs south-west to Nyaung-u, which is the military post of Pagán. The road is still good though a little more broken, but carts can go along it easily. There is one sandy nullah and a few small ravines. Water is easily procurable along the road and the nature of the country remains the same. Pagán is a large and flourishing town on the left bank of the Irrawaddy, and a great deal of trade passes through it. The landing place for steamers is close to Nyaung-u. It is the head-quarters of a civil district. There is a large bazaar and all supplies can be obtained in the town. A large number of transport animals and carts are also obtainable. It has a court-house, treasury, post office, telegraph office, and jail. There is ample accommodation for troops at the military post at Nyaung-u and good ground for encamping on. The chief exports are *jowári*, cotton, lacquer work and *jágari*. A large number of native boats are always [illegible]

FROM MYINGYÁN TO THAYETMYO *viâ* PAGÁN, YÉNÁNGYAUNG AND ALLANMYO, ALONG THE RIVER BANK—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Myingyán.	**4. Gángaw** ... Several small nullahs.	9	0	46	4	Road bad, bank of the river low, and the country flat. Pass several small villages. Water is obtainable all along the road, which runs parallel to the river and due south. Gángaw is a small village and the encamping ground is just outside the village. Supplies not plentiful. Water from the river.
		5. Singu ... ... Several small nullahs.	9	0	55	4	Road bad, heavy and rough, over several nullahs. Water from the river, which is close by. This place stands on a small creek close to the Irrawaddy. Some kyaungs and zayáts are on a strip of high ground, which stretches along the river to the south of village; will accommodate 300 men; and there is good camping ground round them. Supplies of all sorts procurable. Military police post stockaded is to south of village. Anchorage in the river here is not good, owing to the rocks and the strength of the stream. A road runs from here east to Kyaukpadaung (30 miles). There is a large trade in grains, paddy, and other produce, and a large number of native boats are procurable.
		6. Silé ... ... One nullah.	9	0	64	4	The road is a sandy cart track over undulating country and through scrub jungle, direction south-west still following generally the river bank. Rather heavy for carts. A broad sandy water-course is crossed just after leaving Singu. Water from the river. Silé is a flourishing town, with bazaar, police post, and considerable trade. The anchorage for steamers is good, opposite to Zigat, the outlet of a good deal of traffic with the Yaw country (*see* Route No. 43).
		7. Pakhán-ngé ...	10	0	74	4	Sandy cart road, the same as before. Pakhán-ngé is a large village situated on high ground opposite the mouth of the Salin river. There are several kyaungs and zayáts. Water good. Supplies procurable.
		8. Kyaukyé ... Several small sandy nullahs.	11	0	85	4	The road, same as before, is in some places very sandy. Follows the bank of the Irrawaddy. Most of the country cultivated with dry crops. Elsewhere there is low scrub jungle. Kyaukyé is a large village with accommodation in several kyaungs and zayáts for 200 men. Supplies are procurable and water from the river. Steamers sometimes stop here for cargo, and there is a large number of boats

FROM MYINGYÁN TO THAYETMYO *viâ* PAGÁN, YÉNÁNGYAUNG AND ALLANMYO, ALONG THE RIVER BANK—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Magwé.	**9. Yénángyaung.** Pin river.	10	0	95	4	Road runs over low hills to Thôngyetkán (6 miles); here it crosses the Pin river which, at this point, is 400 yards broad; bottom sandy with precipitous banks. Very little running water except in the rains. From here the road, rough and stony, passes Thwingôn and runs over the hills behind Yénángyaung and down to that town on the Irrawaddy. Yénángyaung, a flourishing place with considerable trade in earth-oil from the springs at Thwingôn, 3 miles distant. A police post, telegraph station, and large bazaar.
		10. Wetmasut ... One broad nullah close to Wetmasut and several small nullahs.	11	0	106	4	Road fair, but in a few places very steep, sandy. Crosses several small nullahs and one large one at Wetmasut. All dry except after rain. Road follows generally the course of the river. Wetmasut is a large village with several fine kyaungs and many zayáts. Water good and plentiful. Supplies procurable.
		11. Magwé ... Two nullahs.	14	0	120	4	Fair cart road with heavy sand in hollows and very steep in a few places. Follows generally the course of the Irrawaddy, of which the banks are high and precipitous. Country undulating, covered with cultivation and thin jungle. Pass a sandy nullah at 2½ miles and the village of Magyikyidauk at 5½ miles; here cross the Wet chaung, very broad, with sandy bottom. No water except in rains. Bank low here, but high in other places. A mile further on pass Kayen and a mile beyond that Padígôn. Magwé is a place of considerable size and importance and a great centre of trade. There is a police post here and telegraph station. Mimbu is 3 miles higher up the river on the opposite bank.
		12. Théyalébin ... Yen river.	13	0	133	4	Road hard, gravelly, and good; rises gradually. At 3 miles passes Sayingán and at 5 miles Magyigán. About a mile beyond this the road rises to the edge of a plateau about 2 miles broad and then descends by a steep slope to Kaundu and Shábinhla, about 9 and 12 miles from Magwé respectively. Road very sandy and heavy. The road now crosses the Yen river about 500 yards broad. Bottom sandy, banks high and steep. Water all the year round except about two months in the hot weather. Impassable after rains, as the river is then swift and deep. Country generally under dry crop cultivation. Théyalébin, a village of about 40 houses. Good water from the Yen, on the left bank of which it stands. Supplies procurable. Two large kyaungs.

FROM MYINGYÁN TO THAYETMYO *viâ* PAGÁN, YÉNÁNGYAUNG AND ALLANMYO, ALONG THE RIVER BANK—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Magwé.	**13. Thazi** ...	10	0	143	4	Road rises from the valley of the Yen by a steep ascent, after which it is almost level and good though very sandy. Passes some small villages. Country generally covered with low scrub jungle. Cultivation only round the villages. Thazi is a large village, with telegraph station opposite to Minhla. The main road to Taungdwingyi and the interior formerly started from here, but a new road is in progress starting from Mingyaungwé. There is a stockade for a guard of 20 men round the telegraph office and accommodation for over 100 men in an old pôngyi kyaung and zayáts on river with shady trees all round. Telegraph line to Taungdwingyi starts from here and runs along the road to that place.
		14. Taungwin ...	13	0	156	4	Road runs past the village of Gwégyaung to Kulikun, 3 miles, where it leaves the river and runs over low hills covered with jungle to Mingyaungwé, 10 miles. This is a good-sized village with several zayáts and kyaungs. Here the river is again reached and the road runs parallel to it for the rest of the distance. Mingyaungwé is a place of some importance and from here the main road runs to Taungdwingyi. It has a considerable trade. Taungwin is a small village of about 30 houses. Water from the river. One small kyaung on hill above the village. Camping ground on fields. Supplies of all sorts procurable.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Lower Burma.	**15. Sinbaungwé**... Several small creeks.	12	0	168	4	Road follows generally the bank of the Irrawaddy over low hills and through small scrub jungle with patches of cultivation near the villages. Sinbaungwé is a place of some importance. There is a police post and telegraph station here.
		16. Ingya ...	8	0	176	4	Lower Burma.
		17. Nyaungbintha	8	0	184	4	Lower Burma.
		18. Tagônmaw ...	8	0	192	4	Lower Burma.
		19. Allanmyo ...	8	0	200	4	Lower Burma nearly opposite Thayetmyo.

BRANCH I.

FROM SILÉ (STAGE 6) TO GWÉGYO (ROUTE No. 41, STAGE 2).

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commr., Southern Division, and Deputy Commr., Myingyán.	**1. Twemlut** ... A defile about ½ of a mile in length and from 15 to 25 feet deep is reached at about 8 miles from Silé and one nullah at 10 miles from Silé.	12	0	12	0	Road very heavy and sandy, passing the village of Kyaungdat at 4 miles.

No. 19.

From MYINGYÁN to THAYETMYO *viâ* PAGÁN, YÉNÁNGYAUNG and ALLANMYO, along the river bank—*continued.*

BRANCH I—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commr., Southern Divn., and Deputy Commr., Myingyán.	**2. Gwégyo** ... Two nullahs between Twemlut and Gwégyo at 4½ and 5 miles from Twemlut.	8	0	20	0	Road heavy and sandy in parts. A zayát on road side at half-way. There is a large tamarind tree on the south of the road, at about 3 miles from Twemlut, which affords a good landmark. Water at Gwégyo very good. *See* Route No. 41, Stage 2.

No. 20.

From MYINGYÁN to THAYETMYO viâ NATÔGYI, TAUNGDWINGYI and ALLANMYO.

By Lieut. E. W. M. NORIE, 2nd Middlesex Regiment, February 1888.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Myingyán.	**1. Ywagyi** ...	11	0	11	0	*Vide* Route No. 22, Stages 1 and 2.
		2. Natôgyi ...	10	0	21	0	
		3. Thekagyin ...	12	0	33	0	General direction of road south. A hard sandy cart track. First 2 miles passes through low cultivated country, afterwards through thin scrub jungle perfectly practicable for cavalry. One place about 6 miles from Natôgyi, where the road crosses a deep dip, is probably very bad in the rains. Pass small villages at 3, 5, and 7 miles from Natôgyi. Good water from wells at all the villages. Country generally sandy and undulating with narrow strips of paddy in the villages. Cultivation cotton, *jowári* and paddy. Thekagyin is a large village. Accommodation for 100 men in kyaungs on west of village. Large tank close to kyaungs and very good water from numerous wells (in kyaung enclosure). Supplies procurable from thugyi.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Mektila.	**4. Máhlaing** ...	14	0	47	0	Road the same as before. Cotton more plentiful and a good number of toddy trees about. At 3½ miles pass the large village of Kwégyán, which appears to have a flourishing trade in cotton carried on by a Chinaman. Several kyaungs on south side of village. Plenty of excellent water from several wells. Supplies plentiful. At 6 miles pass a small village on left of road. Water from a well ½ mile to right of road. No accommodation. About ½ mile on the road passes over some paddy and is very bad in rains. Two miles further on pass a village on right of road. Kyaungs. Before reaching the village, a large tank ½ mile to east of road. Plenty of good water from wells. About 1 mile further on the road passes over some paddy probably very bad in the rains. At 11 miles reach Panaing and join main road from Myingyán, *vide* Route No. 17, Stage 3.

FROM MYINGYÂN TO THAYETMYO *viâ* NATÔGYI, TAUNGDWINGYI AND ALLANMYO—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Meiktila.	**5. Sidaw** ... One nullah.	13	0	60	0	A hard sandy cart track through thin scrub jungle. At 8 miles from Máhlaing pass big village of Sukingyi, where there is plenty of good water from wells. At 12 miles cross a nullah 60 yards wide with very steep banks. This nullah is impassable after heavy rains, but in hot weather is dry with sandy bed. Sídaw is a large village under a Myo-ôk. There is a police post here. Accommodation for a large force in kyaungs south of village. Small tank in kyaung enclosure. Plenty of good water from wells. Usual supplies can be obtained. Cotton is grown about here in large quantities.
		6. Shánmangé ...	9	0	69	0	Broad hard sandy road through thin jungle. Very little cultivation and no water along the road. Shánmangé is a large village. There is a military police post with accommodation for 200 men in post and for 200 more in kyaungs, about 500 yards to north of post. Water good and plentiful from a well in kyaung enclosure and for animals in nullah close by. There is an Assistant Superintendent of Police and a telegraph office. The headman is the thugyi and there is a bazaar every five days. Ordinary supplies plentiful and about 100 carts procurable from surrounding villages. There is a road from here to Meiktila, *see* Route No. 25.
		7. Kyetpyet ...	9	0	78	0	A good cart road through scrub jungle. At 2 miles pass the village of Inga and at 7 miles the village of the Sintán on a hill about 1 mile of road. Kyetpyet is a village of about 40 houses. Accommodation for about 150 men in kyaungs and sayáts. Camping ground all round. Water from a large pond 150 yards south-east good. Supplies plentiful and probably a few carts could be obtained.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Myingyán.	**8. Sulégôn** ... One rocky chaung.	8	0	86	0	Road, same as before, at about 2 miles passes a kyaung about 300 yards to west of road. At 4½ miles it crosses the Myinmana hills which are a steep rocky range about 500 feet above surrounding country. At about 6 miles pass Ségyi, a good-sized village with a large kyaung ¼ mile west. Myinmana hills run ½ mile east of road. Sulégôn is a small village. Accommodation for about 130 men in kyaungs and sayáts which are rather out of repair. Water from a well about ½ mile from the kyaung good. Supplies obtainable in small quanti-

FROM MYINGYÁN TO THAYETMYO *viâ* NATÔGYI, TAUNGDWINGYI AND ALLANMYO—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Magwé.	**9. Shwébandaw**... Myu chaung.	12	4	98	4	At 3½ miles road passes Kyauktaga, a small village with one small kyaung. At 7½ miles pass Kyaukwet, a village of about 40 houses with accommodation for 150 men in kyaungs and zayáts. Water from a large tank and supplies plentiful. The country is undulating, sandy and rocky covered with grass and thin scrub. Cultivation dry crop and only in small spaces round the villages. About 1 mile from Shwébandaw road descends and runs through paddy land.
		10. Ywamón ...	8	0	106	4	*See* Route No. 21.
		11. Natmauk ...	14	0	120	4	
		12. Myothit ...	12	0	132	4	
		13. Taungdwingyi.	17	0	149	4	
		14. Zibinwaing ...	10	0	159	4	
		15. Kadinmatha.	18	0	177	4	
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Lower Burma.	**16. Hlándaing** ...	11	0	188	4	Accommodation at all stages in kyaungs, zayáts or bungalows for at least 100 men.
		17. Thánbôhla ...	11	0	199	4	
		18. Kyaukpadaung.	10	0	209	4	
		19. Yedaung ...	13	0	222	4	
		20. Thayetmyo ...	3	0	225	4	Crossing Irrawaddy.
		or					
		16. Letpánsun ...	13	0	190	4	
		17. Myothit ...	9	0	199	4	
		18. Talôkgyaung.	4	0	203	4	
		19. Allanmyo ...	14	0	217	4	
		20. Thayetmyo ...	5	0	222	4	Crossing Irrawaddy.

BRANCH I.

FROM SHÁNMANGÉ (STAGE 6) TO KYWÉGÁN.

BY LIEUT. E. W. M. NORIE, 2ND MIDDLESEX REGIMENT, FEBRUARY 1888.

G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Comr., Eastern Div., and Deputy Comr., Moktila.	**1. Kywégán** ... Three nullahs.	14	0	14	0	Road crosses chaung just outside Shánmangé and runs in a southerly direction. Road a good sandy cart track. At 2 miles reach Yéma, a large village with kyaungs and good water. From

FROM MYINGYÁN TO THAYETMYO *viâ* NATÔGYI, TAUNGDWINGYI AND ALLANMYO—*continued.*

BRANCH I—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Meiktila.	**1. Kywégán**—*cont.*			here the road runs through thin jungle and crosses the chaung again, at 6 miles, beyond which it passes village of Myoke. Good water. Road from here runs through open country and paddy cultivation, and passes five small villages about 1 mile apart. At 11 miles pass a chaung and the village of Lusai. Kywégán is a big village with accommodation in kyaungs and zayats to north of village for 200 men. Plenty of good water from wells. No good camping ground. Usual supplies and about 30 carts procurable.

BRANCH II.

FROM SHÁNMANGÉ (STAGE 6) TO NABÉGÔN.

BY CAPT. TINLEY, 1ST BOMBAY LANCERS, FEBRUARY 1888.

			M.	F.	M.	F.	
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Meiktila.	**1. Nabégôn** ... Several small streams with steep banks and between the villages of Yengán and Tawbu the Shánmangé chaung is crossed.	8	0	8	0	On leaving Shánmangé fort the road runs north-west and passes for 1¼ miles along a sandy lane, bordered by thick hedges, thence through scrub jungle to village Yengán 2½ miles. Patches of cultivation on both sides of road and around village. At 5½ miles on the road which has been through small chaungs, passes Tawbu village and thence on over good hard gravel and fairly high to Nabégôn post, which is a small earthwork 180 feet square to accommodate 25 native and 25 Burman police. The road has been cleared, and in places made by the military police; it is one of the best in the neighbourhood. There is good water all along the road. Yengán and Tawbu have no accommodation, but ½ mile north of Nabégôn is the large village of Chaungôn with good kyaungs and accommodation for 100 men. Good water. General direction north-west.

BRANCH III.

FROM SHÁNMANGÉ (STAGE 6) TO SUGYIETÁN.

BY CAPT. TINLEY, 1ST BOMBAY LANCERS, FEBRUARY 1888.

G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Meiktila.	**1. Sugyietán** ... Near Athetmyit the Shánmangé chaung is crossed and further on 1½ miles before Sugyietán village is reached, another large steep-banked stream.	6	0	6	0	The road runs from Shánmangé Fort generally west-south-west, and is an ordinary jungle track at present, but will very shortly be improved by the military police. One mile village Athetmyit, small, with small kyaung. Then on through jungle crossing one or two large nullahs, but generally on fairly rising ground, hard and capable of improvement; to Sugyietán police post 6 miles. This is an earthwork 180 feet square with accommodation for 25 native and 25 Burman police. Fair water. Sugyietán village is 5½ miles on road. Small and no accommodation.

FROM MYINGYÁN TO THAYETMYO *viâ* NATÔGYI, TAUNGDWINGYI AND ALLANMYO—*continued.*

BRANCH IV.

FROM SHÂNMANGÉ (STAGE 6) TO WAMATAW (FOOT OF PÔPA HILL).

BY LIEUT. STAVELEY, 1ST BOMBAY LANCERS, AND CAPT. TINLEY, 1ST BOMBAY LANCERS.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Meiktila.	**1. Taungu** ... Several small nullahs. Shânmangé nullah to be crossed close to the post impassable in flood. Small streams and nullahs.	12	4	12	4	Kyetpota, 8½ miles, cart road over hard, sand and gravel passing along ridges. Jungle and patches of cultivation. Good kyaungs and water good. At 12½ miles reach Taungu cart road as above. Good village. Accommodation: kyaungs to north of village will accommodate 60 men. Water good.
		2. Wamataw ... Several small nullahs. One very bad nullah just before village.	13	0	25	4	At 3½ miles Watkyukôn village lately changed from old site. Water good. No kyaungs. Very good position to hold. At 7 miles reach Letpábya. One small kyaung. Cultivation all round village. Water fair. Police post occupied by 30 men. At 11 miles Watakyin village. Good water and good kyaungs. At 13 miles reach Wamataw. Good position. No kyaungs. Water excellent. Always a stream running from Pôpa. Wamataw is situated on a wedge of land between two nullahs. Village destroyed.

No. 21.

From MYINGYÁN to THAYETMYO viâ PAGÁN, KYAUKPADAUNG, TAUNGDWINGYI, and ALLANMYO.

BY LIEUT. E. W. M. NORIE, 2ND MIDDLESEX REGIMENT, FEBRUARY 1888.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Myingyán.	**1. Dhattaw** ...	16	0	16	0	*Vide* Route No. 19.
		2. Letpángyibwa.	11	4	27	4	
		3. Myaung-u (Pagán).	10	0	37	4	
		4. Taungsin ... Three nullahs.	13	4	51	0	Good road all the way through small jungle, with patches of cultivation (dry crops) enclosed with hedges. Cavalry can manœuvre over all this ground. No water along the road.

FROM MYINGYÁN TO THAYETMYO *viâ* PAGÁN, KYAUKPADAUNG, TAUNGDWINGYI, AND ALLANMYO—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Myingyán.	**4. Taungzin**—*cont.*					Crosses two nullahs about half-way and a third broad sandy one just before Taungzin. About 5 miles from Pagán reach the end of a range of hills, which runs parallel to the road about ½ mile to the south as far as Taungzin. Hills from 300 to 500 feet high and covered with scrub jungle. Taungzin is a small village, about 50 houses, surrounded by a thorn hedge. It is a police post. There is accommodation for about 50 men in a kyaung about ¼ mile south of a tank, and plenty of good ground for encampment. Water from tank good and plentiful. Grain, grass, and probably 30 carts procurable from the thugyi.
		5. Kyaukpadaung. Two dry nullahs.	17	0	68	0	Road good through the same description of country for 10 or 12 miles. Water to be got at the different villages. Kyaukpadaung is a large village with a thorn fence round it. It contains many kyaungs and zayáts, which afford a certain amount of accommodation. There are two large tanks, but the water is very indifferent and muddy in dry weather. There is a police post and stockade here and good encamping ground close to a tank. There is a good bazaar, and bullocks, fowls, paddy, *jowári*, and other supplies are obtainable. A limited quantity of transport is also procurable, say, 100 carts. The first 12 miles of the road lead through thick jungle, which has been cleared for the first 5 miles. Road fair, but rocky and rough, crosses several deep, broad, sandy nullahs with no water in them; all quite passable for carts. View very limited and country not practicable for cavalry. The last 2 miles are under dry crop cultivation. There is another road from Pagán to Kyaukpadaung, through Sé (16½ miles), Pôpa (20 miles), and Kyaukpadaung (11 miles)—total 47½ miles, *see* Branch I below. It is much longer; and the road is rough, hilly, and much cut up with nullahs. Water is also not to be got along a great part of this route. There is a road from here to Silé 28 miles, very heavy and sandy. There is also a road to Singu, *see* Route No. 41.
		6. Magyigôn ...	14	0	82	0	Good road, no nullahs, hard and firm, mile-stones along the road. Low hills about 1 mile to south of road for first 4 miles. At about 7 miles there is a large hill with a pagoda on it, close to the road on the north side, covered with thin scrub jungle. Water is scarce for first 8 miles. The country for the last 6 miles is under paddy. Pass two small villages. A river runs to the south of Magyigôn, which is a large village. It contains a police post and a court-house, head-quarters of an Assistant Commissioner. All supplies, &c., are procurable. Accommodation in kyaungs for 200 men. Water good and plentiful. Fifty carts probably procurable.

FROM MYINGYÁN TO THAYETMYO *vid* PAGÁN, KYAUKPADAUNG, TAUNGDWINGYI, AND ALLANMYO—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Magwé.	**7. Shwébandaw**... Pin river.	14	0	96	0	On leaving Magyigôn the road crosses the Pin river, about 200 yards wide, but nearly dry in hot weather. In the rainy season it is impassable after rain. Half-way to Shwébandaw it crosses a low range of hills. Highest point 1,500 feet above sea-level. Country undulating and covered with scrub jungle, except near the villages. Water good, obtainable at the villages. Shwébandaw is a large village and situated on high ground. There is a stockaded post for 50 men 400 yards to east of village and accommodation for about 100 men in two kyaungs and zayáts. Water from wells good and plentiful. There is a Myo-ôk and the country to the east is well cultivated, and supplies of *jowári*, paddy, and *kerbi* are procurable. A large number of carts and cattle can be got from this and the neighbouring villages.
		8. Ywamôn ... Myo river twice and small stream.	8	0	104	0	Road a good cart track cleared of jungle, fairly open for last few miles. Country same as before. Pass the village of Pin with a high thorn hedge. It is the head town of the district and contains a post. All supplies obtainable and a large number of carts. Ywamôn is a fair-sized village. Accommodation is good in kyaungs. Water good Ordinary supplies obtainable and probably about 30 carts.
		9. Natmauk ... One small stream.	14	0	118	0	Road and country are the same as before. At 4 miles pass the village of Zalôkgyi, where the water is bad. At 8 and 10 miles pass Lé-aing and Naungyaung, at both of which places there is good water; at the latter accommodation for 50 men in two kyaungs. The road here crosses a dry sandy chaung. Natmauk is a strong, large thorn-fenced village and is really composed of four villages. It stands on the high bank of the Yen river. Accommodation for 50 men in police post and for 100 more in two kyaungs and zayáts. Good camping ground to north-west and south. Supplies of all sorts procurable from the Myo-ôk. Water good and plentiful from wells and chaung. About 50 carts can be obtained.
		10. Myothit ... Yen river.	12	0	130	0	The dry weather road runs along the bed of the Yen for about a mile. That used in the wet weather follows the river bank as far as Nakhángyi, where it crosses and thence runs along the lower bank to Myothit. The Yen river is here about 500 yards broad and is dry in the hot weather, though impassable after rain. Water from the chaung. Road passes several fair-sized villages. Myothit is a large village with a military police post for 50 men. Accommodation

FROM MYINGYÁN TO THAYETMYO *viâ* PAGÁN, KYAUKPADAUNG, TAUNGDWINGYI, AND ALLANMYO—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Magwé.	**10. Myothit**—*cont.*					for 150 more in kyaungs. Camping ground to east. Water good, though not very clear, from two or three wells and from chaung. It is the centre of a sub-division; and all supplies and a good many carts are obtainable from the thugyi.
		11. Taungdwingyi. Three chaungs.	17	0	147	0	As far as Myolin the road is good, running through thin jungle and crossing the Sûn and Palin chaungs, both of which are always fordable. From here it runs through paddy interspersed with patches of jungle the whole way to Taungdwingyi and is in dry weather very good, but in the rains is impassable for carts, which go by a road further to the west. There are a great many cart tracks and it is hard to say which is the regular road. Cross the Sidôn chaung at 12 miles, which is dry most of the year. Taungdwingyi is a large walled town with a stockaded military post for 400 men. There is also a large bazaar and supplies are plentiful. There is a Deputy Commissioner's court-house and treasury.
		12. Zibinwaing ...	10	0	157	0	The road throughout from Taungdwingyi to the Kadinmatha is a fair one over undulating country, covered for the most part with jungle. Villages passed are Nyaungbinhla (1 mile), Kalagán (5 miles), Thaingôn (7½ miles). At all of these villages there are kyaungs and good water. At Zibinwaing there are five kyaungs and zayáts and good water.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Lower Burma.	**13. Kadinmatha.**	18	0	175	0	Six villages passed. The principal ones are Pyogyaung, good water, two kyaungs and two zayáts; Pelé (16 miles), good water, three kyaungs. Kadinmatha is a village of about 40 houses with three kyaungs. The water is good. From Kadinmatha to Allanmyo is a distance of about 40 miles south-west and west. The route is said to be a good cart road, but has not yet been reported on, beyond merely giving the stages as follows.
		14. Letpánsun ...	13	0	188	0	*Vide* Route No. 20, crossing the Irrawaddy at Allanmyo.
		15. Myothit ...	9	0	197	0	
		16. Talôkgyaung.	4	0	201	0	
		17. Allanmyo ...	14	0	215	0	
		18. Thayetmyo ...	5	0	220	0	

FROM MYINGYÁN TO THAYETMYO *viâ* PAGÁN, KYAUKPADAUNG, TAUNGDWINGYI, AND ALLANMYO—*continued.*

BRANCH I.

FROM KYAUKPADAUNG (STAGE 5) TO SÉ.

I. B. COMPILATION, MARCH 1888.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Myingyán.	**1. Pôpa**	**11 0**	11 0	The road, a sandy cart track, partially cleared, over undulating ground as far as village of Sakyin, 8½ miles. Leaving this on the right it rises after crossing a sandy nullah to the deserted military post of Sakyin. From this point it is a good bridle road winding up the hill to west and north till it reaches the fine open plateau 2,000 feet above the sea on which Pôpa is situated. The plateau is about 1 mile each way, and is well cultivated and there are many fruit trees. The military post is 400 yards east of the village, a strong and nicely-shaded post with stream of good water running close by it and accommodation for 100 men. From here a bridle road leads to the top of Pôpa hill, distant 4 miles, the height of the top 5,150 feet above the sea. There is a signal post here with accommodation for 20 men, but the water has to be brought up from near Pôpa post. There are several plateaux suitable for camps on the west slope of the hill at heights of 2,800, 3,000 and 4,500 feet.
		2. Sé	**20 0**	31 0	The road runs for a mile over the plateau and then descends by a very steep cart road to the plain below. The country is covered with thick thorn jungle, broken and undulating, the general height being 1,000 feet above sea-level. Four dry nullahs are crossed. There is no water on the road except one muddy tank at Kudán, 12 miles. The road is sandy and heavy. Sé is a fair-sized village, with military post for 50 men, and good water from surface wells in nullahs. There is also a kyaung and zayát in which 50 men more could find shelter. The country about Sé is much broken by ravines and covered with thick thorn jungle. From here there is a road to Pagán 16½ miles.

BRANCH II.

FROM SHWÉBANDAW (STAGE 7) TO YÉGALÉ.

BY LIEUT. F. G. CARDEW, 2ND "Q.O." B.L.I., MARCH 1887.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Magwé.	**1. Singaung** ...	**10 0**	10 0	General direction north. A good cart road. At 2½ miles pass the village of Didôkôn, at 4 miles Danditôn, at 5 miles Pethánthawgôn, at 6½ miles Pethánthaw, at 7 miles Kyaungwet, and at 9 miles Thangyin. At 8½ miles the road crosses a large chaung about 30 yards broad, bed very sandy, banks steep and 20 feet high, approached by cuttings. Water in pools. The country is generally very flat, especially near Shwébandaw. Villages are numerous and the amount of
		One large stream.			

FROM MYINGYÁN TO THAYETMYO *viâ* PAGÁN, KYAUKPADAUNG, TAUNGDWINGYI, AND ALLANMYO—*continued.*

BRANCH II—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commr., Southern Divn., and Dy. Commissioner, Magwé.	**1. Singaung**—*cont.*					cultivation considerable. Dry crops with a large quantity of paddy along the first 4 miles of road. Singaung is a small village with accommodation in kyaungs and zayáts for over 200 men. Water fairly good and plentiful from a surface well and large pond.
	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commr., Myingyán.	**2. Letpábya** ...	7	6	17	6	Good road over open undulating country. General direction north. At 1 mile pass Thagôndain and at 7¼ miles reach Letpábya. Nature of country becomes more hilly about 1 mile from the town. Letpábya is a village of about 80 houses. Supplies and water plentiful. Accommodation in kyaungs for 60 men. (For this village *see* also in Stage 2 of Branch IV, Route No. 20.)
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Meiktila.	**3. Yégalé** ... ... Byégyi chaung.	12	6	30	4	The nature of the road changes and it becomes a very winding and rough mountain road only practicable for pack animals. Beyond Letpábya cross the Byégyi chaung 10 yards wide, rocky bed and running water till end of February. Slopes begin, at first gentle, but increasing in steepness as the road goes further north. At 4 miles pass Pettaw, a good-sized village standing on an open spot of very high ground. Water procurable, good. Accommodation in kyaungs and zayáts for about 100 men. From here road fairly level for about 2½ miles and then leads to the range of hills to the north of which Yégalé is situated. The highest point is reached at about 8 miles and the descent on the north side is much steeper than the ascent from the south. The hills are of hard sandstone, covered everywhere with small trees.

BRANCH III.

FROM PIN (*see* IN STAGE 8) TO UYIN (STAGE 6 ON ROUTE No. 14).

I. B. COMPILATION, NOVEMBER 1888.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Magwé.	**1. Tanaunghla** ... Yen river and small rocky stream near Tanaunghla.	12	0	12	0	Go down the road towards Natmauk for 1¼ miles. Road then branches off to south-east over level cultivated country and is a cart road. Pass village of Kángyigôn. Water from a pond not very good. At 4½ miles reach Bôaing on the right bank of the Yen river. Accommodation in kyaungs for 45 men. Supplies plentiful. Water from stream good. From here descent to river is steep. The stream is 70 yards broad and sandy. Impassable when in flood. From here the road gradually rises for about 4½ miles to the top of a ridge whence there is an extensive view. Country low. Hills covered with scrub jungle. Tanaunghla is a small village with accommodation in kyaungs for 35 men. Water good from stream to north of village. Supplies obtainable.

FROM MYINGYÁN TO THAYETMYO *viâ* PAGÁN, KYAUKPADAUNG, TAUNGDWINGYI, AND ALLANMYO—*continued.*

BRANCH III—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commr., Southern Divn., and Dy. Commr., Magwé.	**2. Uyin** ... ... Pyen chaung crossed twice and five small nullahs.	15	0	27	0	Fair cart road over low hills. Country very open and covered with long coarse grass. Cross a small chaung at 2¼ miles. At 6 miles reach Thigyaung. Thence to Uyin, *see* Route No. 14, Stage 6.

BRANCH IV.

FROM MYOTHIT (STAGE 10) TO THAMÔNGÔN (ROUTE NO. 14, STAGE 5).

I. B. COMPILATION, 1887-88.

[G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Magwé.	**1. Magyigôngalé.**	10	0	10	0	Road runs along the bank of the Yen river. At 5½ miles cross a stream (a tributary of the Yen). At 6 miles pass Talopan village. The road still runs north parallel to the Yen river. At 8 miles it changes direction and runs east. At Magyigôngalé there are some kyaungs close to the bank of the stream before mentioned.
		2. Kalashin ...	9	0	19	0	Road runs in a south-east direction, but is very circuitous and passes over a hilly country covered with jungle. On leaving Magyigôngalé the stream above mentioned has to be crossed. At Kalashin the road joins Route No. 14.
		3. Thamôngôn ...	8	0	27	0	*See* Route No. 14, Stage 5.

No. 22.

From MYINGYÁN to WUNDWIN viâ PYINZI.

I. B. COMPILATION, NOVEMBER 1888.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Myingyán.	**1. Ywagyi** ...	11	0	11	0	General direction east. Road passes through cultivation. Pass Kyaungdaung at 1 mile, Thitpinshé at 3 miles, Kyetnaga at 7 miles, Nyaunginwé at 9 miles. Road good and fit for carts. At Ywagyi roads branch off to Kánswé (5 miles) and Nanwindawbo (5 miles).
		2. Natôgyi ...	10	0	21	0	Road good and fit for carts. Pass Kánywa at 1 mile, Pôngtha at 3 miles, Shábu at 6 miles. From Shábu there is a branch road to Tebi and Myotha, passing through Minywa at 2 miles,

FROM MYINGYÁN TO WUNDWIN *vid* PYINZI—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Myingyán.	**2. Natôgyi**—*cont.*					Bôgain at 4 miles, Lethugalégôn at 1½ miles, and branch from the latter to Kánsokôn 2 miles, and to the Sekyadaung hill. Natôgyi contains a small police post, surrounded by a breastwork and ditch on the west of the town. There is an Assistant Superintendent of Police. Natôgyi is a large village with a Myo-ôk. Good accommodation in kyaungs about 600 yards north of village. There is a large tank about 200 yards south of police post and plenty of good drinking water from a well just outside the fort. There is also a well of good water in the kyaung enclosure. Ground for camp all round the post. The supplies are *kerbi* and paddy; and there is also a large quantity of cotton and *jowári* cultivated in this district. A large number of carts are procurable.
		3. Pyinzi	14	4	35	4	At 2¼ miles from Natôgyi pass the village of Tsin, 20 houses. Water from tank and two wells. One small kyaung and zayáts. Camping ground small. At 5¼ miles pass village of Ôtwin, 30 houses. Water from well good. A few zayáts only. Camping ground bad. At 7¼ miles pass village of Pakku, 23 houses. Water-supply one tank, one well. One zayát only. Camping ground none. At 11¼ miles pass the village of Ywadaw, 15 houses. Water from one well; no accommodation; camping ground none. The road throughout from Natôgyi is good and travelled by carts. Thick jungle between Pakku and Ywadaw. For description of Pyinzi *see* Route No. 56, Northern Division.
		4. Taungbo ... Two nullahs.	12	2	47	6	Direction of road south-east through cultivation and jungle; fairly open and road in good condition and level. At 5 miles pass Paungtha village (60 houses) and cross sandy bed of nullah. Water good. At 7¼ miles pass Yôgán road through cultivation. Beyond Yôgán a good road has been cleared through thick jungle. Immediately before reaching Taungbo cross the sandy bed of a nullah. Village of 100 houses. Accommodation in kyaungs and zayáts bad. Well water good and plentiful. A large number of cattle here. Big pagoda ½ mile before Taungbo. Good camping ground for 300 men with a built reservoir and tank of good water.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Moulmein.	**5. Wundwin** ... Two nullahs and several small ravines.	12	0	59	6	From Taungbo the road, bad in wet weather, runs through cultivation to Kángyi, a small village of 40 houses with a few cattle and good water. Passing Kángyi the road crosses a dry nullah and passes the village of Kánswé, about ½ mile to the left of the road. From here the road has been cleared through jungle and at 6 miles from Taungbo passes the small deserted village of Nabagôn, situated on rising ground surrounded by jungle. From here the road is level to Payásu and crosses a dry sandy nullah just before reaching that village. From here a good level road runs to Wundwin.

FROM MYINGYÁN TO WUNDWIN *viâ* PYINZI—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM MYINGYÁN TO WUNDWIN *viâ* DAUNGBU.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Myingyán.	**1. Ywagyi** ...	11	0	...		As above.
		2. Natôgyi ...	10	0	21	0	As above.
		3. Daungbu ...	7	2	28	2	Natôgyi to Pébin, 2¼ miles, south-east direction. Road fairly good and open cultivation on both sides. Tank 1½ miles on left of road, probably dry in hot weather. Just here is thin jungle on either side down to Pébin, when country all fairly under cultivation, principally paddy and a little maize. To Payagyi 3¼ miles; 50 houses. Kyaungs on either side of road capable of holding 250 men, also pagodas on right or village side, surrounded by 3 feet walls. Quarter of a mile further on small kyaungs on left; ½ mile further Aunga. Kyaungs on right side capable of holding 250 men. The small village of Aunga, about 300 yards, to left of road. Troops are recommended to halt at Aunga, where there is plenty of water and good kyaungs, as at Daungbo water is bad. Road between Payagyi and Daungbu is bad after rains. Ordinary supplies procurable. A large number of cattle and some 20 carts.
		4. Kôkôgyi ... One nullah 1 mile below Sôngôn; good water.	11	0	39	2	Daungbu to Sôngôn 5 miles, on a very good road rising from Daungbu and running along a ridge. Thick jungle to within 1 mile of Sôngôn, when country open and fairly cultivated. A few pagodas on left side of road, about 300 yards distant down slope of ridge. Sôngôn 40 houses. Little water. No accommodation. Little cultivation round village. To south about ¾ mile is Thadigôn village, possessing one big kyaung and lots of water. One mile to west of this is another village of 80 houses and two big kyaungs, a small lake being between these villages. Sôngôn pagodas, about ½ mile to east. No kyaungs. Sôngôn to Kôkôgyi 6¼ miles. Road up and down gravel soil, and would be good in dry weather, with exception of part entering Kôkôgyi itself, across a swamp (which took 300 men three hours to carry 200 carts over 150 yards). Thickish jungle about nullah, especially to within 1 mile of Kôkôgyi, where country is cultivated principally with paddy and maize. A few small villages seen in jungle and one large one 4 miles to north of Kôkôgyi. Kôkôgyi 100 houses. Kyaungs and zayats on north side. Accommodation for 300 men. Good water in wells. Several tanks, but water bad. Running stream to south of village.
		5. Taungbo ...	12	6	52	0	Kôkôgyi to Hlédutaung 3 miles. Road fairly good, but muddy in parts. Usual supplies and fodder obtainable, also a number of cattle and some carts. Hlédutaung 100 houses. One large kyaung and encampment for 300 men. Water unlimited from built reservoir and stream. Encamping ground for one regiment. To Paungtha proper 2½ miles. Road good except where stream to be crossed in one or two places. Thence to Taungbo 7½ miles, as above.

FROM MYINGYÁN TO WUNDWIN *vid* PYINZI—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commr., Eastern Div., and Dy. Commr., Meiktila.	**6. Wundwin** ...	12	0	64	0	Thence to Wundwin as above.

ALTERNATIVE II.

FROM MYINGYÁN TO WUNDWIN *vid* TAZU AND NYAUNGÔK.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Myingyán.	**1. Tazu** ... ... Three nullahs.	12	0	12	0	Leaving the barracks by the south the road crosses the nullah which runs through the town of Myingyán by the bridge and then bends away to the south-east. At about 2½ miles it crosses a second nullah running along its bed for a short distance. At 4 miles the village of Phaunga is reached. Phaunga, a large village, 80 houses. Kyaungs and zayáts sufficient for 150 men. Water from wells and chaung good. So far the road is bad, being almost entirely through heavy sand. Country mostly scrub jungle. Beyond Phaunga a third nullah is crossed and from here the road to Tazu is good, passing through high undulating country, mostly cultivated. At 7½ miles pass small village of Kánzin and 2 miles further on Thanakándaw, a village of about 50 houses and two kyaungs, sufficient for 100 men. Two and-a-half miles from here reach Tazu, a large village. Kyaungs on south of village and camping ground in kyaung enclosure. Accommodation for 300 men. Good water from wells. Usual supplies obtainable. Cultivation, cotton and *jowári*. Roads to north-west and south.
		2. Ingyaung ...	6	0	18	0	The road still continues good and runs through cultivation, passing small village of Malé. At 1½ miles it runs to Ingyaung. A prosperous village, 80 houses. Large kyaung on west, separated by river 120 to 200 yards wide. Banks steep on left side. Good water from wells and river. Usual supplies procurable.
		3. Palángôn ... One nullah.	7	0	25	0	At 2½ miles from Ingyaung the road ascends and runs along a high ridge of land for 4½ miles, when it reaches a poor village called Palángôn, with no accommodation, but ground for camping and plenty of water from wells.
		4. Nyaungôk ...	10	0	35	0	The road from here to Nyaungôk is good, running through well cultivated country past Ywathi, 3 miles, a small village, and Thayetkaungain, 6 miles; 80 houses and kyaungs capable of holding 150 men; to Nyaungôk, a large village, said by the thugyi to have 400 houses, but really about 200. Excellent kyaungs, hold 100 men, on east, separated from village by chaung about 40 yards wide, low banks. Water good and plentiful from wells. Usual supplies procurable. Position of Nyaungôk very strong, as it is bounded on three sides with streams and creeks covered with vegetation up to the banks. From where there is a route to Máhlaing, 15½ miles, see Route No. 17, Branch I.

FROM MYINGYÁN TO WUNDWIN *viâ* PYINZI—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE II—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Meiktila.	**5. Pindalé** ... Stream in two places.	10	6	45	6	Road bad, alternating from sand to stone and stone to cotton soil, the last, however, predominating. Passed the villages of Myinthé, Mônbain, and Yénán: the second is in a very strong position. Cross stream near Nyaungôk. Little water. No bridge. Sandy bottom. Cross again at Mônbain, rocky bottom. Pwégán is a good-sized village, with accommodation for some 70 men in kyaungs. Water good from wells. Ordinary supplies obtainable and probably 50 carts. Road good, but soft in places. For Pindalé *see* routes Nos. 17, Branch II, and 18.
		6. Aintha ... One nullah.	11	0	56	6	Road by no means good in the wet weather. For the first 5 miles the road has been cleared and runs through low cactus jungle. Cross the Thimbôn chaung and pass Thôndaungaing. About 50 houses. No accommodation. Road crosses a good deal of paddy for 6 miles to Aintha, village of about 100 houses. Accommodation in kyaungs for about 300 men. Water good from wells. Ordinary supplies obtainable and probably some 20 carts.
		7. Wundwin ... One stream close to Wundwin; sandy bottom.	7	0	63	6	Road by no means good in wet weather, as it passes over a good deal of paddy. At 3 miles pass village of Nwanán, at 6 miles Tanaungôn and at 7 miles Wundwin.

No. 23.

From NAPÉ to AKYAB viâ AENG PASS and MYOHAUNG.

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G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Minlu.	**1. Minlwin** ... Three dry nullahs and the Doé chaung beyond village of Minlwin, the stream running to the right of the village and across its front almost north and south. The Doé chaung is about 1½ feet deep and 10 to 15 yards wide, except in dry weather when it is about 5 yards wide.	4	4	4	4	Direction of road west-south-west. The road runs almost entirely along the top of a low ridge ascending and descending, with short gradients and ordinary windings through a jungle of "*in*" easily removable either by fire or axe. Easily engineered. Soil sandy and rocky. Passable for carts, but requiring improvement. Average width of road 3 to 4½ or 5 feet. The dry nullahs which cross the road appear to act as drains to the roadway, and run parallel with it. Minlwin is a small village of 30 houses, with an excellent halting place or zayát outside. Village on left hand and 50 yards from river Doé or Du. Supplies, *nil*. Cooly labour difficult

FROM NAPÊ TO AKYAB *viâ* AENG PASS AND MYOHAUNG—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Mimbu.	**1. Minlwin**—*cont.*			to obtain and only in small numbers. Said to be very unhealthy during the rains. Inhabitants: Burmans and Chins. There is no military position near and all is dense jungle. Half-a-mile to the south is a small village, Pagaung, 12 houses, stockaded. Inhabitants are Chins.
		2. Chauchin ...	M. F. 12 0	M. F. 16 4	Direction of road west-south-west. Leaving Minlwin, it is level through paddy-fields for ½ a mile and then through "*in*" and bamboo jungle. Easily cleared and the road easily workable. Soil more or less sandy, and little material available for repairs, unless brought from the river, whence small gravel is easily obtained. Average width of road 2½ to 4 feet. It works along the river bed upwards towards its source. This route therefore during the rains lies principally under water, and the natives who pass along the road work from hill side to hill side crossing the river when obliged in small bamboo rafts. (*N.B.*—It is to be observed that where the present route lies along the river bed it would be very easy to engineer a road along the hill side clearing away the jungle and cutting into the slope; by doing so also several crossings could be avoided. The soil of the hill sides is of firm composition and would stand working into a road, though the gradients running towards the river are very steep. In many places the road has been cut in the hill side. The river is crossed twice in the last 200 yards, while on the left bank is a new village called Padaung, the old village of Sinwangaung being deserted. Chauchin itself lies on the right bank; seven or eight houses on the hill side. It is a bad camping ground, though camping grounds on the dry river bed are all along the route. The river bed being often 300 yards wide, thus giving the river a great width during the rainy season. All the fords, as shown in the column "Rivers," are easy of crossing except the last two which are rough and stony.
		Man chaung is crossed 55 or 56 times by the road. Depth 1½ feet to 4½ feet. Direction of river west, ordinary rate per hour. Fords easily crossed. Bottom of river gravelly and stony, the stones being unstratified.			
		3. Thát Sakhán or Thaya Sakhán.	6 4	23 0	Leaving Chauchin the road runs west-south-west for 4½ miles, as far as the junction of the Kin and Man chaungs; the road is level, but rough at river crossings. Though running along the river bed chiefly, it could be easily taken through the jungle which merely requires clearing. From the junction of the Kin and Man chaungs, the road rises precipitously up to Thát Sakhán. It is one long rise, the path running along the ridge. The jungle is dense and path stony and much broken. Thát Sakhán is a plateau formed by the flattening out of the ridge into a
		The Man river is crossed and recrossed ten times up to the junction of the Man and Kin rivers, the current running 3 miles an hour.			

FROM NAPÉ TO AKYAB *viâ* AENG PASS AND MYOHAUNG—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Mimbu.	**3. Thát Sakhán or Thaya Sakhán** —*cont.*	broad glade which rises to the west, slopes to the south or valley of the Kin chaung and rises to the north-east. It is a fine camping ground, and as a position would be impregnable to an attack from the Napé side. Water in any quantity is obtained ½ of a mile down the southern slope; it is of excellent quality. Eight hundred men could be accommodated on this plateau.				
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Lower Burma.	**4. Top of An Pass or Nayékantaung.**	5	0	28	0	From Thát Sakhán the road runs south-west sometimes easy, sometimes difficult. The average width of the roadway being from 1 to 5 feet. At 1½ miles Padí Sakhán is passed, a small plateau, where there is water to the left of the road, 200 yards down the slope, and camping ground for 200 men and ½ a mile further, Thémyu, where there is a little water, is passed. The top of the pass is a plateau capable of camping 1,000 men, with a small knoll rising on right, on which are the two large tanks taken up by the 1854 column. Water is said to be obtained down the hill to the right, but the jungle is now so overgrown that it is impossible to get at it. It is the same stream which supplies Yugé with water 1½ miles down towards Arakan.
		5. Wadát ...	5	0	33	0	From top of pass the road runs down the hill. Precipitous and narrow; thick jungle; little bamboo. Yugé consists of three plateaux, one below the other, each capable of camping 200 men. These plateaux lie to the right of the road, and water is obtained 200 yards beyond the lower plateau from a small stream capable of supplying, say, 300 men. Yugé is an old police guard station, removed to Wadát on account of its being a bad military position. Leaving Yugé, Nandaung, a caravan halting place, is passed at 1 mile, but water has to be sunk for. Road still runs west-south-west. Wadát is reached at mile 3½ from Yugé, a clean, well kept police guard. It is commanded by a plateau immediately above it, but the two places in conjunction, would make a powerful position. From here a road runs back below the An and Chauchin route to Payé near Sidótia. Wadát is one of a chain of guards running south to the An river.
		6. Chauché ...	4	0	37	0	From Wadát the road runs along a fairly level spur straight to the Chin village of Chauché. Bamboo jungle all the way, the Ché chaung running on the right at the foot of the hill, and ½ of a mile from the road and village. Chauché:—The camping ground is ½ of a mile before

FROM NAPÉ TO AKYAB *viâ* AENG PASS AND MYOHAUNG—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Lower Burma.	**6. Chauché**—*cont.*			the village. Accommodation for 200 or 300 men, and there is accommodation for half a company upon the roadway by the village. Supplies practically *nil* except pig. Water has to be carried from the Ché chaung ¼ of a mile away. There are eight houses in the village. The adjoining jungle is all bamboo and there is a little cultivation on the hill side.
		7. Théwát ... An chaung rises above Théwát. Navigable for small boats and rafts from this point to An. Width from 10 to 40 yards; depth 1½ to 5 feet. Above Théwát it is unnavigable.	M. F. 8 0	M. F. 45 0	Direction of road south-west. First 3 miles on the descent are fairly good, though stony under foot and narrow. At 2 miles is passed the Chin village of Ngassa, to the right of the road, down a steep path. Ngassa stands on a jutting out spur facing north-east and has six houses, plenty of water, and a camping ground just above it for 50 men. Magai at 4 miles to the right has eight houses and plenty of water. The road steadily descends, the jungle being bamboo with patches of cultivation visible. Napégu Sakhán, a halting place, and water a long way off is passed at 6 miles. At 8 miles Théwát is reached, a village of 10 houses (Chins), situated on the An river which, rising in the interior, flows within 10 miles of Wadát, though inapproachable from that place on account of the thick jungle, and too stony and shallow for traffic. The camping ground at Théwát is small and bad on the river bed, and very feverish. The water is good. Théwát has no supplies.
		8. An or Aeng ... An river is crossed and recrossed by the lower route; the upper route runs parallel.	13 0	58 0	From Théwát to An there are two routes, one over the hills and most generally preferred. The other, though more level, runs along the river bed and crosses and recrosses it, some of the fords being breast high. It crosses the river twelve times as far as Sédaung, a small village on both banks, where the two routes join and become one. The upper route, for the 1st mile, runs down a very steep descent, crosses a nullah at the bottom, then along the level for a short stretch again descends. Then it alternately rises and descends through a thick jungle, the path being broken and bad, till it touches the river at 2 miles, runs along the river bed for a short stretch and then up again over the hills. Baintnabin, a small village, is passed just before descending to the river. At 3½ miles a view of the hill above An, a general land mark to the country can be obtained. The road now commences to be good, fairly wide, and soft underfoot; jungle, bamboo. At 2 and 3 miles there are positions facing towards Théwát, either of which is capable of being converted into a strong position

FROM NAPÉ TO AKYAB *vid* AENG PASS AND MYOHAUNG—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Lower Burma.	**8. An or Aeng**—*cont.*					The hill Taungmyo is visible to the east at 5 miles, and at 6 miles the village of Paungma is passed on the river with a few paddy-fields. The next 4 miles to Sédaung zayát the road alternately ascends and descends and is very good. Sédaung consists of two villages, one where the river road leaves the bank and joins the hill road, the other a little lower down towards An. The zayát, or resting place, is a small camping ground with a fine zayát capable of holding 50 men. At 9¾ miles the above village of Sédaung is reached and from here into An the road gradually descends. Several dry nullahs, as shown by the sketches, are crossed. Bônchaung, once occupied by the British, is passed 3 miles from An. Bônchaung proper and lower Bônchaung, both within 300 yards of each other, are merely insignificant villages. From Bônchaung the river into An itself is crossed three times by bamboo bridges, being 100 yards wide and 3 feet deep; rate 2½ miles an hour; gravelly bottom. Throughout the whole way the soil of the road is good, and an excellent road for carts could be made with but little cost. The last 3 miles into An the road is wider and allows two or three people walking abreast. A Burman guard of 12 men at the entrance into An is the key of the Aeng pass itself from this side.
		9. Maungubin ... Kôn chaung, after leaving the An chaung at Bôn-chaung, 2 feet to 2½ feet deep. Rate 1 mile an hour. Crossed and recrossed eight times.	8	0	66	0	Direction north-west. The road traverses for 2 miles (through Bôn-chaung), the route by which An is entered from the An or Aeng Pass. It then strikes off from the river An and almost immediately crosses the Kônchaung river twice and passes the village Kônchaung. Four or five houses of no importance. The road here is bad, being precipitous on each side of the nullahs or bed of the river. This, however, could be easily avoided by carrying the road to the right of the river, i.e., to its left bank; an easy matter as the jungle is light and the soil good and firm. Eight or nine small nullahs are crossed during the 8 miles to Maungubin, but they are easily spanned and would only need to be converted merely into drains. A few houses in the midst of a clearing are passed at 5½ miles, but they are not permanent and are no guide. A fair quantity of the country is under cultivation. Maungubin is a Chin village of half-a-dozen houses of no importance. Supplies trifling. There is no water to be obtained on this route, the last 4 miles before Maungubin.
		10. Chauché ... The Kôn chaung is crossed and recrossed eight times on route; shallow and easy; scarcely passable in the rains.	3	0	69	0	Leaving Maungubin, the road still runs north-west and though the Kôn chaung is crossed eight times, these crossings could be avoided entirely, the slopes on either bank being gradual and the jungle only light bamboo. Maungbônwéywa, Chéywa, and Noétâng, insignificant villages, being passed on the way. There is only a very small camping ground for, say, 50 men on the river at Chauché, a larger one for 200 men being obtainable ¼ of a mile further on,

FROM NAPÉ TO AKYAB *viâ* AENG PASS AND MYOHAUNG—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Lower Burma.	**10. Chauché**—*cont.*					though there is no water nearer than the river. Maung-bônwéywa was formerly an old police guard, but is now done away with. The road on the whole is very good and could easily be made a good cart road with very little cost. The water is excellent.
		11. Kônwa ... Kôn chaung and a tributary of the Dalet river unites with the Kôn chaung at Kônwa. Three to 15 yards wide; 1 to 4 feet deep; navigable for small boats all way to Dalet, and hence in communication by water with the sea. Runs into big river at Dalet.	8	4	77	4	Almost immediately after leaving Chauché the road descends into the river bed, and follows its course for 7 miles, only leaving it to cross the Nga Ya Taung, a steep hill with precipitous ascent and descent of half an hour at 2¼ miles after leaving Chauché. This hill could be avoided by carrying the road round either to the right or left. The road is practically in the river is wet, stony, and difficult, and completely impassable in wet weather and rains. The jungle is heavy in parts, but a road could always be carried above the level of the river and many of the crossings avoided. This is the case with nearly all the paths which are taken along the river bed.
							At 7th mile the road gradually deserts the river bed and runs along its banks 30 or 40 feet above it and is excellent travelling, only descending at about 6½ miles to cross the Kôn chaung and again a mile and-a-half further on at the junction of the Kôn chaung and a tributary of the Dalet river, just beyond which at 8½ miles is situated Kônwa, a small Chin village of 15 houses, while Taungbwiyé, another village of the same sort, is situated in the bend of the junction of the two rivers. A small camping ground is on the river bed below the village, but there is a fine camping ground just opposite the village on the road, the river being, however, nearly ½ a mile off and the water-supply thus difficult.
		12. Dalet ...	6	0	83	4	Leaving Kônwa halting place up to the plateau on which the village of Kônwa stands, the road runs almost perpendicularly; too steep for horses, but passable for infantry. This could be obviated by simply producing the slant through a cutting making the slope longer and less difficult. The road then is excellent and running north-west still through large glades passes the following Chin villages: Pailôn, Singu, Tao, Alaiyutaung and finally at 6 miles Myauktaung where the police guard is, and opposite which, on the other side of the river, is Dalet, a small village of no importance except in name. At 3 miles the road crosses a wet nullah and runs for the distance of 300 yards through a narrow cutting just wide enough for a man on horse-back. At 4 miles, the road leaves the wide plain of jungles, runs round the side of a hill for about 300 or 400 yards at a height of 80 feet above the big Dalet river, which is here seen for the first time. The road in this place is dangerous and requires additional width, obtained as usual by cutting away the hill-slope above the road. It then debouches into the plain passing through immense paddy-fields and the well-to-do villages of

FROM NAPÉ TO AKYAB *viâ* AENG PASS AND MYOHAUNG—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Lower Burma.	**12. Dalet**—*cont.*			Alaiyutaung and Myauktaung, the situation of the police guard, this 6 miles being all fertile and capable of being largely cultivated. Alaiyutaung and Myauktaung form one long place with only a few tobacco fields dividing each. They are all under the same Taungmin or Thugyi and have identical interests.
		13. Swetzaw ... Dalet river, 600 yards wide; fordable at low tide only between the two villages of Myauk and Dalet proper.	M. F. 11 0	M. F. 94 4	The river Dalet is crossed to *Dalet proper*; direction north-west; fordable at low tide. Small boats are obtainable as ferry-boats. The route then leads for nearly a mile through a loose jungle over firm soil, when the river which has taken a sharp bend is reached again. Here it is very deep and unfordable; at low tide it is 300 yards wide with shingly bottom. Leaving the river, the ascent is very steep and at low tide almost impassable the first 300 yards on account of the mud. Impassable for animals except at high tide. The route, scarcely perceptible, then leads along a mile and-a-half of excessively bad road merely a dry nullah bed about 3 feet wide and covered with huge stones and with almost perpendicular banks on either side; at intervals a swamp knee-deep is crossed. The open plain is then reached and the road, a good one, crosses several paddy-fields to the Chin village of Chinywa, at 3 miles a small collection of houses in *a good position*, being on a slight eminence between two large plains, the neighbouring heights being low and covered with jungle. From Chinywa the general direction is at first north, then north-west. Crossing a mile of paddy-fields, the road leads into the jungle through ½ a mile of what would be swampy ground in wet weather, then through dense uncleared jungle to the river again; ferry-boats are obtainable. Animals have to swim across. The river being chiefly used, this route is much overgrown, otherwise it would be good and easy marching. The Chin (Shendu) village of Pindaung or Paideng is on the opposite or right bank at 6 miles; four houses and no supplies. From here the route runs through the jungle still north-west, crossing in succession the Simbutaung, the Swetzawtaung, two rather steep though insignificant hills; the road here is broken and stony. The plain is then reached and the last mile is good level marching. The village of Swetzaw Chins (Shandu) is ½ a mile to the west of the road at 11 miles. There are also a few Laidu Chins living in the village. It stands on the Dalet river; has 15 houses and a few scanty supplies, chiefly paddy. Water is scarce; only obtainable from small wells, the river being salt.
		14. Sakyin ...	10 0	104 4	The road towards Sakyin runs north-west over an immense plain capable of cultivation, then up the bed of a dry nullah for 2 miles with perpendicular hills on either side, then round the hill side and over a small hill, the Chauchétaung, by a bad bit of road, when the telegraph line from Ru is reached and followed for 3 miles, the road on the whole being good, except for occasional swamps. The wretched village of Taiya is then reached, where water is obtainable, the first since Swetzaw, and then 4 miles of good roads into
		[illegible] ...			

FROM NAPÉ TO AKYAB *viâ* AENG PASS AND MYOHAUNG—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Lower Burma.	**14. Sakyin**—*cont.*					Sakyin, winding to and from telegraph line to avoid an occasional hill or swamp. Sakyin is the first Arakanese village met with; consists of about 30 houses; clean and well-kept; has its headman or thugyi. Supplies considerable: paddy, fowls, and large numbers of buffaloes are in the possession of the villagers. Water is plentiful, obtainable from wells, and abundant grass for horses, &c. There is camping ground for any number of troops. Said to be healthy during the rains, the hills widening out and forming the valley. A good position can be obtained on the opposite side of the valley.
		15. Tôkh ... ... Injâm chaung, 20 yards wide; tidal; fordable at low tide; suspension bridge or ferry-boats for crossing at high tide.	8	0	112	4	Direction of road north-west crossing the large plain on which Sakyin is situated. The road branches through the jungle over indifferent ground, probably marshy in wet weather, and over an insignificant hill called Pôdawdautaung, when the village of Injâm is reached at 3 miles a Chin village (Laidu); a few houses. Water obtainable from wells. Crossing the Injâm chaung, fordable at low tide only, the road runs across a large level plain 4 miles, when the foot of the Injâmtaung is reached. The telegraph and road here run together all the way, the hill being crossed almost in a direct line and is an hour's climbing to the top. The descent passes through alternate clearings when touching the telegraph lines and jungle, when branching away from the telegraph line (zigzagging all the way) the lower ground is reached; then 2 miles of good road along the telegraph line clearing, needing but little labour to convert it into a good road, lead to the Chin village of Tôkh on a small plain, ½ a mile off the road to the south-west; 20 houses, neatly built, and fair supplies with tobacco plantations.
		16. Pinlwin ... Pinchaung on entering the village, 15 yards wide; tidal; fordable at all times.	8	0	120	4	Leaving Tôkh and regaining the main road, which is good travelling and soft under foot, the direction is west-north-west. A small hill, the Pintaung, is crossed, the road the first 2 miles being good, afterwards broken, and then along the stony bed of a dry water-course, 5 feet wide, with the usual precipitous slopes on either side, then 3 miles of good road, 4 to 5 feet wide, through bamboo jungle, or over short plains, which are cultivated with paddy, running with the telegraph line all the way, and the small Chin village (Laidu) of Pin chaung is reached at 5 miles; four or five houses; no supplies; but water is obtainable from wells. Leaving Pinchaung the road runs through bamboo jungle and chiefly along the side of the low hills which bound the valley on the right, the telegraph line having struck *more east.* On leaving Pin chaung the road is good and soft, but completely unmade except by traffic. Pinlwin at 8 miles is a wretched Chin village on the right bank of the Yu river; has a fair camping ground for 500 men and water of indifferent quality from wells. The village consists of six or eight houses. No supplies; two or three ferry-boats for crossing the Yu chaung.

FROM NAPÊ TO AKYAB *vid* AENG PASS AND MYOHAUNG—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Lower Burma.	**17. Yé** ... Yu chaung, 150 yards wide; deep at low tide, with dangerous landing on the Yô-sinan side through swamp and bog; unfordable.	14	0	134	4	Direction north-west. The road, leaving Pinlwin accompanied by the telegraph lines, crosses the Yu chaung and, after nearly ½ a mile of mangrove swamp, dangerous to animals at low tide, emerges into a level clearing through the jungle, perhaps 50 yards wide, with firm soil, when an excellent road without interruption leads to Ôkhán, a Chin village of nine houses at 4 miles, where excellent water can be obtained from a large well. A little paddy, 20 to 30 buffaloes and a few pigs obtainable. Good camping ground. Leaving Ôkhán the road strikes through a loose jungle, the road being excellent, requiring only a little clearing here and there to enable troops to march in fours. Yôsinán at 6 miles has 15 houses, capital drinking water, and very good camping ground. Supplies as at Ôkhán. Direction still north-west. The road runs for 6 miles over vast plains, dead level, and, though rough in places from buffalo tracks in wet weather, the road is excellent. At 12 miles the jungle is re-entered; two dry water-courses are crossed, at the second of which the road turns west into the Chin village of Yé, 15 houses at 14 miles. Good water in plenty can be obtained. Plenty of pigs and a few fowls. Good camping ground, but no shade except in the jungles.
		18. Pingat guard. Zamiyé chaung; tidal, with bad landing both sides; 20 yards wide.	6	0	140	4	From Yé the road, leading north-west, strikes through swampy ground for nearly ½ a mile, subject to tidal influence from the Yé chaung which flows near; then along the side of a low hill; then through dense jungle, the road being scarcely perceptible though level and easily made into a good one, the hills also opening out a little on either side, the level ground between them being quite 5 miles in width. At 5½ miles an insignificant Chin village called Gángaw is passed, and another ½ mile of good plain road leads to Pingat guard with water in plenty.
		19. Mailông ... Pingat river, 10 yards wide, 1½ feet to 4 feet deep; tidal and navigable for small boats and used to go to Myohaung Chon chaung, 50 to 80 yards wide; tidal, with muddy banks on either side. Ferry boats obtainable. Kanniyé river, 40 yards wide; tidal, deep and bad crossing. Ferry boats obtainable. Communication with Akyab.	8	0	148	4	Pingat guard is a temporary civil guard, the first since Dalet in the Myohaung district. The village consists of about 30 houses (Arakanese). Supplies fair; paddy, fowls, &c., and good grass for ponies. From Dalet there is a plentiful supply of grass for animals all along the route. Direction north-west over the Pingat river at once through some swampy ground (easily drained) and then over three large plains in succession; dead level to the village of Sônchaung (Arakanese) 1½ miles. Between this village and Pingat in the jungle and off the road there is a cluster of five Chin villages (all Laidu) within a radius of 3 miles. Sônchaung has 50 houses, good camping ground, and

FROM NAPÉ TO AKYAB *viâ* AENG PASS AND MYOHAUNG—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Lower Burma.	**19. Mailông**—*cont.*			and two large zayáts. Large country boats can come up here by the Chôn chaung from Akyab, Dalet, An, &c. One and-a-half days to Akyab. Supplies inconsiderable. Ten to 15 boats obtainable (small). Direction of road north-west. The river is crossed near the village. A swampy jungle for ½ of a mile is succeeded by a series of large paddy-fields and plains as far as Kanniyé 5 miles. At 3 miles a jungle path, which strikes the Lemru river opposite Minbya, commences and is said to be a good one, though there is no water on the route. Kanniyé consists of two villages, one on either side of a paddy plain, three or four houses in each; good camping ground. Supplies *nil.* The telegraph line runs here between the two villages. Leaving Kanniyé the road runs north-west, accompanied by the telegraph line, over a succession of paddy-fields and plains and crossing an occasional creek, the road being good going and soft approaching Mailông, the hills which bound the plains on the right, the Môné chaung being on the left. The hills widen out to a distance of nearly 2 miles from the river, forming a large plain, which is cultivated entirely with paddy. A good position could be taken up on these hills, which are low and covered with jungle and cover the whole plain. Mailông is a large village of 60 or 70 houses (Arakanese) at 8 miles. Supplies considerable. Paddy in large quantities, fowls, &c. Buffaloes in large numbers also along this tract of country are obtainable.
		20. Ngapaya ... Zôn chaung 50 yards wide, tidal and deep, with excessively difficult landings on both sides; almost inaccessible for animals, except at high tide. Ferry boat obtainable. Pabru river, 50 to 60 yards wide; tidal, deep; swarming with alligators; dangerous landing on the Mailông side; swampy approach.	M. F. 5 0	M. F. 153 4	Direction of road north-west across paddy-fields, then a large plain, then more paddy-fields; dead level and good going for a mile as far as the Zôn river, where there is a small ferry boat. The village of Zôn chaung (Arakanese) lies on the other side of the river of that name, a small dirty place of six houses (Arakanese). Good water for drinking from wells for 100 men. The road then continues for 2½ miles or so over paddy-field and plain as far as the Pabru river. Here a ferry boat has to be obtained from Zôn chaung, the Pabru and the Zôn chaung joining each other below Zôn chaung; the road then runs over large plains, crossing two small creeks for another 1½ miles, when the village of Ngápaya is reached (Arakanese) on the bank of the Môné chaung at 5 miles, 60 houses. Local supplies fair, chiefly paddy. Water from a large reservoir for 500 men. Good camping ground.
		21. Minbya ... Chéyé river, 20 yards wide; tidal and deep; a mere creek. Thimbaung and Kwoisun creeks.	11 0	164 4	Leaving Ngápaya the road runs north-west over plains and, except at the crossings of creeks, &c., is excellent and needs no making. At 1½ miles the small village of Chéyé is reached and a creek is crossed. From here the road runs from the telegraph line (which is continued in a perfectly

FROM NAPÉ TO AKYAB *viâ* AENG PASS AND MYOHAUNG—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Lower Burma.	**21. Minbya**—*cont.*					straight line) and inclines to the right through the lower part of the jungle to avoid in succession the Thimbaung, Kwoizun, and Chéyé creeks, the latter running at the foot of the hill, whence it winds back again and is lost (all these creeks are mere tributaries to the big river to the Mônê chaung). From here the road runs straight into the large Arakanese village of Minuya, at 8 miles 100 houses, facing Minbya on the opposite side of the river, which is 3 miles wide. The village is intersected by creeks and is very unhealthy. The large island of Sampala lies more to the north, where there is a telegraph station with European Telegraph Master. Crossing the river (Mônê chaung) a distance of 3 miles, the large well-built Arakanese town of Minbya is reached; has 200 houses or more, an Assistant Commissioner being the Myo-ôk. There is a large supply of boats, both big and little, at Minuya and Minbya, and the mail steamer plies once a week from Akyab. Water-supply from tanks for any number of troops. Supplies considerable, there being a Government bazaar.
		22. Maungbwé ... Lemru on the right of road and crossed into Maungbwé; innumerable creeks all bridged with solid bridges capable of bearing troops and light guns.	9	4	174	0	Direction north. A Government road built like a bund and passable in the rains, 12 feet wide, in good order though requiring repairs in one or two places; dead level, and passing many small Arakanese villages on the way. (Arakan under the supervision of Government officials. Cadastral survey, &c., begins properly at Minbya.) Maungbwé is a large straggling Arakanese town of some importance; a steamer plying once a week from Akyab and traffic being considerable with the interior. There is no place particularly suitable from military position. The immediately surrounding country is very level. Supplies considerable; paddy, &c. Boats in large quantities can be obtained, the larger sort capable of containing 8 men and their baggage.
		23. Myohaung ... An arm of the Lemru is crossed at about mile 5.	9	0	183	0	From Maungbwé the road runs north and north-west and is a similar route to that from Minbya. Government construction; in good repair. Many villages are passed on the way and water is obtainable all along the route. The telegraph line also runs along here as also from Minbya to Maungbwé.
		Akyab ... ... Lemru river all the way, there being no land route.	44	0	227	0	From Myohaung to Akyab the route is by river, the land route being impracticable on account of the numerous crossings and creeks; steamers plying twice a week.

From PA-ENG to PYILÔNGYAW (Route No. 16, Stage 5).

By Lieuts. BROOKE-MURRAY, 2nd Bengal Infantry, and SANDBACH, R.E., February 1887.

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
			M. F.	M. F.	
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Mimbu.	**1. Kán**	9 0	9 0	Pa-eng *vide* Route No. 9, Lower Burma Division. The road runs along the valley skirting the hamlet of east Pa-eng on the west and south, it then turns abruptly to the north-east after the 1st mile and runs along the foot of the hills for another ½ mile, here turning east and making a rapid and very steep ascent to the crest of the Yamadaw hills, about 3½ miles from Pa-eng (time taken by a small party with seven mules, 1 hour 15 minutes); the last 500 yards is very steep and difficult for both pedestrians and animals. After reaching the crest the road runs level for 200 or 300 yards, then by a sudden dip enters a horse-shoe shaped gully, running immediately above and parallel to the bed of a mountain torrent, which is crossed about ½ mile down. Here a small spring of water bubbles up on the path, only very little water descending into the narrow valley overgrown with bamboo jungle. The road immediately ascends its eastern slope by an easy ascent, height about 250 feet, running along a spur and then across the hill side. A fine view is obtained of the Yônbin valley from just above Kán, the road into which is in places very steep and difficult. Road generally passable for mules, but not so for carts without considerable improvement. Kán is a ruined village in midst of dense jungle of thorn and bamboo. Water is obtainable here from a tank about 100 by 50 yards, depth about 2 feet, bottom muddy, water slightly brackish, believed to be supplied from small springs as the tank is free from weeds, though filled with decayed vegetable matter. Natives report that by the middle of March no quantity of water is obtainable.
		2. Yaungbin ...	6 0	15 0	The road from Kán runs in a north-easterly direction, three times cutting into the bed of the nullah flowing north. Water is here and there obtainable from pools in this nullah, though generally speaking it is but a stagnant puddle; banks of nullah steep and precipitous, about 20 feet. General route over slightly undulating country, covered with thin thorn and bamboo jungle, good for mules, but could be made so for carts without much difficulty as the ground is hard; an excellent road for marching. Yaungbin, on south bank of river Môn, is a village of about 30 houses, fenced round with a thorn hedge. Kyaung and zayát to accommodate 150 men standing in an enclosure on south-east side of village with nullah; steep bank on south and east sides, distant about 100 and 300 yards respectively. River Môn, distant about 500 yards on north side. Water good and abundant. Kyaung and village commanded by small hill, with pagoda on it from the south, distant 350 yards. Cart transport, rice, &c., easily obtained. River ford immediately in front of village, 27 inches deep, current very rapid. Ground in vicinity of village open. Bamboo basket and mat manufacture extensively carried on. The village of Yônbin is situated on high ground and commands all approaches to it.

FROM PA-ENG TO PYILÔNGYAW (ROUTE No. 16, STAGE 5)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Mimbu.	**3. Pyilôngyaw** ...	**17**	**0**	32	0	From Yônbin the road runs across the nullah on the south, passing close under some small hills for about 1½ miles till it reaches Kyotaka, where cutch-boiling is extensively carried on. Crossing fairly open cultivation, it then proceeds almost east past Sadaw (burnt) (2½ miles), keeping close along the Môn river till it reaches Kyutwun (burnt). Between Kyutwun and Magyizu are 10 large kyaungs enclosed by plantain gardens. Magyizu (4 miles) is a large village of about 40 houses situated on level ground; hilly ground rising in rear, distant about ½ mile; distance from river about 600 yards. The road from hence runs due east past Léyinzu (5 miles) (*Zigôn* opposite on north bank of river), which is on high ground with plantain garden on north side and a few detached houses on east side, distant from river about 700 yards, fenced in with thick thorn hedge, surrounded by *jowári* and cotton fields on east, north and west sides, jungle on south. Two wells, water good. From Léyinzu the road skirts the river almost into Kyinidaung (6½ miles). Half this village situated on side of rising ground, stands about 40 feet above road; consists of two villages, each containing about 30 houses. Eastern village on low, flat ground, hedged in with thorn hedge. Five entrances, two on north side, one on each south, east and west. The road passes through rich cultivation, which throughout the route extends to the foot of the rising ground from the river, averages 1½ miles in width. After leaving Kyinidaung the road passes Palángyé (7 miles), and Ôkpho on the left, a large village of about 50 houses, extending to the river at 8½ miles; several enclosed *zayats* to south-east side; two large kyaungs, distant from Kyinidaung 1½ miles. The road continuing through rich cultivation passes Kyikain on the right (12 miles), approached from plantain cultivation, clear all round, with good encamping ground on river side. One large well on north-west front of village, near a large peepul tree. At 13 miles Mônglebin and at 15 miles Yagyibin. Good water from wells at all these villages. Pyilôngyaw on south bank of Môn river, about 30 houses at 17 miles; cart transport readily obtained from neighbouring villages. Military post. Road clear and open throughout and good for carts. Follows right bank of Môn river throughout the marsh and country on either side well cultivated.

No. 25.

From PAGAN to MEIKTILA viâ WÉLAUNG and SHÁNMANGÉ.

I. B. COMPILATION, DECEMBER 1888.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Comr., Southern Division, and Deputy Comr., Kyaukpyu.	**1. Yôngyi** ...	**7**	**0**	7	0	*See* Route No. 21, Branch I.
		2. Sé	**12**	**4**	19	4	
		3. Ungyin ...	**13**	**0**	32	4	*Reference cannot be traced.*

FROM PAGÁN TO MEIKTILA *viâ* WÉLAUNG AND SHÁNMANGE—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Myingyán.	**4. Wélaung** ...	10	0	43	0	From Ywatha the road runs on the same as before and crosses two nullahs and reaches Wélaung. Wélaung is a large village and contains a police post and accommodation for 50 men. There is also plenty of accommodation for 150 men in kyaungs and zayáts in the village. Water good and plentiful from wells. Ordinary supplies obtainable and about 40 carts procurable.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Meiktila.	**5. Sunlun** ... ... Sunlun chaung five times; called by different names and different places.	18	0	61	0	Road fairly good running between parallel ranges of hills for a long way. Except near Wélaung there is not much cultivation. Pass several villages. Crops cotton, *jowári*, rice, and vegetable. Water plentiful. Country more or less under cultivation, but the hills on either side are covered with scrub jungle and very stony. Sunlun is a police post and a fair-sized village. Accommodation for 70 men in kyaungs and plenty of ground suitable for encamping on all round. Water good and plentiful, and supplies and fodder procurable. Also a certain number of carts.
		6. Shánmangé ... Sunlun chaung three times and several small nullahs.	18	0	79	0	Road fairly good. Country the same as before. Pass Shôgán (or Shawgôn) at 6 miles. Here there are good kyaungs and water, and supplies plentiful. The road from Sunlun is in parts very good, but in others it follows the bed of the chaung and would probably be difficult in wet weather. At 13 miles pass Tambu, the road running along ridges. From here there is a very fair road south-east into Shanmangé. *See* Route No. 20, Stage 6.
		7. Meiktila ...	20	0	101	0	*See* Route No. 17, Stage 5.

No. 26.

From PAKHAN-NGÉ to GANGÁW viâ PAKHANGYI, MYAING and SAGA.

BY LIEUTS. STANTON, ROYAL ARTILLERY, WILLCOCK, GLOSTER REGIMENT, AND OTHERS, 1888.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Comr., Southern Divn., and Dy. Comr., Pakókku.	**1. Shéhnet** ... Two sandy beds of nullahs, with a little water, called Thayetpyin and Myaingpin chaungs.	12	0	12	0	Pakhán-ngé to Pakhángyi 3 miles, *vide* Route No. 27; thence to Shéhnet. General direction west and road for 4 miles through open scrub jungle. Here there is a muddy tank. After this the road is a little up and down,

FROM PAKHÁN-NGÉ TO GÁNGAW *viâ* PAKHÁNGYI, MYAING AND SAGA—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	**1. Shéhnet**—*cont.*					still through scrub jungle, and passes between Shinmataung (Shemadaung) on north, Kyauktataung and Shintaung on the south. Accommodation for 50 men in an old kyaung, ½ mile east of village, on banks of sandy bed of nullah; 200 men could bivouac under tamarind trees round the kyaung. Good water from two tanks; forage plentiful. Good cart road all the way except between 7th and 9th miles.
		2. Kyauksauk ... One dry chaung, the Wagán and the Shwé chaungs.	9	0	18	0	General direction west-north-west. The first 4 miles is through low jungle on gravelly ravines, then the road lies through scrub jungle and *jowári* cultivation, passing two tanks and the villages of Wagán and Bôgadawsu. Good cart road the whole way.
		3. Myaing ... Myaing chaung.	9	0	27	0	General direction north-west good, road through scrub jungle and cultivation, practicable for carts. Myaing at 9 miles contains 100 houses and accommodation in kyaungs for 500 men. Water from bed of stream, slightly brackish.
		4. Baungbin ... Myaing creek.	9	0	36	0	Road runs for about 1 mile in sandy bed of Myaing creek: a little running water. Two small creeks, dry, are crossed near Baungbin. The road crosses over undulating ground after leaving the creek and passes through scrub jungle fairly open. The road is good for carts. There is a large pôngyi kyaung and several zayats capable of accommodating 400 men; there is a tank with plenty of good drinking water in the kyaung enclosure. Animals can be watered on west side of village about ½ mile away. Water is good, but not plentiful. There are 10 houses in the village, and a little *jowári* is cultivated.
		5. Saitkyi ... ... Saitkyi creek.	7	0	43	0	The road runs through thin jungle over undulating ground and is a good cart road. About ½ mile from the village Saitkyi creek is crossed; during the rains it is liable to floods and is some time impassable during the dry weather. There is no running water; but by digging, water is always procurable. There are two large kyaungs inhabited, and one small one deserted. There is a good deal of *kerbi* cultivation round the village. Between Baungbin and Saitkyi the road has been cleared in most places to a breadth of about 15 yards.

FROM PAKHAN-NGÉ TO GÁNGÁW *vid* PAKHÁNGYI, MYAING AND SAGA—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	**6. Wédaung (South village).**	7	0	50	0	Leaving Saitkyi the road runs over slightly undulating ground, highly cultivated, to Thelayin about 1¼ miles. About ¼ mile east of the village the road crosses the Thelayin creek. There is running water at present (December), but in the dry weather it is necessary to dig for water. About 1 mile from Thelayin the road passes the village of Minyán and a ¼ of a mile further on Bahin. It has been proposed to establish a post in this village. Between Bahin and South Wédaung the ground undulates more and there are some bad nullahs: the road is cleared to about 15 yards and there is cultivation nearly throughout, mostly *jowári*.
		7. Seinzwé ...	6	0	56	0	The road after leaving South Wédaung passes through paddy and *kerbi* cultivation for about 1¼ miles: crossing some small nullahs. The ground then becomes more undulating and is covered with jungle. North Wédaung, a village of about 25 houses and a large kyaung, is passed at 2½ miles. It is surrounded by *jowári* fields and thin jungle; there is a good well on south-east side of village. Between North Wédaung and Seinzwé, 3¾ miles, the ground undulates and is covered with thick jungle. The cart road is practicable. Seinzwé is deserted, but the houses (about 25) and the kyaung (accommodates 200 men) are in good repair. Crops have been planted, but are neglected (December).
		8. Letpán	9	4	65	4	Leaving Seinzwé the road runs through cultivation and thin jungle for about 2 miles to Kyawywa. The Seinzwé and a branch of Kyawywa creek are crossed on the way. The ground is undulating. Just before reaching Kyawywa, a valley about ½ mile wide and 2 miles long is crossed. About ¼ mile west of Kyawywa the deserted village of Kyundaik is seen: there is a deserted kyaung, but apparently much dilapidated as are the houses in the village (about 10 houses). Leaving Kyawywa the road ascends rapidly for rather more than 2 miles, the track is a very stony and narrow foot-path. At this point the existing path was entirely impracticable for animals even unloaded, and a fresh path had to be cleared and cut for about 300 yards. Thence to Letpán the road runs for the most part along narrow crests, but frequently descends into deep valleys between. The character of the path is, as before, rugged and stony. Letpán is reached at about 5 miles. This village, of about eight houses, is on high ground overlooking the creek and a few paddy-fields. There is always water in the Letpán creek. Except the clearing below the village there is dense jungle all round. The ruins of a former village are seen on the bank of the creek.

No. 26.

FROM PAKHÁN-NGÉ TO G'NGAW *viâ* PAKHÁNGYI, MYAING AND SAGA—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakókku.	**9. Sého**	9	4	75	0	The road is very hilly and stony, passing through thick jungle (mostly bamboo) the whole way. Several creeks are crossed. The rate of marching was hardly a mile an hour; but the road has been made much easier for future passage. A considerable quantity of paddy near the village which is situated in a narrow deep valley and is deserted.
		10. Kyaukmasin.	5	0	80	0	The road is very hilly and stony. East and West Kyaukmasin, deserted villages, about ½ a mile apart in a deep narrow valley. The houses in West Kyaukmasin, seven or eight, are in very bad repair, as is also the kyaung; but there are two good zayáts. In East Kyaukmasin there are about 15 houses in fair condition. The village is commanded by high ground on east and west, but a small guard on the high bank on east side of the creek protects it amply. The valley is full of paddy and the crops are very heavy.
		11. Kyawtha ...	11	0	91	0	Direction east. A good road. At about 3 miles Kaungbaung village of 10 houses, deserted. There is said to be a good road on north side of the Kyaukmasin creek. From here road fairly good for most part in bed of Taung and Yényu creeks. At 7½ miles Kabin, whence to Kyawtha (11 miles) road is very good all the way: first through paddy cultivation now dry (December) for 1,000 yards, then over a small hill, 600 yards. The path then descends into sandy bed of Yésama creek; till reaching Kyawtha the path continually crosses the creek, now dry.
		12. Wetbin ...	13	0	104	0	Leaving Kyawtha the road runs through cultivation and thin jungle continually crossing the Kyaw creek which turns due west just opposite the village. From this point the general direction of the road and Kyaw creek (up stream) are the same. The bed of the creek is in most parts encumbered with large boulders and the banks generally steep: it is said to be impassable during the rains. Immediately after passing Thadawkyauk the road makes a rapid ascent and the path is very stony and difficult. The direction continues westerly as far as Bambyin, where there are the remains of a burnt village much overgrown by jungle. About 3 miles north-west of Bambyin the road, hitherto very bad on account of heavy gradients and stones, improves and descends gently to Wetbin (13 miles).

FROM PAKHÁN-NGÉ TO GANGAW *viâ* PAKHÁNGYI, MYAING AND SAGA—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakókku.	**13. Kyaw**	6	4	110	4	The general direction is almost north. The road runs through cultivation and thin jungle or in the bed of Kyaw creek the whole way, and is good throughout. The Kyaw creek has a sandy bed in this part of its course.
		14. Saga	6	0	116	4	Road runs in a northerly direction and crosses Kyaw creek several times; is a good road throughout, slightly undulating and jungle generally thin. Several small clearings for cultivation, both taungya and by irrigation. Gángaw is said to be 30 miles north-west and a good road all the way, but no villages on or near the road.
		15. Camp on Laungtaung chaung.	12	0	128	4	The road runs north for about 1 mile and crosses the Kyaw creek. It then turns west and crosses the Naw creek several times in the 2nd and 3rd miles. The road then ascends rather rapidly till the 7th mile, when the highest point is reached. The general direction is north-west. Thence the road descends for about 4 miles (11th mile) when the Laungtaung chaung is reached. The descents are frequently steep, but there is nothing to stop the passage of pack animals. About a mile (13th mile) down the Laungtaung chaung a few pools of water are reached and the bamboo jungle is fairly open (January).
		16. Gángaw ...	18	0	146	4	The road is level and good throughout: crosses the Laungtaung creek repeatedly. There is abundant water in the Laungtaung stream in January. For Gángaw *see* Route No. 30, Stage 13.

No. 27.

From PAKHÁN-NGÉ to PAUK.

BY LIEUT. BIGGS, R.E., AND NATIVE INFORMATION, 1886–87.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakókku.	**1. Pakhángyi** ...	3	0	3	0	Direction west. Pakhán-ngé is on the right bank of the Chindwin river, and is the landing place for Pakhángyi, which is approached by a level road only passable in the dry season, as at other times the ground is flooded by the Chindwin. Pakhángyi is the capital of the district of that name, has about 200 houses, and was a walled city with walls 40 feet high and very thick, but it is now in ruins and accessible on three sides, the east side being quite open. There is an excellent camping ground in kyaungs ½ a mile to the south-south-west with good shade, but in the rainy season this ground would probably be flooded. Water is obtained from wells, is fairly good and plentiful, but a little salt.

FROM PAKHÁN-NGÉ TO PAUK—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakókku.	**2. Shábyindaw or Kyensain.**	9	0	12	0	Direction west. For 1 mile a good road, then rough, rocky, and bad for carts. Carts can travel, but they should be lightly laden. The road winds about very much to avoid ravines. Country undulating, cut up with ravines, and covered with scrub jungle, in some places very thick. At 3½ miles the foot of the Shinmadaung range is reached, then for a mile the road, which is very rough and rocky, winds along the foot of the hill. After this it improves, passing into open ground, and towards the end is a good road. Kyensain is a village of 20 houses, and the kyaungs, which would hold 100 men, are dilapidated and leaky. Water is good but scanty, and has to be obtained from the bed of a water-course ¼ of a mile to the east of the village, at the foot of a small hill to the south of the road.
		3. Myotha... ...	15	0	27	0	Direction west. The road, which is good, level, and suitable for carts, passes through open ground and twice crosses a dry water-course. Scrub jungle, thick at places, is soon entered and continues to Wagán, a village of 30 houses at mile 3. Water here is scarce, and has to be carried some distance. The road, which is good and level, now passes through cultivated ground, with some light scrub jungle the rest of the way. Paikthin, a village of 100 houses, with two kyaungs and good water, is passed at mile 8. Myotha has some 300 houses and kyaungs for 200 to 300 men. Cattle as well as 40 or 50 carts can be procured, and the water-supply is good.
		4. Kyauktaung ...	14	0	41	0	Direction west. The road, which is good and level, traverses cultivated land with some scrub jungle the whole way. Kyauktaung is a village of about 200 houses, and has kyaungs for 300 to 400 men. Water good.
		5. Thaingótpyin.	9	0	50	0	Direction south-south-west. The road, which is somewhat rough, but passable for carts, ascends from Kyauktaung to the low hills forming the watershed between the Chindwin and Yaw basins. The camping ground of Winwa is reached in 4 miles, and the bed of the small Winwa creek is then followed the remainder of the way. This creek has about 1 foot of water in wet weather, but is at other times dry; the banks are jungly; with cultivation near the villages. Thanutpyin with 50 houses is passed at mile 7. Thaingótpyin is a village with about 100 houses and one indifferent kyaung. Cattle, some carts, maize, and good water are obtainable.

FROM PAKHÂN-NGÉ TO PAUK—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	**6. Thambya-aing.**	10	0	60	0	Direction south-south-west. The Winwa creek is again followed for 1 mile past Nyaungzwédé 30 houses, to Magyizin, 100 houses at mile 5. The creek is then left and Saphé, on the bank of the Yaw river, is reached, 2 miles further on. The Pakôkku road is now joined and followed the rest of the way. *See* Route No. 30, Stage 4.
		7. Pauk	9	0	69	0	*See* Route No. 30, Stage 4. There is said to be another road from the high ground to Magyizin. It lies further to the west, passing through Kabyn-Môndaw and Sulégôn, and as it does not follow the bed of a creek it may be a better route. *Note.*—As far as Wagán this information is authentic. After that it is from Native information and cannot be implicitly relied on.

No. 28.

From PAKÔKKU to ÁLÔN viâ LINGADAW.

UNKNOWN, PROBABLY I. B. COMPILATION, 1887–88.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	**1. Pákhángyi** ...	18	0	18	0	Road across sandy cultivated plain for 6 miles, passing the village of Kôdwin at 2½ miles and Paunglaungán at 3 miles; then for 5 miles over more broken ground. Road passable for carts, but rough. At 9 miles Kyaukhléga, where there is a small tank and two zayáts by the road side, is passed. About 60 men could be sheltered in the zayáts, which form a half-way halting place to Pakhángyi. The water in the tank is, however, dirty in the dry weather. The road 2 miles beyond Kyaukhléga descends into level country with many toddy palms, passing many deserted villages. Pakhángyi is an old walled town. At present there are only about 200 houses, most of which are on the south side outside the town. There is a good position for a post among some pagodas and temple buildings on the south side; accommodation in kyaungs for 400 men. Supplies paddy, gram, grass, and cattle plentiful. About 20 carts. Good water from wells. From Pakhángyi there is a good dry weather road over a paddy plain to Yetagyo on the Chindwin, distance 7 miles. Pakhán-ngé on the Chindwin is about 3 miles distant. In the rains can be reached in boats.

FROM PAKÔKKU TO ÁLÔN *viâ* LINGADAW—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	**2. Mongin** ...	10	0	28	0	Road fair for carts through low level ground round Pakhangyi to more broken ground. Through Thetywa at 2 miles, Tatein 3½ miles, Kyégán 4 miles, Kánsit 6 miles, to Mongin, a large village of 300 houses and several large kyaungs and zayáts. Accommodation for 300 men. Water from wells. The Yetagyo-Kánlé road passes through Mongin. Distance from Yetagyo 6 miles.
		3. Lingadaw ...	13	0	41	0	Through low hills and several villages. Fair cart road to Lingadaw, a village of about 100 houses with a police post of 50 military police. Kyaungs can accommodate 250 men. Water good from a running stream. The staple of the place is toddy cultivation and jaggery manufacture.
	Commr., Cenl. Divn., and Dy. Commr., Lower Chindwin.	**4. Salingyi** ...	17	0	58	0	Road fair for carts through in Uyinzayát at 2 miles, Kainlé at 4½, Gwésôn at 7 miles, Linsiyet at 9½. *See* Route No. 1, Central Division.
		5. Mônywa ...	12	0	70	0	*See* Route No. 1, Central Division, Stages 1 and 2.
		6. Álôn	7	0	77	0	

No. 29.

From PAKÔKKU to GÁNGAW viâ WÉDAUNG and SAGA.

BY LIEUT. R. B. SCALLON, 23RD BOMBAY LIGHT INFANTRY, JANUARY 1887.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	**1. Paungan** ...	12	0	12	0	*See* Route No. 33.
		2. Nyaungywa ...	13	0	25	0	Direction north-west. Road good; first 3 miles through scrub jungle, thence country open and cultivated. At 4½ miles Yaingaung; village has been destroyed. Two kyaungs. Water from well ½ mile and tanks 1½ miles. Thence good road, 1st mile through jungle, thence cultivation up to Nyaungdwin (6 miles); good accommodation in kyaung; water good, from wells; number of houses 30. Road still good, through open scrub jungle for 3 miles, thence cultivation up to Padengdaw (12 miles). No kyaungs. Water from wells. Number of houses 25. Road good as before through cultivation. At 13 miles Nyaungywa. Good accommodation in numerous kyaungs. Water from wells and from tank 1½ miles. Forty houses. Supplies procurable.

FROM PAKÔKKU TO GÁNGAW *viâ* WÉDAUNG AND SAGA—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	**3. Wetpôk**	8	4	33	4	Good road through cultivation for 1 mile and then scrub jungle and toddy topes. At 3 miles Kyauktaung. One hundred houses. Water scarce. One kyaung, one zayát. At Sidaingán (4½ miles) water from tank; one kyaung, one zayát; six houses. At 5½ miles Ywathit. Water from well; no kyaungs; 10 houses. At 8½ miles Wetpôk. Water by digging holes in nullah; two kyaungs four zayáts; 40 houses.
		4. Taungzôn ...	8	4	42	0	Good road passing Kunlát at 3 miles. At 8½ miles Taungzôn; water plentiful from wells and running streams. Very good accommodation. Road passes through scrub jungle, but fairly open.
		5. Wédaung ...	13	4	55	4	Road good through Wetpôk, 5 miles. Cultivation near villages; otherwise scrub jungle. Good water-supply at Wetpôk (25 houses, one large kyaung, three zayáts). At 11 miles Bahim; water from stream and wells. Houses 55, kyaung one, zayáts three. Supplies obtainable. Thence to Wédaung (2½ miles, total 13½ miles). Good road through jungle (cultivation near village). Water from well and tank. Houses 40, kyaungs two, zayáts four. Supplies obtainable.
		15. Gángaw ...	96	4	152	0	From Wédaung to Gángaw 10 marches, *see* Route No. 26, Stages 7 to 16.

No. 30.

From PAKÔKKU to KALÉMYO viâ PAUK, KÁN and GÁNGAW.

BY LIEUT. E. W. M. NORIE, MIDDLESEX REGIMENT, INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT; CORRECTED BY LIEUT. M. R. E. RAY, 7TH (D.C.O.) REGIMENT, BENGAL INFANTRY, UP TO NOVEMBER 1891; AND FIRST FOUR STAGES UP TO JANUARY 1893 BY CAPT. HARVEY, ROYAL ARTILLERY, THENCE TO STAGE 15 UP TO OCTOBER 1893 BY LIEUT. B. TRYDELL, 1ST BURMA RIFLES.

.C. Myingyán District.	Commr., Southern Divn., and Deputy Commr., Pakôkku.	**1. Kánhla**	6	0	6	0	The road starts from between the Burman police guard and the Myo-ôk's court-house, and goes out almost due west through a portion of the village of Pakôkku consisting chiefly of kyaungs and pagodas, and then on mostly between cactus hedges. The telegraph wire runs along it for the first 2½ miles, and then branches off to the left rejoining the road at the foot

FROM PAKÔKKU TO KALÉMYO *viâ* PAUK, KÁN AND GÁNGAW—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	**1. Kánhla**—*cont.*			of a low range of hills, beyond the village of Léya, and keeping to it thence up to Kánhla. At 8½ miles the village of Sinlán is reached, consisting of about 30 houses surrounded by a thorn hedge. There is a kyaung to the north of the village with a well near it, but the water from this well is not good; good water can be obtained in the village. The road up to this is good, but sandy in places. Beyond Sinlán it passes over broken ground with short ascents and descents, some of them very steep, till it reaches the village of Léya, a mile further on, consisting of about 40 houses. Thence it runs level to Kánhla. The portion of the road from Léya onwards is impassable when the Irrawaddy is in high flood (July to August), as the river washes right up to the foot of the hills. At such times a detour inland has to be made from about the 4th mile-stone. Cultivation on both sides as far as Léya and high ground on the north and cultivation on the south thence to Kánhla. Sinlán and Léya, as well as a third village called Séwa, all lie about ½ a mile to the left of the road from which they are concealed by intervening high ground. Troops marching can, if preferred, follow the telegraph wire as far as Léya, which runs to the north of, and parallel to the road. There is no actual road along here, but the clearing is as good and one or two nullahs met with are no obstacle. About ½ a mile is saved by this means, as this curve in the road is avoided. Kánhla consists of three villages (east and west) containing about 200 houses in all. The ground to the north is broken and covered with scrub jungle, but to the south there is a cultivated plain. There are hardly any large trees anywhere in sight. The rest-camp is situated between the two villages, and there is a pôngyi kyaung to the south and some zayáts in an enclosure to the east. There is accommodation for 300 troops in open sheds, and an officer's bungalow. In case of necessity the kyaung and zayáts could be utilized and would provide accommodation for about 100 men more. Water in plenty from two wells near the kyaung, but is likely to prove insufficient for a large number of animals during the dry season. Green fodder is plentiful in the rains, and dry fodder can be obtained at all seasons. There are some Burman police stationed in the village, but no regular guard.
		2. Tibia ... ... Some dry nullahs.	M. F. 15 0	M. F. 21 0	From Kánhla the road runs westwards and after crossing a nullah rises gradually for about 2 miles to the top of a ridge which is crossed. At about 4 miles there is a tank, which is however dry in the hot weather, and close by on the left is the small village of Ngapaungán. The next 4 miles over still barer country. At 8 miles Kándaw, 80 houses, one kyaung and sayáts affording accommodation for 100 men at a pinch. Water-supply scanty except in the rains, when there is plenty in two large tanks west of the kyaung. The road up to this has been fair, but heavy in parts and broken in others; from here onwards it becomes very sandy and heavy and passes over level ground. For the next 4 miles the road passes over a sandy tract covered with scrub jungle, but with scarcely a single

FROM PAKÔKKU TO KALÉMYO *viâ* PAUK, KÁN AND GÁNGAW—*continued.*

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	**2. Tibia**—*cont.*			shade-giving tree visible. The telegraph wire follows the line of road. At 12 miles the road ends abruptly at a wide dry nullah, on the other side of which it enters an extensive belt of palmyra trees, which continues for miles north and south. There are numerous small villages scattered about in this, but none are of any importance. The road here becomes most puzzling, winding in and out amongst the palm trees, and intersected frequently by paths running between the numerous villages situated in the palm belt. A guide should be taken for this last portion of the march. At about 14 miles is the village of Ingyinbin with a small kyaung and some zayáts. The kyaung is good and zayáts bad; 30 men might be accommodated here. Onward from here the road crosses a stream two or three times, and at 15 miles is the village of Tibia which consists of about 30 houses with a civil police post. There is a well in the enclosure, but the quality of the water is doubtful. There is a rest-camp here with sheds in fair order, enough accommodation for 300 men, also a good Public Works bungalow on the east side of the camp surrounded by a bamboo single stockade. Water can be got by digging holes in the chaung about 100 yards from the camp, and small supplies of chickens and eggs in the village, also grass and paddy for animals, though for any large number notice must be given to admit of its collection from the surrounding villages. This march is a very trying one for troops and is more so in the winter and dry weather than in the rains, as the ground, which is in some places undulating and others flat, is very sandy, and water on the way is scarce, at any rate until the 12th mile. The Burmans make wells in the numerous stream beds passed between the 12th and 15th miles, but the positions of these are changed. For carts this is a very long march and barely 1 mile per hour can be depended on, as the bullocks get very tired in the heavy sand, and for a party with cart transport it may be reckoned as an 11 hours' march including necessary halts.
		3. Pyinchaung ... Yaw river and several nullahs.	M. F. 12 0	M. F. 33 0	The direction of this march is west. For the first 2 miles the road passes through the palmyra belt entered in the last march, it then emerges into undulating country with scrub jungle. Within the first 2 or 3 miles several nullahs are passed having a little water in the rains, but dry at other seasons. At 2 and 2½ miles, respectively, the villages of Wetké, Gyobyán are passed, of about 30 houses each, and neither actually on the road. At 3½ and 5 miles are two tanks on the north of the road. In this march a range of low hills called the Tángyidaung is crossed, the ascent to which is gradual and is accomplished in about the first 6 miles, after that there are occasional ascents and descents for about 2½ miles, from which point the road descends rapidly. From the 5th to the 9th mile the road consists alternately of deep hollow ways through defiles, or of cuttings round the sides of hills. It then emerges from the hills and crossing the Pyinchaung nullah gets on to high, but fairly level ground to which it keeps up to Pyinchaung at 12 miles. The telegraph wire follows the road throughout this stage. Pyinchaung is on the left of the nullah and is situated on a spur. Beyond the village on the brow of

No. 30.

From PAKÔKKU to KALÉMYO *viâ* PAUK, KÁN and GÁNGAW—*continued.*

Authorities		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	**3. Pyinchaung** —*cont.*			the spur is the rest-camp consisting of about three sheds, two old kyaungs and some small zayáts. There is also a Public Works Department bungalow. Accommodation in all for about 300 men. There are some Burman police constables stationed here, but they have no regular post and occupy the rest-camp. The village contains about 70 houses, and a small quantity of fowls, &c., can be got. Water plentiful from stream and from a well some way off. Fodder also plentiful, and green fodder obtainable all the year round with a little notice. This march is at present a bad one for troops and very bad for carts, as the part of the road lying over the hills is most difficult to get over, especially in the defiles where the rush of water in the rain washes away the road and leaves the cart ruts deep and uneven and large boulders sticking up all along. When they get to the foot of the hills there is the sandy part of the road for the already tired bullocks to take them over; troops will do the march in about 8½ hours including necessary halts, but only about a mile an hour can be reckoned on for carts. From here there is a good cart track to Myaing *viâ* Thitpatwé and Nyaungywa, 26 miles, for details of which *see* Route No. 34.
		4. Pauk ... ... Some dry nullahs and river Yaw.	M. F. *20 0	M. F. 53 0	There are several ways of going from Pyinchaung to Pauk. The following is considered the best. It is known as the Sapé-Anigain (or Aingaing) route. Leaving the rest-camp you strike the road to Pauk, which is lined on each side with the remains of a thorn hedge. To reach this road the nullah passed over in yesterday's march is crossed, and the Public Works Department bungalow is left on the right. After about a mile there is a small clearing with a village on the right. This is easily recognized by a grove of palm trees being in the village. There are low hills on the right. At about 3 miles the road turns off a little to the left over very sandy ground. It then crosses a broad, dry nullah, very heavy going, and enters the village of Thamadaw, 4 miles from Pyinchaung. This village contains zayáts and a kyaung with accommodation for 200 men. From Thamadaw the road goes north-west with sandy hills to the right. Leaving the road by a track almost due west, a dry heavy nullah with very steep banks is reached. This is very bad for carts. The road then leads past small village of Yébyataw through a short defile to low-lying land on which is a grove of palm trees. The Yaw is now reached and crossed not far from the village of Sapé † (8 miles) which consists of about 60 houses. The rest-camp has fallen out of repair. The river here is at this time of the year quite shallow, but the current is very strong. After crossing the road leads through a steep woody defile, and near its entrance is the village of Thambya-aing, 80 houses, kyaung and zayáts for 50 men a little beyond the 40th mile-stone from Pakôkku. This would be a good place to break the march. From here, after going round several spurs, the road runs west for about 3 miles and Yaw is again crossed, and the road

* This march is not necessarily 20 miles. The guides know a great many short cuts, and therefore cannot be depended upon to always lead the same way.—H. DEV. H.

† Apparently the Yaw river may on this route be equally well crossed at Hlángédaw (*see* Alternative No. 11) about 6½ miles, apparently [illegible] 50 houses, kyaung and zayáts for

FROM PAKÔKKU TO KALÉMYO *viâ* PAUK, KÁN AND GÁNGAW—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	**4. Pauk**—*cont.*					leads up a steep hill, over high cultivated ground to Anigaing at 15 miles. This is a large village and contains from 80 to 100 houses, many of them quite new, and there is a kyaung and three zayáts; here the river is again crossed. It is slightly deeper, but not so broad. From Anigaing the road passes south Ôndaw on the left and north Indaw on the right, small villages, and after passing over a couple of bridges, the village of south Indaw is reached, which is passed also on the right. The road then lies at the foot of a low range of hills on the left. After about a mile and-a-half a turn is taken to the right and Pauk is about a mile off along a more or less straight road. Pauk is a large town containing over 250 houses, with a military police post of 50 rifles, and post and telegraph offices. There is a rest-camp which can accommodate 200 men and a bungalow which can be made use of by officers. Water can be easily obtained, and supplies of all sorts are procurable in the town and from the Commissariat. Pauk is the head-quarters of a sub-divisional office. *Note.*—Capt. Harvey, R.A., reporting on the route from Pakôkku to Pauk in January 1893, says the road is generally a good unmetalled country road throughout, easy gradients, and nothing to delay troops or transport except the sandiness of the soil.
		5. Chaungu Pauk chaung; several bridged nullahs and the Sindaung creek.	7	4	60	4	General direction north-north-west. The road on leaving Pauk at once crosses the Pauk chaung, which has ramps leading down to it on both sides and is about 100 yards wide. This is generally dry, but is liable to floods lasting about 6 hours at most. After this has been crossed the road runs along the right bank of the Kyaw river, keeping along the foot of some low hills. The road is level and good in dry weather, but after rain it becomes very heavy. At 3½ miles out the village of Thayetdaw, 40 houses, is passed on the right; soon after the Sindaung stream is crossed (which generally has a few inches of water in it in the early part of the dry season); it is ramped on both sides and is liable to floods which may interrupt traffic for as much as 24 hours. The Yawdwin road (*see* Route No. 35) turns off here, the Gángaw road running in a rather more northerly direction. At 6½ miles the road passes to the west of the village of Pyinma, containing about 50 houses, and ¼ a mile farther on a track turns off on the right to Chaungu, which is distant about ¾ a mile from the cart road. Chaungu contains about 110 houses and stands on the bank of the Kyaw river. The rest-camp contains accommodation for 300 men, and water is obtainable either from the river or from three wells in the enclosure of a small kyaung. Grass, &c., is obtainable.
		6. Yébyu ... ... Some nullahs and Yébyu chaung.	10	4	70	4	General direction north-west. The main cart road must first be regained and the route then runs along it. For the first 5 miles the road though taken through the hills is fairly level. It then descends abruptly to the Ôknesu stream, banks ramped; this stream is liable to floods after rain which,

FROM PAKÔKKU TO KALÊMYO *viâ* PAUK, KÁN AND GÁNGAW—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyan District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	**6. Yébyu**—*cont.*			however, only last for a few hours. The road shortly after makes a sharp turn to the west and runs over some small hills into Yébyu. Here there is a small village of 13 houses, also a rest-camp accommodating 300 men and a Public Works Department bungalow. There is no well here and water must be got by digging in the bed of a stream. Towards the approach of the hot season, as the water subsides, these holes may have to be made pretty deep. The excavation of a well here is advisable. Grass, &c., can be got up till about February, after which it is advisable to bring fodder for animals.
		7. Yédu ... ... Some nullahs and Yébyu stream.	7 4	78 0	General direction north-west. Leaving Yébyu the cart road runs north-west, crosses the Yébyu stream, and then begins the ascent of the Pôndaung (or Pindaung) hills. The road is zigzagged up and is fairly level, but becomes very much cut up after rain by the traffic and is then very bad indeed and almost impassable to carts. The total ascent is 1,150 feet and is accomplished in about 4 miles. The descent from here to Yédu in the next valley is only 550 feet and the distance is about 2½ miles, a foot-path, passable for ponies and mules, makes a short cut down from the top. Yédu is a small stockaded village of 20 houses and there is a rest-camp on the south side for 300 men. There is a good well in the camp enclosure, and water can also be obtained from the Pôndaung chaung ¼ mile south of the village, and from a well near the village. Fodder, if required, must be ordered beforehand, as the villages around are all small.
		8. Buyaban ... or **Anyaban.** Some bridged nullahs.	12 0	90 0	From Yédu the road runs north through a jungle-covered valley and reaches the village of Chin (or Kyin) 1½ miles from Yédu, crossing a chaung which is bridged just before. Chin is a large stockaded village of 50 houses and has a kyaung big enough to accommodate 50 or 60 men. From this point there is a foot track which runs north over the hills to Gángaw, reducing the journey to three days. After Chin the ascent of the Inbinhla range is commenced; the total ascent is 1,130 feet and the top of the pass is reached 5½ or 6 miles from Chin. The descent is 920 feet on the other side to Buyaban and is accomplished in 4½ miles. There is a short cut down from the top of the hill practicable to ponies and mules. There is also another foot-path all the way from Yédu to Buyaban which keeps to the south of the cart road up to Chin and then to the north side with the exception of about 1½ miles on Buyaban side of the ridge, when the road makes a bend northward. The same remarks apply to the road over the hills as in the previous march. Buyaban contains 20 houses and there is a rest-camp with accommodation for over 300 men and a Public Works Department bungalow on the right of the road. Water is got from a well on the main road about ½ a mile west of the camp and also from the bed of the Ban chaung, also on the west of the camp. Fodder in small quantities always available and in large quantities with notice.

FROM PAKÔKKU TO KALÊMYO *viâ* PAUK, KÂN AND GÂNGAW—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyân District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	**9. Tilin** ... ... Ban chaung and several bridged nullahs.	13	4	103	0	The road runs along the valley of the Ban chaung over undulating and jungle-covered country, passing the two stockaded villages of Alêban (20 houses) and Akyiban (50 houses) at 2 and 3½ miles respectively. The latter contains a kyaung with accommodation for about 100 men. Beyond Akyiban a strip of paddy land has to be crossed about ¼ to ½ of a mile wide, the cart road being along a bund; this bit after rain and in the wet season is very bad; after it the ground rises again and the road is good and level, over laterite hills to Tilin. Tilin is a large Burman village of about 100 houses or more, the head-quarters of a Myo-ôk, has a telegraph office and a police guard, and letters can be posted here, though there is no post office. There is a Public Works Department bungalow and rest-camp for 200 men and accommodation for another 100 in a kyaung. There is also another kyaung in the centre of the village opposite the telegraph office. There is a Burman police guard here and a telegraph office and head-quarters of a Myo-ôk. A path runs south from here to Yawdwin, which can be used by troops with animal transport, but not carts, during the dry season. During the rains it is passable, but scarcely to troops. Yawdwin is 26 miles distant by this route. It is four short marches—(i) to Tachaung, 6 miles; (ii) to Kyi, 8 miles; (iii) to Nathu, 6 miles; (iv) into Yawdwin, 6 miles. In the last march the Yaw and Chê rivers have to be crossed. Water is plentiful at all seasons from the Maw stream. Supplies are obtainable here in small quantities, and fodder is plentiful. Tilin stands on the right bank of the Maw, a tributary of the Myittha. Though the distance to Tilin from Anyaban is 13 miles, it is nearly 14 to the rest-camp.
		10. Shwégôndaing. Tanti and Laungbo chaungs.	14	0	117	0	The road now turns due north and leaving the valley of the Maw on the left runs over undulating and forest-covered laterite hills, good going throughout this march. At 3 miles the village of Pônna with 40 houses is passed, and just beyond the Tanti stream is crossed, banks ramped. It is about 20 yards wide and though not deep (ordinarily there is a little water in it in the early part of the dry season, and about 2 feet in the rains) is liable to heavy floods which may interrupt traffic as much as two days. From this point the road keeps to the watershed ridge and no water can be got till Shwégôndaing is reached. Some small villages exist on both sides of the ridge ¼ a mile or more from the road. Shwégôndaing is a Taungtha village, a race distinct from the Burmans, speaking a different language and the women wearing a totally distinct costume; as they all speak Burmese however no difficulty in communication exists. The rest-camp here is 1½ miles beyond the village, some distance to the right of the road. There is a Public Works Department bungalow exactly at the 63rd mile-post; the village is about ½ a mile north of the bungalow. The road to the camp turns off at a nullah just after the 64th mile-post. If this is missed, there is another cart track after the 64½ mile-post, whence the camp can be seen. It is hidden by trees until nearly abreast of it, consequently

FROM PAKÔKKU TO KALÉMYO *viâ* PAUK, KÂN AND GÂNGAW—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyan District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	**10. Shwégôndaing**—*cont.*					it is better to get a guide at the village. There are four huts and water is obtainable from the stream close by. On this march the Tanti stream is crossed just 4 miles out of Tilin, generally low, but subject to floods in the rains; after that no more water is obtainable till Shwégôndaing is reached. Water can be obtained in plenty by digging in the bed of the stream, but grass and firewood is scarce. The village contains about 20 houses.
		11. Mawlé ... Setni chaung.	13	0	130	0	The road continues north over the same country as in the last march, and passes the Taungtha village of Semindaw about 7 miles out. From here a track runs to Tawma, the old rest-camp, but the cart road runs northward direct to Mawlé. The Setni chaung is crossed about ½ a mile before Mawlé; it is not deep, but is perennial and liable to flood. A small ferry boat is kept on this stream, but is not generally required to be used except in the rains, and not always then. Mawlé is a village of 20 houses in the angle formed by the junction of the Maw and Setni streams; water is plentiful from the stream; fodder scarce. The rest-camp which contains four huts is between the Setni chaung and Mawlé village. There is a small Public Works Department bungalow close by.
		12. Minywa or Mingwa. Maw river.	6	0	136	0	The Maw river is crossed immediately after leaving the rest-camp; it is about 60 yards wide and barely knee-deep in the dry season. There is a ferry boat here capable of taking over 15 men at a time and a raft to convey 30. The road to Minywa is good and level; it passes through jangle with patches of cultivation here and there. Minywa or Mingwa (6 miles) is a large village of about 300 houses with an independent thugyi. There are some shops here and supplies of all sorts can be got. The dâk bungalow is on a hill overlooking the village. The rest-camp is about 1½ miles beyond the village and accommodates about 300 men. The Myittha has to be crossed to get to the camp, but the river is shallow at this point, not having been yet joined by the Maw; bridge does not exist, but there are boats ready at hand, and the river is fordable in the dry season, but even then it is waist-deep.
		13. Gángaw ... Myittha river, the Pawlé and Laungdaung chaungs.	14	0	150	0	On leaving Minywa the Myittha river is crossed, the road then runs north over undulating jungle-covered country, good, though in parts liable to get heavy after rain past the village of Péwun and crosses the Pawlé stream 2½ miles after starting. This is sometimes passable, at others it is deep, but there is a ferry of two boats over it. After November this stream should be fordable. At 5 miles the village of Kyauki (or Kyaukné) is passed, and at 11½ miles the Myittha has to be crossed at the village of Shaukpin. There is a Government ferry here in the rains consisting of two boats capable of carrying about 12 men; during the dry season the river is fordable. Opposite is the village of Paya. The

FROM PAKÔKKU TO KALÊMYO *vid* PAUK, KÂN AND GÂNGAW—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyân District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	**13. Gângaw**—*cont.*					road beyond is good, being above the flood level. About ½ a mile out of Gângaw it crosses the Laungdaung stream, which varies from 2 to 3 feet deep and has a ferry. From there into Gângaw the road runs through paddy-fields. Gângaw is a large town of over 300 houses and is the head-quarters of a Sub-divisional Officer, has a post and telegraph office and several shops. It is divided into two villages, "Old" and "New" Gângaw, the former being the larger, both situated on the right bank of the Myittha river. Paddy cultivation all around. There are shops here, and supplies of all sorts are procurable in small quantities. The military stockade is about a mile to the north of Gângaw near a small village called Myaukkôn. There is accommodation for about 200 men at the camp, and a Public Works Department bungalow close by. There is also a kyaung in the village. Water from the river.
		14. Myinza ... Kônsaing chaung, another stream, and some bridged nullahs.	12	0	162	0	Leaving the camp the road runs north along the right bank of the Myittha river and passes the village of Yôbôk, 10 houses, at 2 miles. For the next 2 miles the country is partly undulating through forest and partly level through cultivation till the Kôngaing chaung is crossed at 4 miles with the village of Ywazé, of about 30 houses, and a kyaung beyond it. The Kônsaing chaung is about 30 yards broad with quick sandy bottom, and is shallow except just after rains. From Ywazé there is a branch route to Kyaungsôn, *vide* Route No. 10. After Ywazé there is a long stretch of flat road between paddy-fields which becomes heavy in wet weather, and then again the country is undulating with forest on both sides and the road is less likely to be affected by the weather. At about 8½ miles a small stream with rather high banks has to be crossed and a little further on the village of Kyawywa is seen on the opposite side (left bank) of the Myittha, and at 10 miles Myinza is reached. This is a small village of 30 houses with a double stockade and lies on the right of the road. Water plentiful, fodder as in Stage 8. Opposite to it on the left there is a rest-camp with two rather large sheds capable of holding nearly 200 men, and beyond it a Public Works Department house. There are numerous small nullahs on the road bridged with wooden bridges, of which the roadway is formed of untrimmed logs. Most of these are at this time in very bad repair. They are not passable for elephants, which have to go round by jungle paths.
		15. Kân ... ... Tawzalé chaung and some bridged nullahs.	12	0	174	0	From Myinza into Kân the road still running north passes over undulating and jungle-covered ground nearly the whole way, here and there are paths of flat ground with cultivation. The road is good and owing to the nature of the ground not much likely to be affected by the weather except in one place where a stretch of about ½ a mile of flat between fields would probably be bad in the rains. At 8 miles from Myinza the Tawzalé or Mauk chaung has to be crossed.

FROM PAKÔKKU TO KALÉMYO *viâ* PAUK, KÁN AND GÁNGAW—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	**15. Kán**—*cont.*			This is only a very shallow stream in the dry season, but gets flooded and difficult to cross in the rains. There are also numerous small nullahs to cross with bridges of similar construction and in a similar condition to those in the previous march. There is only one small village passed actually on the road; it contains 15 houses and is just 4 miles from Myinza.* The last part of the road runs over some spurs and is very good, after which it passes over a paddy plain into Kán at 12½ miles from Myinza. Kán is a large village of 150 houses, a third of which are occupied by Chins. It is not far from, and on the right bank of, the Myittha. On the north, south and east it is surrounded by an extensive paddy plain. The military post is to the west of the village on the bank of the river. It is stockaded and can hold 100 men. On the north of it is a rest-camp meant for 400 men. On the east of the post there is a kyaung for officers and also a Public Works Department bungalow. Both post and telegraph offices exist. There is a large Commissariat store here and rations can be obtained. Water is got from the river. The road to Háka *viâ* Chaungkwa, &c., *vide* Route No. 11, starts from here, crossing the Myittha a little lower down.
		16. Myintha ... Myittha river, To, Sanséyé, Chauna and Umi chaungs, and other dry water-courses.	15 4	189 4	From Kán the general direction of the road is north. Leaving Kán the road runs across the paddy plain to the north, but in the wet weather this is not practicable, and the road keeps through the jungle to the west of the cultivation. At about 1½ miles the village of Kántha is reached on the right bank of the Myittha, a small village of about 15 houses. Here the river is crossed and the path leads along the other bank for about a mile, when the river is again crossed. It is easily fordable in both places when the river is low during the dry weather, but when the river is fuller the path along the right bank must be taken, which is much longer, as it makes a wide detour to avoid a loop of the river, which the above path cuts off. Leaving the stream, after crossing it the second time, the path leads through jungle and soon joins the other path and continues good and dry, running over undulating ground and crossing several dry water-courses. At about 8 miles the village of Mozo is reached containing some 30 houses and situated on the bank of the river. There is an extensive stretch of paddy land here. The kyaungs in the village, which were formerly good, have fallen into disrepair. Leaving Mozo the path continues as before, and at about 11 miles reaches the deserted village of Yéshâng on the left bank of the To chaung. At about 13 miles it crosses the Sanséyé chaung, and at 14 miles the Chauna chaung and the Umi chaung. At about 15 miles it passes the village of Ywama, stockaded and containing about 20 houses, and about 15½ miles the village of Aléywa, also of about 20 houses. Immediately afterwards Myintha is reached. The various chaungs crossed on the road are all liable to flood after heavy rain, but they subside very rapidly and are seldom impassable. Myintha is also called Wadet. It is a large village of about 80 houses and is really made up of several

FROM PAKÔKKU TO KALÉMYO *viâ* PAUK, KÁN AND GÁNGAW—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	**16. Myintha**—*cont.*			smaller villages collected into one for safety. It is under a hereditary *thugyi*. There is accommodation in kyaungs in the village for 100 men and also in sheds on the bank of the river for about 300. Supplies of grass, &c., are procurable. A road runs west from Myintha through Wunhla to Háka in the Chin Hills.
		17. Kyaukpyauk. Tanthé and Nabôk chaungs and others.	M. 7 F. 4	M. 197 F. 0	General direction north. Leaving Myintha the road runs across some paddy-fields, which have to be avoided in wet weather, to the village of Kônywa at about 400 yards. It contains about 40 houses, and the road runs through the middle of it. Beyond this the road enters the jungle and is good going, though very muddy in places after rain. At about 1½ miles the deserted village of Kyinywa is passed on the right and immediately afterwards the Tanthé chaung is crossed. This stream is seldom impassable and only so after heavy rains. There is a well of good water on the right bank just above the road. Beyond this, at about 2½ miles, the deserted village of Nyaungda is passed, and a mile further on the village of Nabôk is reached after crossing a stream of the same name. Nabôk is a village of about 30 houses on the right bank of Myittha river. Beyond this the road runs through paddy cultivation almost the whole way to Kyaukpyauk. At about 4½ miles a stream is crossed and at 5½ miles the village of Légyi is passed about ½ mile to the west of the road on the Myittha. Légyi contains about 30 houses. At 6½ miles the village of Winwa is reached containing about 40 houses, and a mile further on Kyaukpyauk. The descents to and ascents from all the streams are ramped, but the streams need to be bridged. This bit of the road is said to be very bad in the wet season, from June to October. Kyaukpyauk is a stockaded village of about 40 houses. There is accommodation in some kyaungs and zayáts to east of the village for about 40 men, also in temporary sheds, and another zayát for 100 more. The village is near the river, and on the bank there are more sheds, which would hold 200 men. A few supplies of fowls, vegetables, grass, firewood, &c., procurable. Water from the Myittha and from a well in the village.
	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin.	**18. Natin ... ...** Nwa chaung and several other nullahs.	13 4	210 4	General direction north. The road runs across cultivation for about ½ mile, when it crosses a nullah, the descent to and ascent from which are ramped. Immediately beyond it passes the village of Kyaukzé of about 20 houses and enters jungle. At about 1 mile it crosses another nullah, and at 1½ miles passes the village of Manta, about 300 yards to west of road among palmyra trees, containing about 20 houses. Crossing another nullah it reaches the village of Yéshin at 3½ miles, 20 houses, and, crossing a nullah reaches Sigôn at 4½ miles, a stockaded village of 30 houses. Immediately beyond this the road crosses the Nwa chaung, in which there is always water; but it is always fordable, except immediately after heavy rain. From here the road runs chiefly through cultivated land to Kôko, the village of Hmánbé being seen about ½ a mile to west of road on the bank of the Myittha. Kôko is reached at 6½

FROM PAKÔKKU TO KALÉMYO *viâ* PAUK, KÁN AND GÁNGAW—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin.	**18. Natin**—*cont.*					miles and is a stockaded village of about 40 houses. The road to Sihaung branches off here and crosses the Myittha by a temporary bridge. There is very little accommodation at Kôt-o in one zayát for about 30 men. From here the road continues to run near the river bank till Shádaw is reached at about 7½ miles. This is a small village of about 15 houses. There are sheds here which would hold 150 men. Beyond Shádaw a very deep narrow nullah, with steep sides, is crossed, and ponies have to have their loads carried across; but by ramping it it could be made easily passable. The small village of Nwa is reached at about 9 miles, containing about 15 houses, and at about 11 miles another bad nullah is crossed. Nyaungbin is reached at about 12 miles, containing about 20 houses, and at 13½ miles Natin, a village of 30 houses. Here there is accommodation in a good zayát for about 30 men to south of village. A few fowls, &c., grass, and firewood procurable. Water from the Myittha river close by and from a well in the village. The whole of this stage is said to be very bad going and nearly impracticable in the wet weather. The road has not yet been made, but will probably be looked to shortly.
		19. Indin ... ... Several nullahs.	12	0	222	4	Leaving Natin the general direction of the road is still north. At first it runs along the bank of the river, and about a mile below Natin the mouth of the Nankathé river can be seen flowing into the Myittha from the west. Beyond the road runs through high reeds on the foreshore of the river, which is doubtless under water when the river is in flood. There appears at present to be no trace of a path above high flood level. The path now runs along the foot of some low hills and is very stony and rough, crossing several rocky nullahs, but this could easily be put all right with little labour. At about 4 miles the path from Sihaung through Taungpa (*see* Route No. 5, Central Division) joins the road from the west, and ½ mile beyond the road passes the village of Sinywa, containing about 20 houses. From here the road runs along without any difficulties until Indin is reached. There are a few nullahs to cross, which are probably impassable when in flood. The present path is probably impassable during the wet weather, from June to October. The curious peak of Kyésagôk is passed during this march. It is a jaggy rock with precipitous sides, which rears itself out of a low ridge of hills, and is a very prominent object from most points in the Kalé valley to the north. Indin is the largest and most prosperous village in the Kalé State. It contains more than 200 houses, and there is accommodation for a large force in kyaungs in the village. The Kalé Sawbwa has a palace here, or at least a house. There are sheds in the old post of Indin, but they are much dilapidated. All ordinary supplies are obtainable here. Water from the Myittha river close by.

FROM PAKÔKKU TO KALÉMYO *vid* PAUK, KÁN AND GÁNGAW—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Central Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin.	**20. Kalémyo** ... Several nullahs and the Myittha river.	13	0	235	4	General direction north. The road runs along above the river, and at 2 miles reaches the village of Paukdaw, containing about 40 houses. The path must be bad in wet weather. From here it runs to the village of Bugyi at 4 miles containing about 20 houses, crossing a deep nullah just before reaching the village. At 5 miles reach Kinbôngyôn, a village of about 35 houses, and just beyond cross another nullah. At about 6½ miles pass the small village of Udu, and 2 miles beyond the village Uyin, 300 yards to the east of the road, containing 40 houses. At 9½ miles pass the old village site of Ywaso, and at about 11 miles reach the ferry over the Myittha called Pyinthaset. Here there are always boats and a ferry, the river being unfordable. The village is on the left bank and, though at present there are only two or three houses, it is expected that there will be a large village shortly. This is also the landing place for boats from Kaléwa. From here the road runs along an embankment above flood level, but is at present unmetalled and unbridged and is probably very soft after rain. The old city of Kalémyo is reached about ½ mile east of the post, and the shape of the outer walls, when it was once the thriving capital of the State, can be seen. Now, however, there is only a very small village of about 30 houses, though it is expected that it will greatly increase in size before long. It is situated in the midst of an extensive paddy plain and has the reputation of being extremely feverish. The post is also in the plain and there is accommodation for about 600 men inside. There are also a telegraph office, post office, and Civil Officer's bungalow. The main road to Fort White in the Chin Hills (*see* Route No. 6, Central Division) starts from here, and there also roads to Kaléwa (*see* Route No. 7, Central Division) and to Tummu (*see* Route No. 23, Central Division). There is a bazaar outside the post, and all supplies are obtainable. Water is brought from irrigation channels and wells.

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM PYINCHAUNG (STAGE 3) TO PAUK (STAGE 4) *vid* PAYADAUNG AND YÉYIN.

BY LIEUT. RAY, 7TH BENGAL INFANTRY, NOVEMBER 1891.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	**1. Pauk** ... ... Yaw and Kyaw rivers.	15	0	15	0	The direction of this march lies west-north-west. The road crosses the Yaw river the first time about ¾ of a mile from Pyinchaung. This ford is only practicable in the dry season, at which time the river is about 100 yards wide and 2 feet deep. The current is strong and the bed of the river firm. After the crossing the road follows the course of the river for about 1½ miles and then turns gradually to the left and passes the village of Payadaung at 3½ miles from

FROM PAKÔKKU TO KALÉMYO *viâ* PAUK, KÁN AND GÁNGAW—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I—*continued.*

Authorities		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
G.O.C. Mylagyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	**1. Pauk**—*cont.*			the commencement of the march. Payadaung is a small village, but there is accommodation for about 50 men in a kyaung and some zayáts. From there the road runs on to Yéyin at 11 miles, which is near the second crossing of the Yaw. Yéyin contains about 40 houses and some dilapidated zayáts. From Payadaung to Yéyin the road runs over undulating and jungle-covered ground. The ford at Yéyin is practicable in the dry season and is then about 2½ feet deep. After a heavy fall of rain in the hills at any season these rivers are liable to be much deeper and wider, but are not calculated to be impassable except during the rains. The last 4 miles into Pauk are good going in dry weather, and one small village of about 40 houses, Tawtha, is passed about half-way. A long march, but good dry weather road. The above route is the shortest between Stages 3 and 4, but is impracticable during the rains, as the Yaw river near Pyinchaung is unfordable.

ALTERNATIVE II.

FROM PYINCHAUNG (STAGE 3) TO PAUK (STAGE 4).

BY LIEUT. TRYDELL, BURMA RIFLES, 1893.

			M. F.	M. F.	
G.O.C. Mylagyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	**1. Sapé** ... ... Yaw.	8 0	8 0	In the dry weather the Yaw has about 3 feet of water in it, but in the rains it is unfordable, and, as the only ferry boats in use are little dug-outs, the route across the Yaw is impracticable for large bodies of troops or transport. The following route must then be taken:—After reaching Hla-ngé daw (*see* Stage 4 above) instead of crossing the Yaw, the march must be continued north-west for 1½ miles until Sapé is reached and here a halt must be made if carts are being used, as the next day's march is a trying one for carts. Sapé has no rest-camp, but the kyaung and zayáts could accommodate perhaps 100 men. Water is plentiful, but notice must be given if fodder is required. In the dry weather only dry fodder can be obtained.
		2. Pauk ... ... Kyaw.	15 0	23 0	The road goes on north-west; about 1½ miles out a bridle-path branches off to the west, by which the distance from Sapé to Nyaungwunbauk, where the Kyaw river has to be crossed, is only about 6 miles. The cart road continues to the west, and by it the distance to Nyaungwunbauk is about 10 miles. There is no water in the Kyaw in the dry weather, but in the rains it has about 2 to 3 feet of water; occasionally, when in full flood, it is impassable and causes a delay of 24 hours before it runs down. After crossing the Kyaw river the only road there is crosses paddy-fields and swampy ground and strikes the main road to Pauk near the village of South Indaw (*see* Stage 4).

From PAKÔKKU to KALÉMYO *viâ* PAUK, KÁN and GÁNGAW—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE III.

From PAUK (Stage 4) to YÉDU (Stage 7).

By Capt. J. WILLCOCKS, D.S.O., 1st Battalion, Leinster Regiment, and information collected, 1889–90.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G. T. Myingyân District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	**1. Minbôn (camp).** Cross Minbôn and Salaung chaungs and go up bed for some distance.	6	0	6	0	Whole road fit for laden animals. Tl road follows the Gángaw cart road f 3½ miles and then turns up the Salau chaung and thence into the Minb chaung to westward for 1 mile; fro this point up the left bank of tl chaung to Minbôn, an old site of a d serted village. Camp in paddy-fiel Water plentiful; fodder ditto.
		2. Wabin ...	14	0	20	0	Road crosses and recrosses the Minb chaung (which has some water in for 4 miles above Minbôn) until it g on the top of the Pandaung hills, miles. The path descends then stee ly into the Pindaung valley and g on to within a mile south of Wal on the chaung. Jungle, in, teak a bamboo. Ground for several mi is rocky and broken with rat steep bits here and there. Wabin h 30 houses, but no kyaungs or sayâ Camp in large fields. Water plentif Fodder good.
		3. Yédu	7	0	27	0	The road follows the Pandaung chau through paddy and other cultivati Fairly level going. Yédu is on t Pakôkku-Gángaw road and w known.

BRANCH I.

From MINYWA (Stage 12) to SHURKWA (*see* Route No. 9, Chin Hills Division).

By Lieut. C. R. BALLARD, Norfolk Regiment, Intelligence Department, January 1892.

O.C. Myingyân District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	**1. First camp** ... Two small streams at 3½ and 8½ miles.	11	0	11	0	The path is at first rather difficult hit off and a guide should be taken the 1st mile; after this it cannot mistaken. It immediately enters jungle and continues in it through fairly level and easy. At 2¼ m and 3 miles are broad nullahs valleys (300 yards broad by feet deep) with steep sides. A sm stream of water in the second nul Another stream at 8½ miles. Cam third stream in bamboo jungle.

No. 30.

FROM PAKÔKKU TO KALÊMYO *viâ* PAUK, KÁN AND GÁNGAW—*continued.*

BRANCH I—*continued.*

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
			M. F.	M. F.	
G.O.C. Myingyan District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**2. Pawlôn camp...** A small stream at 1½ miles.	9 0	20 0	Path begins to ascend at 2 miles and top of ridge is reached at 4 miles; goes up and down with steep gradients for 1 mile and then descends very steeply to the valley. Water may be got at 5½ miles by digging in a small nullah. Path level the rest of the way to the stream. Camp on left bank of stream 500 yards below first crossing. Bad camping ground in undulating bamboo jungle, plenty of water.
		3. First camp on Zahaw stream. Zahaw chaung.	5 0	25 0	An easy march over another range of hills; gradients on each side sometimes rather steep for mules. Total ascent about 1,200 feet. A good camping ground with plenty of water, wood and grass, but it is feverish.
		4. Tônwa ...	10 0	35 0	A very hard march for men and mules and no water all the way. Path first ascends steeply for 2 miles and in places is very bad, then it undulates along the ridge for 2 miles and then descends for 1½ miles. At 7 miles it rises to the top of another ridge and continues along the ridge into the village of Tônwa (or Domvar). Camp about ½ mile on the further side of the village; plenty of ground, but not good being on the hill side. Water from two small streams on each side of camp, but it is not good. Small quantities of good water may be had from a well in the village. The streams are difficult for mules to cross. The village contains 220 houses and supplies of goats, fowls, eggs and vegetables are obtainable.
		5. Second camp on Zahaw stream. Zahaw chaung.	5 0	40 0	An easy march all down-hill after the 1st mile; descent for the last mile very steep and mules require to be assisted. Camping ground in bamboo jungle by side of stream (stream 2 feet deep and 20 feet wide; rocky bed). The ground is very small and confined and our column (250 men, 1 Sec. Art. and 500 coolies) could scarcely find room. Hills rise precipitously on all sides. This place is very feverish indeed, but cannot be avoided.
		6. Camp on Shurkwa stream. Two small rivulets at 8 and 8½ miles.	12 0	52 0	A very hard march, first along steep ascent for 4 miles; the first part of this is very steep indeed and mules had to be hauled up. At 7 miles the path crosses a big watershed leaving the valley of the Myittha and entering the valley of the Boinu. There are two watering places at 8 miles and a few hundred yards further on. From 7½ miles path descends, but not steeply. Road here is very broken and requires mending. A good camp, plenty of room and water, but not much wood.

FROM PAKÔKKU TO KALÊMYO *viâ* PAUK, KÁN AND GÁNGAW—*continued.*

BRANCH I—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**7. Shurkwa** ... Small stream at the camp.	3	4	55	4	Path crosses the stream at once and ascends steeply for 2½ miles into the village. In places road is very bad. A camp was formed 1 mile north of the village: plenty of good ground here, but little wood. Water in very small quantities from nullah 200 yards from camp and another nullah 400 yards from camp. Mules must be taken down to nullah about 1½ miles north of camp. The village is strongly stockaded and consists of 250 houses. Supplies of goats, fowls, &c., obtainable. The post does not seem to be healthy, and is not recommended as a base. A small stockade was partially built, but afterwards adandoned.

BRANCH II.

FROM MYINTHA (STAGE 16) TO HÁKA (*vide* ROUTE No. 11) *viâ* WUNHLA.

BY CAPT. G. VERNER, KING'S OWN SCOTTISH BORDERERS, APRIL 1890.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	**1. Sunka chaung.** Myittha river.	8	2	8	2	General direction west. Crossing the Myittha river by a ford the path is level and easy, running through forest of small teak (I ?) trees. Camping ground good, and water from the Sunka chaung plentiful from large pools in the bed, 20 feet deep, with small stream flowing through them, which in the dry weather loses itself in the ground after 200 yards.
	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**2. Runlong chaung.**	11	2	19	4	General direction north-west. Path good, ascending very fairly gradually all the way, following the tops of ridges and spurs. Country thickly wooded; trees, *in* and fir. No water along the road. Camping ground good, but unsuitable on account of scarcity of water, which is only sufficient for a small force; supply would probably become exhausted in two or three days, being derived from small pools at the bottom of a narrow, rocky gully, about 200 yards below the camp.
		3. Kôtár Vár ... Nanpathi river.	11	0	30	4	General direction west. Gradual ascent to the top of the Nanpathi hill; then steep descent to the Nanpathi, here from 20 yards to 40 yards wide and 2 feet deep. No camping ground at the ford, as hills on either side descend very steeply straight down to the water, leaving no room for a camp. The ascent from the Nanpathi is also very steep. The village of Wunhla is passed about a mile before camp is reached, containing 150 houses. No other village. The camp is bad and cramped at the bottom of a narrow valley. Water plentiful. Site for a camp for a small party exists close to

FROM PAKÔKKU TO KALÊMYO *viâ* PAUK, KÁN AND GÁNGAW—*continued.*

BRANCH II—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Political Officer, Chin Hills.	**3. Kôtár Vár**—*cont.*			Wunhla village beside a small stream. Path throughout well defined, but hilly and steep. Country thickly wooded. East of Nanpathi trees, chiefly firs. Water only procurable near Wunhla and in the Nanpathi.
		4. Fyer-thi or Shai-thi. Kôtár Vár, Twombi Vár, Arfilaung Vár, Dawchim Vár, and Ban Vár.	M. F. 11 4	M. F. 42 0	General direction west-north-west. Path as a whole not good, being comparatively new and not worn or well defined. Some very steep ascents and descents. Country thickly wooded as far as the Twombi Vár, beyond which it is fairly open up to the highest part of the hill. From here to the Dawchim Vár it is again thickly wooded; beyond the Dawchim it is thinly wooded. There is a considerable amount of cultivation in the Twombi valley. Water fairly plentiful except between the Twombi Vár and the Arfilaung Vár. No villages on road. All the streams from 2 to 4 yards wide, except the Arfilaung, which is very small. Camping ground well situated on a spur commanding the village, but small, only suitable for a small force without transport animals. Good camping ground could be formed at the end of the spur below the camp and just above the Ban Vár, from which an unlimited supply of water could be had. Fyer-thi contains about 80 houses and is Háka.
		5. Háka ... ... Tidar Vár, Tipi Vár, Hé-hwé Vár, Tisom Vár, Rawun Vár, and Rawtôn Vár.	11 0	53 0	General direction west-south-west. Path throughout very good, slight ascent from the hill above Kôbé village to Háka; also steep descent to and ascent from the Hé-hwé Vár. Country open and only slightly wooded. Ground near villages cultivated. The following villages are passed. Farôn, containing about 150 houses, is a Háka village as are all the others on this stage. A small part of the village is detached from the main part, which is surrounded by a high-banked fence. Byao-té contains about 60 houses and Kôbé about 24 houses. For description of Háka *see* Route No. 11.

No. 31.

From PAKÔKKU to LAUNGSHÉ *viâ* MYITKYI and LETSÉ.

BY CAPT. J. WILLCOCKS, D.S.O., 1st LEINSTER REGIMENT 1890; FROM INFORMATION COLLECTED FROM LIEUT. RAINEY AND FOREST OFFICERS.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commr., Sonda Div., and Dy. Commr., Pakôkku.	**1. Kánhla** ...	6 0	6 0	Road heavy sand, but fit for laden carts. This stage is the first on the Gángaw cart road, *vide* Route No. 30. Water scarce, from wells.

FROM PAKÔKKU TO LAUNGSHÊ *viâ* MYITKYI AND LETSÉ—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyan District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	**2. Myitkyi** ...	16	0	22	0	A road used by laden carts passes through cultivation and scraps of jungle and topes of toddy palms. A few villages are met with. The camping ground is wide. Fodder and water plentiful in rains and winter, but grass and water scarce in hot weather; latter from wells. Kyaungs in village.
		3. Dibya ...	20	0	42	0	The road leads in a south-west direction to the village of Pauksu at about 6 miles and passes through dry cultivation. Here it enters hilly country and goes over this for 14 miles to camp. The camping space is on the west bank of the river Yaw, which is impassable during the rains, except at intervals. Water and fodder plentiful; grass scarce, kyaungs.
		4. Letsé	6	0	48	0	First 2 miles road leads along the Yaw river till it gets to a village, then turning west it passes through low hills and cultivation to Letsé. Road all fit for carts. Water in camp is plentiful from streams and well. Grass is scarce; *kerbi* any quantity. Kyaungs. Letsé is on the road from Minbu to Pauk, *see* Route No. 16, Stage 10. From here there is a cart track eastward to Seikpen (or Seikpyu) 17 miles off, on the right bank of the Irrawaddy opposite Salé. There are many villages on the road and much cultivation. Zigat (*see* Route No. 43), a police post on the Irrawaddy, can also be reached from here *viâ* Kyidôk.
		5. Néaungi ...	16	0	64	0	The first 2 miles are through low hills and cultivation. From this road runs along north bank of Kyaik chaung (which divides the Minbu and Pakôkku districts) through villages and patches of jungle. Cart road. Camp anywhere near village. Kyaungs. Water plentiful, but occasionally runs dry during hot weather.
		6. Kawtôn ...	10	0	74	0	The road passes through scrub jungle and small hills. There is very little cultivation. Cart road. Kawtôn is on the left bank of a stream which joins the Salin chaung. Kawtôn is a town possessing large kyaungs and many sayâts. Site for camp is limited, but any amount of room in kyaungs. Water-supply good from stream near camp. Paddy and grass plentiful, as also all ordinary supplies. There is a good cart track from here to Zigat (*vide* Stage 4) along the south bank of the Kyaik chaung.

FROM PAKÔKKU TO LAUNGSHÉ *viâ* MYITKYI AND LETSÉ | *continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	**7. Yébôk**	17	0	91	0	Cart road ceases and there is only a track fit for all laden beasts. You pass through jungle trees and bamboo forests. The road is broken and uneven and country hilly throughout. At 8 miles you cross the Dedaw range, steep and zigzaggy. There is another nasty bit near Yébôk. Camp is on the right bank of the Salin chaung near village in fields. Water plentiful from stream. Grass is scarce. Village has about 10 houses, two zayáts.
		8. Laungshé ...	9	0	100	0	Road passes through jungle and bamboos. Ordinary forest trees abound. The country is very hilly and the track all ups and downs. Only one village met till you get into valley of Laungshé, then you have open fields and streams. A few villages. For description of Laungshé *see* Route No. 42.

No. 32.

From PAKÔKKU to MYAING viâ KAING.

BY LIEUT. STANTON, ROYAL ARTILLERY, 1887.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	**1. Kaing** ... ... Two sandy nullah beds, 80 yards wide between Inbin and Kaing, both dry in December.	11	0	11	0	General direction north-west. For 5 miles to Kyaukkán pass one muddy tank at 2½ miles; surrounding country open, covered with scanty scrub jungle and a few *jowári* fields; the latter extend for ½ mile round the village of Kyaukkán. Half-way a road runs south to Myitkain. Kyaukkán has 40 houses and a shallow muddy tank near a small zayát. From Kyaukkán roads lead south to Myitkyin, north-east to Magyigolin, north-west to Kin, and north 6 miles to Kaing. Pass village of Inbin at 2½ miles, surrounding country flat, sandy, and covered with scrub jungle rather thick in places; *jowári* cultivation near villages. No accommodation or good water on road. At Kaing there are two tanks of good water, one kyaung, seven zayáts; forage plentiful. Road throughout is sandy, rather deep in places.
		2. Kyauksauk ... One sandy nullah, 50 yards wide, 3 miles from Kaing. Shwé chaung, sandy bed, 100 yards wide, passes Kyauksauk. The stream is lost in the sand at the village.	12	0	23	0	General direction north-west. For 9 miles to the hamlet of Yédwet (three houses) and thence west for 2½ miles. Pass villages of Wetkya at 3½ miles, Sékán at 5½, Magyisu at 7, Balôndaw at 8½, Yédwét at 9½; four tanks are passed on the road, the only good water being at Balôndaw. The villages are small, poor, and afford no supplies or accommodation; *jowári* grows round each village; the rest of

FROM PAKÔKKU TO MYAING *viâ* KAING—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	**2. Kyauksauk**—*cont.*					the country is flat and sandy, covered with open scrub jungle. At Chauksauk there is accommodation for 500 men in kyaungs and zayáts; water good, forage plentiful. Road good and sandy throughout.
		3. Myaing ... One dry sandy nullah beds 50 yards wide. U chaung runs by Myaing; water is lost in sand at the village.	11	0	34	0	General direction north-west. Surrounding country open scrub jungle, with groves of toddy palms in places and near the nullah. Pass three muddy tanks and villages of Thanetdaw, Tawwé, South Myaing. Road level, good, and sandy. Pass through much *jowári* on approaching Myaing. At Myaing accommodation for 300 men in kyaungs and zayáts; water good, forage plentiful. *Note.*—Another route, the authority for which is not stated, gives the same stages as above, but distances 10, 9 and 9 miles respectively, making the total distance 28 instead of 34 miles.—A.F.

No. 33.

From PAKÔKKU to MYAING viâ LETPAGAN.

BY LIEUT. R. B. SCALLON, 23RD BOMBAY LIGHT INFANTRY, JANUARY 1887.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	**1. Letpagán** ...	6	0	6	0	Road good, open ground, and cultivation. Village divided into two portions. Water scarce, from tanks. About 40 houses; no kyaungs; carts and bullocks procurable.
		2. Camp near Kanyát. Kyaungmagaing.	6	0	12	0	Road, good through scrub jungle, rises to within 1½ miles of Paungán and then falls gradually. Village has been destroyed. No kyaungs, but good camping ground under tamarind trees. Good water, from tanks, scarce in hot weather. Supplies obtainable from Kanyát ¼ mile north-west.
		3. Myodin ... Myodin creek close to kyaungs.	8	4	20	4	Road good chiefly through scrub jungle. Water at Paungwé 5½ miles; several kyaungs; water obtained by digging holes in nullah; 150 houses.
		4. Myotha ...	3	0	23	4	Country for first 1½ miles through open scrub jungle, thence open and through toddy groves. Fair accommodation in kyaungs. Water from well and nullah; 15 houses.
		5. Myaing ...	11	0	34	4	Road good, chiefly through scrub jungle and toddy topes.

No. 34.

From PAUK to ÁLÔN viâ MYAING, LINGADAW and MÔNYWA.

By Lieut. HENEGAN, 27th Madras Infantry, and Lieut. SCALLON, 23rd Bombay Light Infantry, 1887–89.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	**1. Pyinchaung** ...	15	0	15	0	*See* Route No. 30, Stage 4.
		2. Thingapyin ... Broad nullah runs at foot of kyaung. There is water in it only during rains.	10	0	25	0	Road along bottom of nullah for about ½ mile before reaching village. Bad during rains. Good kyaungs. Could accommodate 150 to 200 men in the kyaungs; good shelter also from trees in compound. Water-supply: One good well in compound, other wells sunk in the nullah by villagers during dry weather; generally water in nullah during rains.
		3. Kyauktaung (West).	12	0	37	0	Road along nullah for short distance, then for about 1 mile over open country. After that along deep nullah with fairly thick jungle on banks for ½ mile. Then rough bridle-path over bare hills for 2 or 3 miles, after that good road to Kyauktaung (East), fit for carts, 4 miles. Two miles from Kyauktaung (East) good camping ground, but no water. Two miles good road, open country, Kyauktaung (West). Two good kyaungs and zayáts to accommodate 50 men easily; good camping ground. Good well about 600 yards from kyaung.
		4. Myaing ...	10	0	47	0	Good cart road through cultivated land and scrub jungle to Myaing, 10 miles. There is another good cart road between Stages 1 and 4, by which the journey can be performed in two marches, the midway halt being at Nyaungywa, 15 miles, where there is accommodation and good water at all seasons for 300 to 400 men. Thence to Myaing, 11 miles. The villages of Nanzigán (11 miles), Pebingán (13 miles), Nyaungywa (15), Kainyágôn (19), Thayetkwa (21½), Salingôn (22), and Kyibingán (25) are passed *en route*. The road appears to be good and is the shorter of the two.
		5. Taungu ...	18	0	65	0	Good road through cultivation; at 5 miles Alégán; accommodation two kyaungs and four zayáts; water from tank and well; supplies obtainable. At 18 miles Taungu 110 houses; water plentiful from tanks (brackish) and wells; several kyaungs and zayáts; supplies obtainable.
		6. Lingadaw ...	5	0	70	0	Road good through cultivation for first 3 miles, then through jungle; accommodation for 250 men in several kyaungs; water good, from nullah and wells; supplies obtainable. Much toddy and "jaggery" is manufactured here. There is another route *viâ* Kyigán. Road (chiefly through scrub jungle) good. Water at Kandaw from wells (5 miles); water at Kyigán (10 miles) from tanks, good and plentiful; one kyaung and three zayáts. Good ground for bivouac under

FROM PAUK TO ÁLÔN *viâ* MYAING, LINGADAW AND MÔNYWA—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commr., S. Divn., and Dy. Commr., Pakkku.	6. **Lingadaw**—*cont.*					tamarind trees; number of houses 40. Thence to Lingadaw 5 miles, good road through scrub jungle.
		7. **Salingyi** ...	17	0	87	0	Fair cart road through Uyinswat (2 miles), Kainlé (4¼), Gwézôn (7) and Linziyet (9¼). Thence to Álôn, *see* Route No. 1, Central Division.
	Commr., Central Divn., and Dy. Commr., Upper Chindwin.	8. **Mônywa** ...	12	0	99	0	
		9. **Álôn** ..	7	0	106	0	

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM MYAING (STAGE 4) TO SALINGYI (STAGE 7) *viâ* LÉYINMA AND KYÁDET.

BY LIEUT. STANTON, ROYAL ARTILLERY, 1887.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	1. **Shwébinswé** ... River is crossed at Myaing and passed 4 miles off near village of Gwébinlé.	11	0	58	0	General direction north-east; for 5 miles to Kyaungôn road leads through *jowári* cultivation under toddy palms, passing the villages of Engyaung, Sulabôn, Gwébinlé, Thégyun. This part of the district is populous and there are two or three good kyaungs. From Kyaungôn to Shwébinswé is 6 miles through open uncultivated scrub jungle, till within ½ mile of village, where *jowári* plantations are cultivated. In Shwébinswé there is accommodation for 150 men in kyaungs and *sayáts*; water and forage plentiful. Road good and sandy.
		2. **Léyinma** ...	6	0	64	0	General direction north. Good road through open country, cultivated with *jowári*, paddy, sessamum, and tomatoes. Pass village of Gaungwé, with a good kyaung, at 3 miles. Half-a-mile from Leyinma pass village of Kyauksauk in a tamarind grove; from this ½ mile road lies under tamarind trees; surrounding country open scrub jungle; water and forage plentiful; 100 houses in village. Cattle plentiful; kyaungs and *sayáts*; accommodation for 150 men.
	Commr., Central Divn., and Dy. Commr., L. Chindwin.	3. **Kyádet** ...	...		...		No description of this stage available, but evidently from the map a route exists.
		4. **Salingyi** ...	12	0	...		*See* Route No. 1, Central Division.

No. 35.

From PAUK to CHAUNGU (YAWDWIN) viâ YAW RIVER.

By Capt. J. WILLCOCKS, D.S.O., 1st Battalion, Leinster Regiment, December 1892, Capt. HARVEY, Royal Artillery, and Lieut. H. deV. HARVEST, 9th Madras Infantry, January and February 1893.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyân District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	**1. Kyaukka** ... Yaw river.	10 0	10 0	Leaving Pauk the road, an unmetalled cart track, passes through broken hills as far as Tabôsu, 3 miles. Thence goes south along foot of low hills as far as Miyégya 4 miles; cultivation along left of road. At Lélán, 5½ miles, are large numbers of cattle and carts; road keeps to foot of hills till you cross the Yaw river at 9 miles by a shallow ford; bottom hard, banks sandy. From this ford to where you recross the Yaw again is a mile over muddy ground. Ford at Kyaukka is 2½ feet; hard bottom. Left bank steep for carts. Kyaukka is a large village. Supplies plentiful. Cattle, fowls, &c., cheap. Water from river. Fodder plentiful. Camping ground near village large. The following places were passed on the road from Pauk:—
		2. Tésu ... ... Yaw river.	8 0	18 0	Carts *can* be taken through to Yawdwin by this route, but with difficulty, and the Yaw river has to be crossed repeatedly. Wun chaung at 2½ miles is prettily situated on high cliffs above river banks. After crossing the ford here the path runs up a steep hill and for 3 miles goes over high lands broken by ravines and through high trees and bamboos. A steep descent to village of Maluka at 7 miles and cross the river twice. Bad ford; bank rather steep, but solid bottom. A little labour would make a good tract along banks. At Tésu, 8 miles, cross Yaw by a temporary bamboo bridge. River along this route runs through deep gorges and has one bank very steep at all its turns, water about knee-deep in most places in February. Tésu is a small village of 17 houses. Cattle, fowls, pigs, &c., are plentiful and cheap. Fodder good. Water in river. The road all along fit for baggage animals. Jungle fowl all along road and tracks of deer. Fair space for camp 300 yards from village. The following places are passed on the road from Kyaukka:—

	Houses.	Kyaungs.	Distances.
Tabôsu village ...	32	1	3 miles.
Miyégya village ...	20	...	4 "
Lélán village ...	100	1	5½ "
Kalapi village ...	30	1	6½ "
Tisaung village ...	5	...	7½ "
Akyiba Kyaukka village ...	50	Many	10 "
Kyaukka village...	50	7	10½ "

The road is in parts broken and difficult, and a detachment marching in February 1893, with cart transport, took 8½ hours over this march owing to numerous "break-downs" due to the roughness of the track.

Wuchaung village, 17 houses.
Maluka village, four houses.
River Yaw; ford 3 feet, shingle.
River Yaw; ford 2½ feet.
Tésu village, 50 houses, one kyaung.

The detachment above referred to took 5 hours to do the first 6 miles of this march, and about 7 hours more to complete

FROM PAUK TO CHAUNGU (YAWDWIN) *viâ* YAW RIVER—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	**2. Tézu**—*cont.*			it; which they did by night after a long halt of 8 hours to rest the cart bullocks.
		3. Kyawlé ... Yaw river.	4 4	22 4	A halt is necessary at Kyawlé when moving with cooly transport, as coolies have to be changed, but with pack transport you would march on to Hngetchaung. Road over undulations and grass jungle; easy going for all pack transport, but dangerously steep in many places, and throughout difficult for carts. The river has to be crossed twice. Rice, Indian corn, fowls, cattle and pigs plentiful in Kyawlé which consists of about 25 houses. Fodder good. Water from a spring stream 150 yards from village. Good bird shooting, snipe and jungle fowl. Camp room plenty.
		4. Hngetchaung. Yaw river.	5 4	28 0	After leaving Kyawlé road ascends on to a sort of plateau and goes over this in ups and downs for 1½ miles, and again ascending goes over broken ground till within a mile of Hngetchaung. From here is seen the village of Myaungyaung, 25 houses, near a palm grove on right bank of Yaw, as well as junction of Saw and Yaw rivers. Road descends on to a "doob" grass plain and crosses river Yaw by ford. Shallow and good bottom ½ mile from Hngetchaung at junction of Yaw and Kyauksitchaung. Country so far wooded. Hngetchaung is a strongly-stockaded village. Supplies plentiful. Fodder good. Water from river. Twenty houses, one kyaung, one sayát. Plenty of room for camp. Good shooting.
		5. Pasôk ... ... Yaw river.	6 4	34 4	Path runs along river bed whole way to Kánbo at 5½ miles, village of 20 houses. Easy going for all animals; bed sandy. Hills on both sides close to river banks. Fish plentiful. Pass Kánbo at 5½ miles villages of North and South Letpán, 25 and 15 houses, on opposite bank of river. From Kánbo to Pasôk the road follows the right bank of the Yaw. Pasôk is a large village, 25 houses, on right bank. River runs below a very high bank. Supplies of all sorts. Sawing station for teak. Fodder and corn plentiful. Camping room sufficient for small bodies of troops. The detachment above referred to attempted to march through from Tézu to Pasôk in one day apparently, but it took from 9-30 P.M., on the first day until 4 P.M. on the 3rd day before the last cart was in, owing to the great difficulty in getting the carts along.
		6. Chaungu (Yawdwin).	8 0	42 4	The path goes over a plain of shrubs and trees for 2 miles. Tobacco and grain grown freely. Then over a plateau of ups and downs. Several streams of good water. Above Léywa, 4½ miles, descends into the plain of the Ché. The valley is very fertile. All villages stockaded with watch towers, &c. From Léywa you go up valley, which is flat, to Chaungu, passing many villages within ½ to ¾ a mile on either hand. Chaungu is the head-quarters of along
		7. Chaungu			The path [illegible]

FROM PAUK TO CHAUNGU (YAWDWIN) *vid* YAW RIVER—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commr., Pakôkku.	**6. Chaungu (Yawdwin)**—*cont.*			the Sub-Divisional Officer and of a Myo-ôk or Civil Subordinate Officer. Supplies, fodder, water, camping ground, all plentiful and good. Healthy site in dry season. A ½ mile further on is the small village of Yaw. Yawdwin is really the name of the police post a little further on. It is stockaded and has accommodation for 100 men. The following places are passed on the road :—

	HOUSES.
Kwinhla	12
Léywa	20
Myagyi	20
Pôkhaung	15
Chaungu	60
Yaw	Small village.

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM PAUK TO CHAUNGU (YAWDWIN) *vid* MAN.

BY CAPT. J. WILLCOCKS, D.S.O., 1ST BATTALION, LEINSTER REGIMENT, AND INFORMATION COLLECTED, 1890.

			M.	F.	M.	F.	
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	**1. Kyaukka** ...	**10**	**0**	10	0	*See* Stage 1 above.
		2. Man	**16**	**0**	26	0	From Kyaukka path turns half right and, leaving the Yaw on the left, goes over plateau and broken land gradually ascending till it reaches the foot of Pandaung hills. Ascent a bit steep, but road fit for all laden animals. This is a bullock route to the Pasôk valley. Crossing the hills you descend to the village of Man, 20 houses, one zayát. Water is scarce here in the dry season (December, January, &c.) and obtained from wells. Camping space plenty.
		3. Pasôk ... ... Yaw river.	**9**	**0**	35	0	Leaving Man path gradually descends through forests of bamboo, in and large common trees. Road is fit for all laden animals. The Yaw is crossed near Pasôk, which is a large village of 25 houses. Supplies, &c., plentiful. Water close to village from river. Grass, &c., abundant. Contains two kyaungs and three zayáts.
		4. Chaungu (Yawdwin).	**8**	**0**	43	0	*See* Stage 6 above.

ALTERNATIVE II.

FROM PAUK TO CHAUNGU (YAWDWIN) *vid* PANDAUNG HILLS.

BY CAPT. J. WILLCOCKS, D.S.O., 1ST BATTALION, LEINSTER REGIMENT, JANUARY 1890.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commr., Southern Divn., and Deputy Commr., Pakôkku.	**1. Pindaung** ... River Pauk (dry, 200 yards wide), Palaung and Pindaung chaungs.	**18**	**0**	18	0	After leaving Pauk the road leads along the Gángaw cart road for 3½ miles and then turns west up the Palaung creek or ch ung for 5 miles till it comes to the junction of the stream with the Bômagyi chaung. Bed sandy with water in pools at intervals. Impassable during rains, but another path reported over north

FROM PAUK TO CHAUNGU (YAWDWIN) *viâ* YAW RIVER—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE II—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	**1. Pindaung**—*cont.*			hills to junction of the two chaungs. From this point to the Pandaung hills and within 4 miles of Pindaung the road runs up gradually, crossing a few small streams. Teak, bamboo, &c., abound near the hills and *in* in the ascent. Road is good, but stony and steepish in bits. On top of hills a small plateau is crossed, then descend a steep ½ mile into the plain again to Pindaung village, through bamboos and thick forest vegetation; fit for all laden animals, only a few bits are nasty going with loads. Pindaung is a small village of 15 houses, one zayát; ½ mile off are some famous salt springs. Water from stream. Grass scarce, but plenty of paddy, straw, and rice. Good camp space.
		2. Chaungu (Yawdwin).	13 4	31 4	The first ½ mile to the salt springs is over the flat through rice fields, then through broken hills to Yadi, 2 miles, which is on the Pindaung chaung and parallel to the chaung as far as village of Léhna, 5 miles; then through fields to Aning at 5¾ miles and up on to a plateau till it crosses the river Yaw by a good ford, 2 feet deep, 2 miles beyond this village. From here the road runs up on to a broken plateau, with a good many ascents and descents till you reach Léywa in the Kyé valley and move up that valley to Chaungu. The country is studded with bamboos and forest trees, and the scenery in parts is very pretty. Road good for all laden transport. Jungle fowls and deer abound. The following places are passed on the road :— Salt springs, always at work— Yadi village, 10 houses. Léhna village, 15 houses, one zayát. Aning village, 15 houses, one zayát. River Yaw; ford— Léywa village, 20 houses, two zayáts. Myagyi village, 20 houses, one zayát. Pôkhaung village, 15 houses, one zayát. Chaungu, head-quarters of Sub-Divisional Officer. Yaw, small village.

ALTERNATIVE III.

FROM PAUK TO YAWDWIN *viâ* TIBYIN.

BY LIEUT. M. R. E. RAY, 7TH REGIMENT (D.C.O.), BENGAL INFANTRY, AND NATIVE INFORMATION, NOVEMBER 1891.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	**1. Nadet Sakhán.** Lindaung chaung and some nullahs.	8 0	8 0	Leaving Pauk at the west gate the road crosses the Pauk chaung, which is generally dry, but subject to floods, and follows the Gángaw-Kán cart road along the foot of some low hills on the right bank of the Kyaw river. At 3 miles the village of Thayetdaw is passed on the right, and at 3½ the road turns off to the left and, crossing the Linding stream, continues as a foot-path only in a south-west direction. Several dry nullahs have to be crossed, and in places the path follows the beds of nullahs. The country is under cultivation in parts and covered with grass and jungle in others. At 8 miles the rest-camp at Nadet is reached. There is no village here, and the camp,

FROM PAUK TO CHAUNGU (YAWDWIN) *viâ* YAW RIVER—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE III—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mylingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakókku.	**1. Nadet Sakhán** —*cont.*			which consists of one shed, capable of accommodating about 50 men, and a bangalow with two rooms, stands on the high bank of a nullah. Water can be got from the bed of the streams.
		2. Tibyin ... ... Several nullahs.	12 0	20 0	On starting from Nadet the ascent of the Pandaung hills is at once commenced. The road ascends and descends, crossing several nullahs between the spurs and gradually gaining a greater elevation for about 4 miles; then the ascent gets steeper and at last runs up in a stiff climb of about a mile to the top of the ridge, which is reached at 6 or 6½ miles. From there the descent is begun and is continuous for about 4 miles, when the village (? Pandaung) is reached. Soon after entering the valley a stream is crossed, dry in the dry season and about knee-deep in the rains, and the road runs on for 2 miles through paddy-fields to the village of Tibyin. There is a rest-camp here, on the east of the village, consisting of a shed which will hold about 75 men, two sayáts, and there is a kyaung capable of putting up 50 more men. The village has about 40 houses, and small supplies can be got. During the rains this march is a hard one as there is a good deal of mire in parts, and the ascents and descents get very slippery; also the road gets blocked with fallen bamboos. In the dry season the only difficulty is the stiff climbing.
		3. Chaungu (Yawdwin). Yaw and Kyé rivers and some streams.	16 0	36 0	From Tibyin the ascent of another range of hills is begun at once. The road crosses the hills in a direction about west-south-west and at first runs principally over spurs, which cause both ascents and descents. The road is much the same as that over the hills in the previous march, but perhaps a bit worse. The ascent is accomplished in about 3½ or 4 miles, and the descent on the other side in about 1½. After reaching the valley the road turns south-west and runs along over some jungle-covered spurs, during which portion it is mostly very good and wide and runs into the open valley of the Yaw at 7 miles. At 8 miles the Kyé stream is crossed, about 15 yards wide, waist-deep in the rains, but nearly dry at other seasons, and on the other bank the village of Pampelôn is found. This is a Taungtha village of about 20 houses, and there is a good pôngyi kyaung and a sayát which will hold 100 men easily. This place is frequently used as one of the halting places by troops going to or from Yawdwin, and in the rains it is best to break the march here, making four marches into Yaw altogether. From Pampelôn the path is level and good in the dry season, but miry in the rains, and follows the valley of the Yaw, which river is touched about 1½ miles on, from which point the path runs along its bank, and there is a ford at about 3½ miles from Pampelôn. In the dry season the river is passable almost anywhere and is not more than knee-deep, but in the rains it is never less than waist-deep, very rapid, and frequently impassable for as much as a fortnight. A guide should always be taken in the rains to

FROM PAUK TO CHAUNGU (YAWDWIN) *vid* YAW RIVER—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE III—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyân District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	**3. Chaungu (Yawdwin)**—*cont.*			show the fords, as they change. After crossing the Yaw the road runs over a spur with jungle, and very soon after passes a village with a deserted kyaung. The Kyé, a tributary of the Yaw and resembling it in every way as regards size, &c., is met soon after and the path follows the left bank. It is good dry going in the dry season, but very wet and miry in the rains. The best ford is just about 7 miles from Pampelôn and is exactly similar to the ford of the Yaw. After crossing the Kyé the path runs on through paddy-fields, crosses an irrigation stream, and into the village of Chaungu, which has about 60 houses and a police post about ¼ of a mile from the ford; ¼ of a mile further on the village of Yaw with about 40 houses is reached, and the road running both through and round it enters the military post of Yawdwin just beyond the village. This is a strongly built stockade with accommodation for 100 men and is built on the edge of a spur. Yaw is the head-quarters of a Sub-divisional Officer and a Myo-ôk, and supplies of paddy, grass, &c., are obtainable. It is more generally known to the Natives by the name of Chaungu.

BRANCH I.

FROM HNGETCHAUNG (STAGE 4) TO SAW *vid* YAW AND SAW RIVERS.

BY CAPT. J. WILLCOCKS, D.S.O., 1ST BATTALION, LEINSTER REGIMENT, FEBRUARY 1889–90.

			M.	F.	M.	F.	
G.O.C. Myingyân District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	**1. Saw**	**17**	**0**	17	0	After leaving Hngetchaung cross the Kyauksit stream, which comes direct from the Chinbôk hills. Following the Yaw you come at 1 mile to village of Nyaungaung of 25 houses situated near lovely groves of palms. Still following the Yaw the path comes to its junction with the Saw, after which the latter river is followed to Saw itself. Above this junction at 3 miles is the village of Kyinlaing of 30 houses frequently raided by Chinbôks in former years. From the junction the road can follow either bank of the Saw, but the left bank is probably the best. Path fit for all laden beasts, and bullocks frequent it a good deal. Continuing up stream at 8 miles the village of Kyauktu is reached. The hills come down close to both banks of stream. From Kyauktu keep in river bed or cross over to right bank and at 5 miles further you come to junction of Saw and Kadin chaungs; shallow ford. One mile more through cultivation brings you into Saw. Stream has to be crossed, but it is only a detail in dry weather. Saw is a very large town, containing 130 houses, and any number of kyaungs and sayâts. Supplies of all kinds are plentiful. Camp anywhere in dry weather; near town in wet on high ground. Large shady trees and water abound. Fodder to any extent; shooting all round the country. A capital spot for a small cantonment. Saw is on the main route between Tilin and Laungshé, *see* Route No. 42.

No. 36.

From PAUK to GÁNGAW viâ CHAUNGU, LÉO, KYAUKMASIN, &c.

By Lieut. S. WILLCOCK, Gloucestershire Regiment, December 1887–January 1888.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Mylaygún District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakókku.	**1. Chaungu** ...	7	4	7	4	Pauk to Chaungu 7½ miles, *see* Route No. 30, Stage 5.
		Kyaw river.					
		2. Zibya	7	0	14	4	The road is a cart road and good throughout. During the rains it is necessary to make a detour to avoid the stream. The country is open or cultivated the whole way; several villages are passed. Zibya has 30 houses, one large kyaung and five zayáts (200 men). Well in kyaung enclosure.
		3. Léo	9	6	24	2	The road is a fairly good foot-path road throughout, but rather stony in the nullahs. The bed of the stream is sandy. Mezalibin, a village of four houses, is passed at ¼ a mile. Mingyain, deserted, at one mile and-a-quarter. Crossing the stream beyond Mingyain the road runs through a defile for 500 yards, the sides of the defile can be turned by flanking parties. On re-entering the Kyaw stream the left bank continues high for 700 yards, the road then runs along the bed of the Kyetnu stream for ¾ mile. On leaving the Kyetnu stream there is rather a steep and stony ascent for 500 yards. After this the road runs along the crest of a line of hills only occasionally crossing a stony nullah. Léo has one kyaung (100 men) and three zayáts, 20 houses.
		4. Kyaukmasin ...	13	4	37	6	The path is stony and undulating, but except the descent into, and ascent from, Kyaw stream there is nothing to effect the rate of marching for loaded transport animals. At the place noted the steep bits are very short. Kyaukmasin has 20 houses. Water is obtained from the Yéyu stream (in dry weather by digging in the bed). There is one small kyaung in bad repair.
		5. Kyawtha ...	11	0	48	6	For detailed description, *see* Route No. 20, Stages 11 to 16.
		6. Wetbin ...	13	0	61	6	
		7. Kyaw	6	4	68	2	
		8. Saga	6	0	74	2	
		9. Camp on Laungtaung chaung.	12	0	86	2	
		10. Gángaw ...	18	0	104	2	

FROM PAUK TO GÂNGAW *vid* CHAUNGU, LÉO, KYAUKMASIN, &c.—*continued.*

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM CHAUNGU (STAGE 1) TO KYAUKMASIN (STAGE 4).

BY LIEUT. S. WILLCOCK, GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT, DECEMBER 1887-JANUARY 1888.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Comr., S. Div., and Dy. Comr., Pokókku.	**1. Kyaukmasin** ...	18	2	18	2	First 6¼ miles cart track as in Stage 2 above, thence to Kyaukmasin rough and stony bridle path keeping to the west of the Kyaw river.

ALTERNATIVE II.

FROM LÉO (STAGE 3) TO KYAW (STAGE 7).

BY LIEUT. S. WILLCOCK, 2ND BATTALION, GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT, INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, MYAING COLUMN, JANUARY 1888.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakókku.	**1. Letpán**	13	4	13	4	A good bridle-path all the way passing a good deal of old cultivation. At 3½ miles Léma village, which has been burnt some time and of which nothing remains but a few posts. The village of Letpan has been deserted a long time and is much overgrown with jungle, it is better to camp on the hill commanding the ruins of the village.
		2. Kyetyin ...	6	4	20	0	Road for 1 mile in bed of Kyetyin creek, then makes a short steep ascent, after which it continues along crest of hills, undulating but good throughout.
		3. Hkené	11	4	31	4	The road is fair throughout. There is a foot-path impracticable for pack animals, and exceedingly difficult for led animals, about 2 miles shorter.
		4. Kyaw	13	0	44	4	The road ascends rapidly for about 5 miles, at which point the ridge of Pôndaung hills is reached. (Bearings Kyaw 314°, Wetbin 235°.) The road up to this point is very bad, both on account of steep gradients and is rugged stony nature. The descent is more gradual, but as far as Lédame (10 miles) is stony and rough; thence to Kyaw is good.

No. 37.

From SALIN to LAUNGSHÉ.

By Capt. CHANNER, 2nd Q. O., Bengal Light Infantry, Major FORBES and Capt. NOEL, Rifle Brigade, and others, 1886–88.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyan District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Mimbu.	1. Paukma ...	12	0	12	0	Direction west. A good cart track following the Salin river and passing through Peinabin, Shwébu, Banbyin, Othéywa, and Kyumyin. The first 4 miles through level cultivated ground, and past several villages to the Salin river, which is crossed between Peinabin and Shwébu. In the dry season there is about 2 feet of water in the Salin river, which is then fordable, but in the rains it can only be crossed in boats. There is cultivation around the villages and a little scrub jungle here and there. At Paukma, a village of 50 houses, there is accommodation for 200 men in kyaungs and sayáts. Water-supply good. Carts can be procured at most of the villages on this route, also bullocks and paddy.
		2. Pédauk ...	10	2	22	2	Direction north-west. Cart track as above through cultivation and passing Kyauksit and Shwédé. Between Kyauksit and Shwédé, the road passes through low hills and bamboo jungle. After leaving Shwédé at mile 5 the cart road becomes heavy as it follows the river bed. It is impassable in the rains, but there is a foot-path along the banks which now become jungly. There are kyaungs at Shwédé for about 200 men. At Pédauk and Kangyauk which faces it on the opposite bank, there is accommodation for 200 men. There is cultivation around the villages and beyond at a distance of from a ½ to 1 mile the country, which is hilly, is covered with tree jungle. Supplies as before. Jungle path from Kwémalôn joins here (*see* Route No. 9, Lower Burma Division, Stage 15).
		3. Minlin	15	0	37	2	Direction north-west. Cart road as from Shwédé to Pédauk heavy going, as it follows the river bed. Foot-path on the banks.‖ Léma, a village of 30 houses and having kyaungs for 150 men, is passed at 5 miles, and Thair, large village with accommodation for 200 men, 3 miles further on. Country hilly and jungly with cultivation near the villages up to Thair. Captain Noel, reporting on this route in June 1888, makes the distance from Paukma to Thair 16 miles as compared to the 18½ miles of the description. After Thair a good road leads through some rice cultivation to Minlin (or Minyán). Supplies as before. Minlin has shelter for 150 men and good water, and is close to the border of the Yaw district.

FROM SALIN TO LAUNGSHÉ—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Comr., Southern Division, and Deputy Comr., Mimbu.	**4. Tendu**	15	0	52	4	Direction north-west. This road, which is merely a foot-path through jungle and forest, crosses high, projecting hills between the bends of the Salin river. Some water channels running to the river are crossed. Tendu is in the Yaw district, has 30 houses, good water and kyaungs for 50 men.
	Comr., S. Div., and Dy. Comr. Pakókku.	**5. Laungshé** ...	13	0	65	4	Direction north-west. Road similar to the last march till within 3 miles of Laungshé, when the valley of that place is entered and open cultivated ground is traversed the rest of the way. Laungshé (*see* Route No. 42).

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM MINLIN (STAGE 3) TO LAUNGSHÉ (STAGE 5).

BY CAPT. CHANNER, 2ND Q. O., BENGAL LIGHT INFANTRY, MAJOR FORBES AND CAPT. NOEL, RIFLE BRIGADE, AND OTHERS, 1886–88.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakókku.	**1. Ngakwé** ...	8	0	8	0	Direction north-north-east. A cart road following the bed and banks of the Namwé chaung, is crossed several times. Road somewhat heavy. On both sides of the route the ground is hilly and covered with thick jungle trees and bushes. There are high hills, distant from 1 to 2 miles on each bank. Cultivation scanty and only found close to the villages. The small village of Tawlalin is passed about halfway. Ngakwé has about 70 houses and large kyaungs suitable for 300 men. Water good. A few carts available. Supplies: Paddy in small quantities and bullocks.
		2. Yébôk	18	0	26	0	Direction west-north-west. Road level for 1 mile and thence a foot-path through jungle and forest across the Dudaung range of hills. There are many ascents and descents, and some of the hills are high. Streams running to the Salin river are crossed in the valleys. Yébôk has 40 houses and can shelter about 20 men in zayats. Water good and plentiful.
		3. Laungshé ...	12	0	38	0	Direction west-north-west. The road up to Mundu, a small village at the 6th mile, is a very hilly foot-path, as in last march, but the jungle is less thick. The bank of the Salin river is then followed by a fairly level and open road for 3 miles to Thégyin, after which the route lies through rice cultivation in the Laungshé valley. Captain Willcocks gives this stage as 9 miles, but he did not traverse the route himself. It is believed that Burmans prefer the longer route, which is therefore probably somewhat easier than the other.

No. 38.

From SALIN to PAUK viâ NGAKWÉ.

By Capt. NOEL, R.B., June 1888.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Comr., S. Div., and Dy. Comr., Pakôkku.	**1. Paukma** ... Salen river, Pauk chaung.	12	0	12	0	*Vide* Route No. 37.
		2. Pédauk ...	10	2	22	2	
		3. Minlin ...	15	0	37	2	
		4. Ngakwé ... Namwé chaung.	8	0	45	2	
	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	**5. Pein** ... ... Kin chaung.	17	0	62	2	Follow up the Mo chaung to Kawtôn, 2½ miles (*see* Route No. 43, Stage 6). Two large kyaungs and several zayáts. Wells. Supplies plentiful. Hence there is a cart road east to Letsé (*see* Route No. 16, Stage 10), about 20 miles. Also a road to Zigat on the Irrawaddy (*see* Route No. 43). From Kawtôn road follows the Mo chaung to Pibingyi, a village on the left bank (no kyaung) 5½ miles from Ngakwé. Thence through jungle and over low hills, which form the watershed between the Salin and Yaw rivers. At 9½ miles pool of water in nullah bed in February, dry in June. At 13 miles cross the ridge, thence down the hill to Pein on the right bank of the Kin chaung. Here there is a small kyaung and zayát. Village fenced. Supplies scanty.
		6. Kyaukka ... Yaw river 1 to 2 feet deep in dry weather, 3 feet in June; when in flood unfordable for many days together.	14	0	74	0	At 3 miles Shéhla with a kyaung and zayát on the right bank (alternative camp with Pein). Bridle-path hence west over hills to Saw, distance 20 miles, passing at 15 miles Kyauktu on Saw river, a fenced village with a large kyaung through a defile, thence to Saw. At 8 miles reach Kinsôk on right bank of Kin haung. Here the wet-weather road leaves the valley and runs over a low spur difficult for carts and crosses Yaw river opposite Kyaukka 14½ or 15 miles. The dry-weather road follows the valley. The Kin chaung flows into the Yaw river, which latter is crossed five times before reaching Kyaukka, 14 miles, where there are several large kyaungs and zayáts. Supplies are plentiful in the cold weather, but scarce in June.
		7. Pauk	9	0	83	0	Dry-weather road crosses the Yaw river twice, wet-weather road leads over cliffs on left bank and, although steep in places, is practicable for pack transport. At 4½ miles Lélán, a large village with kyaung. At 6 miles leave the Yaw valley. Bridle road goes over low hills direct to Pauk. Cart road leads to the right and joins the Pakôkku road about 2 miles from Pauk. *See* Route No. 30. Captain Harvey, R.A., reporting in January 1893, makes the last stage 10½ miles. *Note.*—This road lies much along sandy nullahs and river beds and would be impassable for loaded carts in the rainy season and very heavy marching at any time.

No. 39.

From SAW to LWINBÔN.

By Capt. J. WILLCOCKS, D.S.O., 1st Battalion, Leinster Regiment, and Native Information, February 1890.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	**1. Lauktu** ... ... Saw stream.	7	0	7	0	Road runs south-west for a mile till it reaches the village of Lwaingyaung. It then turns west and moves up the bed of the Saw stream, crossing it several times. The path so far is fit for laden animals. Trees, grass, and water abundant.
		2. Sawmaungyaung Sakhán.	10	0	17	0	From Lauktu the path turns north and ascends the ridge north of the stream. The road is fairly level and easy going. Trees: firs, oak, &c., at the Sawmaungyaung Sakhán camping ground sufficient. Water ½ mile from camp but plentiful, though near summit of ridge. Wood, grass, &c., plentiful. From Lauktu you can ascend a ridge south of the valley and go along that, but this is an inferior route altogether.
		3. Lwinbôn ...	10	0	27	0	Leaving camp at Sawmaungyaung Sakhán path continues along the ridge; country same as before and road good till within a few miles of Lwinbôn, when it becomes very steep. Camp, wood, and water sufficient. There is excellent shikar along this route. *Mithun* (Assam *gaur*), black cattle, deer, and a few elephants are found between Sawmaungyaung Sakhán and Lwinbôn. *Note.*—This village is *not on* the Sawchaung, but is given here, as this is a short cut to the Lwinbôn villages from Chaungu (Yawdwin).

No. 40.

From SAW to SINGAUNG.

By Capt. J. WILLCOCKS, D.S.O., 1st Battalion, Leinster Regiment, and Native Information, February 1890.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	**1. Camp Myauk Kangyu (i.e., North Kangyu).** River Saw shallow, river Kadin up the bed for 5 miles or more.	8	4	8	4	Leaving Saw road leads in a northerly direction. Cross the river by a shallow ford and move along the Chaungu-Saw road as far as the village of Anauk Kadin (or Kateng) i.e., West Kadin at 3½ miles. From here path turns up to the west and goes along bed of the Kadin stream for about 5 miles, when you reach Myauk Kangyu, a Chinbôk-Kadin village of 10 houses. The path so far is easy for laden animals. Camp can be formed anywhere along here, water and fodder being plentiful. Wood and trees abundant; also bamboos.

FROM SAW TO SINGAUNG—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M.	Distances. Intermediate. F.	Distances. Total. M.	Distances. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôku.	**2. Môndaw** ... River Mu, branch of Kyauxit chaung.	6	0	14	4	From Kangyu path ascends the Kinu village dividing the Kadin and Kyauksit chaungs by a steep but good path. Transport should be coolies. Descending rapidly road leads on Môndaw, which is on the Mu chaung, a branch of the Kyauksit. From the Kinu village (or ridges running east and west) other Kyauksit villages can also be reached. Camp good. Water, wood, &c., plentiful. Ridge has oak, firs, &c. Môndaw has only four or five houses.
		3. Singaung ... Kyauksit.	12	0	26	4	From Môndaw road may either move along the Kadin stream by a fair track or before descending the ridge may turn to the left and go along it till above Singaung and then drop down to it. Path good and fairly level. At Singaung wood, water, &c., plentiful. *N.B.*—Kyauksit chaung may also be reached *viâ* Kyauksit village near Kabaung on Chinbôk border, from either Saw or Chaungu.

No. 41.

From SINGU to KYAUKPADAUNG.

BY LIEUT. F. G. CARDEW, INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, 4TH BRIGADE, UPPER BURMA, F.F., 1886–87.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Myingyán.	**1. Ômbindwin** ... A large sandy nullah, 300 yards broad, but with no water in it, is crossed 2 miles from Singu. Several small nullahs in the last 4 miles of the march.	12	0	12	0	At Singu there is good camping ground among some kyaungs near river and alongside of post, capable of holding 500 men. Water obtained from wells, good. Direction south-south-east. A cart road which would be good but for the sand, which makes marching very heavy. It passes generally along narrow hedged lanes, with fields on either side. The country is open and undulating, rising gradually from the Irrawaddy. At 6½ miles the village of Kyeni is reached, where there are some good-sized kyaungs and water. Ômbindwin is a village of about 40 houses; zayats and kyaungs with room for 80 men. Water fair, but muddy from a pond (in August), is probably scarce in the dry weather. Here the road from Salé joins.
		2. Gwégyo ...	8	0	20	0	Direction east-south-east. A good firm road over high undulating ground through thin jungle. The last 3 miles descend into the Gwégyo valley and the road becomes sandy and

FROM SINGU TO KYAUKPADAUNG—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Myingyán.	**2. Gwégyo**—*cont.*			heavy. Gwégyo, a large village with a police post, is situated at the head of a broad, well watered, and very fertile valley, which opens to the Irrawaddy between Salé and Pakhán-ngé. Water here is very good. There is a large number of kyaungs and zayáts.
		3. Kyaukpadaung.	M. 8 F. 0	M. 28 F. 0	Direction east. A winding sandy road between fields of dry crops over an almost level plain. Marching is very heavy and tiring. Kyaukpadaung is a large village with a military post, but the water is bad and in the dry weather the supply fails entirely.
					Note.—Alternative No. I is a more direct route than the above, but, although 3 miles or so longer, the Ômbindwin road is preferable, especially in the rainy season, as shelter can be obtained in kyaungs at every stage, whereas at Shingán there is only a very small village and hardly any shelter available.

ALTERNATIVE I.

FROM SINGU TO KYAUKPADAUNG *vid* SHINGÁN.

BY LIEUT. G. ANGELO, 23RD W.L.I., 1886.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Myingyán.	**1. Shingán (or Singan).**	11 0	11 0	Distance 11 miles; no accommodation for troops; officers and Europeans put up in some small sheds north-east of village which is a small one; natives bivouacked alongside tank about ½ mile from Europeans; water obtained from tank, indifferent. Road from Singu to Shingán good over sandy soil, the first part over hills.
		2. Kyaukpadaung.	14 0	25 0	Distance 14 miles. Road passes through a gorge about a mile from tank, good over red soil and over hills. The last 4 miles of road very heavy over thick sand. Village, a very large one, of about 1,000 houses fortified, but commanded by a small hill on the west side. Two large tanks, one for drinking purposes and one for watering animals, on east side of village. Accommodation for 100 men in zayáts in open ground on east side. Kyaungs for 200 more on east side of village. No village between Shingán and Kyaukpadaung, and no means of obtaining water on the road. On return journey we encamped at Sindagôn, where there was plenty of accommodation and water fairly good; water at Taungu not good and not very easy to get.

No. 26.

From TILIN to LAUNGSHÉ viâ CHAUNGU (YAWDWIN).

By Capt. J. WILLCOCKS, D.S.O., 1st Battalion, Leinster Regiment, and Lieut. WILLCOCK, Gloucestershire Regiment, December 1889. Last 3 stages corrected up to April 1893, by Capt. J. HARVEY, Royal Artillery, Intelligence Department, Burma.

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Time. Intermediate. M.	Time. Intermediate. F.	Time. Total. M.	Time. Total. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division and Deputy Commissioner, Pakókku.	**1. Tenchaung** ...	6	0	6	0	General direction south-east. After leaving Tilin the road skirts the Maw river for ¼ mile and then runs over a low hill; the remainder of the road runs over undulating country, fit for all laden animals. Forests of teak, *in* and other trees; also in places grass lands. Road only fit for dry weather movements near camp. Camp in paddy-fields. Water on west close to camp and plentiful in a nullah for animals. Tenchaung is a village of 20 houses. Ordinary supplies plentiful. Village stockaded.
		2. Kyiywa ... Two small streams.	8	0	14	0	General direction south in next three stages. The road passes through teak and *in* forests and small hills forming watershed of Maw and Yaw rivers; good and fit for laden animals. Kyiywa is in the valley of the Kyi-chaung. Camp ground is in paddy-fields. Water plentiful from stream 100 yards south of village; stockaded. Contains 50 houses, one kyaung, and one zayát.
		3. Nati or Nathu. Kyi chaung.	6	0	20	0	Track leads along bed of river which is crossed several times; gravelly bottom. Road fit for all laden animals. At 1 mile from Nati you get into the fields. Both banks generally are cultivated. Many villages on right bank. Nati has about 20 houses. Camp in paddy-fields. Water plentiful 200 yards from village; stockaded.
		4. Chaungu or Yawdwin. Yaw river, Kyi and Kyé chaungs.	6	0	26	0	Near Nati cross the Kyi chaung. Road goes over grass land and through rice fields. Cross Yaw river near Thayetkyin, 1½ miles, and again beyond Kyauktu, 3 miles. The fords are easy, but there is an alternative road by Togolôn, avoiding the river once. Choice of a road on either bank of Kyé. Valley wide till you reach Chaungu. Headquarters of a Sub-Divisional Officer, &c., *see* Route No. 35. The village is situated about 300 yards from the right bank of the Kyi[a] chaung. From the north and west the approaches are over paddy-fields, from south and east through jungle. Yaw, also called Kyikát, is about 300 yards south-west of Chaungu, on a small hill. Thick jungle to the east of it, paddy-fields on the other three sides. The Kyi chaung has, even in the hottest season (April and May), 3 to 4 inches of running water in it.

Note.—Lieutenant Willcock, Gloucestershire Regiment, reporting on this route in February 1888, mentions no less

a Lieutenant Willcock calls this the Kyé chaung.

FROM TILIN TO LAUNGSHÉ *viâ* CHAUNGU (YAWDWIN)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakókku.	**4. Chaungu or Yawdwin**—*cont.*			than 20 other villages on or near the route. He says the valley in which the road runs varies in width from 100 yards to a mile, appears to be very fertile and the whole of the level ground is under paddy cultivation.
		5. Kachaung ...	10 0	36 0	Leaving Chaungu the path (at present [April 1893] only fit for pack transport, but the construction of a cart road is under consideration) follows the banks of the Kyé stream for about 2 miles, going south-west and turning due south at the village of Kyándaw which is on rising and high ground. From here a broad and good track, fit for all laden animals (throughout to Laungshé), runs for 8 miles through dense forest, teak, bamboos, and other tall straight trees. The road is up and down and crosses many minor under-features, &c. From the 5th mile it runs along the Pinchaung chaung, crossing it many times. Hills come down in parts close to the track. A mile from Kachaung a large suspension aqueduct crosses the Pinchaung stream. Kyauksit village stands a little off the path, on the right hand, on a hillock. At Kachaung you can get fodder and paddy, fowls, &c. Camp is in paddy-fields (or a hill in rains). Water close by in stream. Jungle fowl and deer in valleys. Kachaung contains 20 houses, one kyaung, and a zayát.
		6. Saw ... ... Kyauksit chaung; shallow ford. Kadin chaung, shallow. Saw, river shallow.	10 4	46 4	General direction south-south-east. A cart road is under construction from Saw to Kachaung, but has at present (April 1893) only got as far as Anyákateng. Path only a pack track, crosses the Kyauksit near camp, and again a bit further on, for a mile, it passes through cultivation and paddy-fields, and then for 5 miles through jungle and trees growing gradually smaller than the previous day, till there are only large shrubs. Road descends from its uneven plateau to Anyákateng village, at 8 miles, a stockaded Taungtha village of 25 houses, where catechu is manufactured in large quantities. Plenty of room and water here for a camp if required. Crossing Kateng stream road goes through paddy-fields in a pretty valley to Akyikateng 15 houses, at 9½ miles, built on rising ground. To Saw from this is 1 mile, mostly through cultivation. Saw is a town of 130 houses. Dák Bungalow and two large kyaungs. Water, fodder, paddy, camp grounds and supplies all to any quantity.
		7. Laungshé ... Saw river shallow. Yéyin stream.	12 0	58 4	General direction south. Leaving Saw cross the river (always fordable except after heavy rains) by a temporary bamboo and stone pillared-bridge, through paddy and cultivation for a mile to Minlé village. Thence another mile and ¾ brings you to Thígôn village. Road so far level, easy, and fit for carts. For 2 miles more it crosses and recrosses a stream several times, going still south and ascends a hill and keeps over low hills and valleys, with occasional steep bit for 3 miles. Jungle low, straight trees. Jungle fowl and deer abound along the ridges. Going down a descent it crosses small streams

FROM TILIN TO LAUNGSHÉ *viâ* CHAUNGU (YAWDWIN)—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	**7. Laungshé**—*cont.*			till it reaches the Yéyin (or Yengé) stream, which comes direct from the Chinbôk hills. Keeping to the stream road passes villages of Môngyin (7½ miles) and Taungbôgyi (10¼ miles) and reaches junction of Salin (on which Laungshé stands) and Yéyin chaungs. Valley rich and cultivated; road broad and good. ¼ of a mile from Laungshé you cross the Salin by a temporary bridge (the river is generally easily fordable) and enter the town. Laungshé is a large town divided into three portions. Head-quarters of a Myo-ôk and a British Police Officer and guard. Dâk Bungalow, Court House and many fine kyaungs and zayáts. Streets paved with brick and many pagodas. Chinaman's shop with stores (Europe). Accommodation for 400 troops or more. Water ¼ mile from camp, which is on a hillock. The town is strongly stockaded; valley is rich and all supplies are plentiful. The Chins come down here to trade, exchanging maize for paddy.

No. 43.

From YAWDWIN (CHAUNGU) to ZIGAT *viâ* LAUNGSHÉ, &c.

BY CAPT. HARVEY, ROYAL ARTILLERY, INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, BURMA, APRIL 1893.

			M.	F.	M.	F.	
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.	**1. Kachaung** ...	10	0	10	0	*See* Route No. 42, Stages 5 to 7.
		2. Saw	10	4	20	4	
		3. Laungshé ...	12	0	32	4	
		4. Lébyu ... Salin chaung and Pin chaung.	7	0	39	4	Road runs through rice-fields; easy going and good country cart track. Cross Salin chaung at ¼ of a mile, ford always practicable, except in very exceptionally heavy rain. At 1½ miles pass Thagyin village. Up to 2½ miles road runs parallel to Salin chaung, but here leaves it and turns to north. At 4 miles Pôpagain. This village, formerly of 40 houses, was burnt in March last, but is now rebuilding. Road runs through rice-fields and jungle; same quality as before. Lébyu at 7 miles is a Chinbôn village. 30 houses. Very little grass in hot weather, but water plentiful in pools. The Pin chaung is not a perennial stream, though a big one in the rains.
		5. Shwélagwé Sakhán. Sanwin chaung.	13	0	52	4	At 7 miles Thônlânbyi, a small Chinbôn village of 10 houses, under Kyundaw village 6 miles to south. Water very scarce in hot season and no forage. A bad halting place. At Shwélagwé Sakhán (13 miles) a bamboo hut has been recently constructed. Shelters under banks of chaung. Water plentiful, but does not run on surface in hot weather. Grass and forage plentiful, but coarse. Sanwin chaung has broad rocky bed, but is not perennial.

FROM YAWDWIN (CHAUNGU) TO ZIGAT *viâ* LAUNGSHÉ, &c.—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Pakókku.	**6. Kawtôn** ... Wun chaung.	12 2	64 6	Road crosses Dudawdaung range at 3 miles from Shwélagwé Sakhán. The steep part of the rise in the road over these hills is small, being about 650 feet on each side. It is steep and zigzags on both sides, but the alignment is good and quite fit for carts. From Lébyu thus far the road is nearly finished and is carefully aligned and made easy in gradient. It is unmetalled, and will probably require a year or two before it settles down into a useful cart road. It runs from Lébyu to Shwélagwé through a broken intersected country, but where the rainfall is not heavy, nor would the road or bridging suffer much in the monsoon. The ford at Shwélagwé might be troublesome in heavy rain From the top of the Dudawdaung, down to Wun Chaung Sakhán, the road is now being made and requires a good deal of cutting and earthwork, but is well aligned and likely to be permanent. There is plenty of water in many pools near Wun Chaung Sakhán, the water percolating down the bed of the stream in the hot weather. Grass is also plentiful. At Wun Chaung Sakhán there are good bamboo huts for 100 men. The track is as yet unfinished and how it will stand or how far it will be practicable in monsoon weather I cannot for certain say, but expect it would be almost always practicable. Last 3½ miles between Wun Chaung Sakhán and Kawtôn are a now used cart tracks, sometimes in bed of chaung and sometimes along its banks, but the stream has now emerged from the low hills and runs through a flat country. Its banks are, however, steep in places. Kawtôn (*see* also Route No. 31, Stage 6) is a large village of 116 houses with some 70 carts and 200 good bullocks and many more in neighbouring villages. It is a good centre to collect carts or pack bullocks at. A road runs from here direct to Sinbyugyun, a port of call for steamers on the Irrawaddy; distance 50 miles.
		7. Yema ... ... Maw and Zíbin chaungs.	14 0	78 6	At ½ mile road crosses from right to left bank of Maw chaung, but this stream is no obstacle, having a broad, sandy bed, and being generally dry; bottom is fairly firm sand. At 2½ miles Nabibin Sakhán, camping ground and a small water hole in bed of chaung; no more water from here until Yema is reached. Water good; more procurable by digging. At 6 miles cross the watershed between Salin and Yaw rivers. At 13 miles half mile to south of road across the chaung is Zíbin 18 houses. Very little and indifferent water there. At 14 miles Yema, 18 houses water always plentiful from small stream running even in hot weather. Cart track always in use. This march is at present a troublesome one and is generally done by the Burman carters in two stages in the hot season, carrying water with them at night. Better arrangements could easily be made by digging for water in the sandy nullah bed, and thus watering bullocks on the road in all seasons.
		8. Zigat ... ... Zíbin chaung and Irrawaddy.	2 6	91 4	Road is cart track, always in use. At 1½ miles pass Shwégángyi small village, and at 2 miles Tanabin, ½ mile to south of road. At 2¾ miles Kyaungnadet and Ywathit two im-

FROM YAWDWIN (CHAUNGU) TO ZIGAT *viâ* LAUNGSHÉ, *&c.—continued.*

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commr., Southern Divs., and Dy. Commr. Pakôkku.	**8. Zigat**—*cont.*	portant villages. At 4¼ miles Kéngyi, and at 7¼ miles Myénu big village. At 12 miles Ausé, 170 houses; headquarters of Myo-ôk, police guard of mounted infantry, and a company of Pakôkku police battalion infantry. At 12¾ miles the river port of Zigat, 107 houses; ferry across Irrawaddy to Sulé; boats, carts, &c., easily procurable. Agent of Bombay Burma Company lives here. Both Ausé and Zigat under one Myothugyi.		

No. 44.

From YÉNÁNGYAUNG to MEIKTILA.

I. B. COMPILATION, MARCH 1888.

G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Magwé.	**1. Ôkshitgôn** ... Pyin and Paungwé chaungs and several small nullahs.	M. F. 9 0	M. F. 9 0	Road runs in an east-north-east direction and is rough and hilly and much cut up by the traffic of oil carts. At 3 miles reach Thwingôn, a large straggling village with large trade in earth-oil. From here the road is rough and steep and descends to Naka-u (or Nakánu) at 6 miles. This is a large village at junction of Paungwé and Pyin chaungs and has a considerable trade in jaggery. Accommodation for 200 men in kyaungs and good water from chaungs. The Pyin chaung is almost dry and sandy with high precipitous bank. It is about 600 yards broad and is deep and flooded in the wet weather. From Naka-u the road crosses the Paungwé chaung; about 300 yards broad; dry sandy bed; no water except in rains; then leads up a steep ascent and over a high ridge for 2½ miles; then along a good gravel cart track to Ôkshitgôn, a large village on south side of ridge which slopes down to Paungwé water-course. Accommodation for 150 men in kyaungs and sayáts. Good camping ground all round. Two large ponds, but best drinking water from holes dug in the chaung. All ordinary supplies and 30 carts. The country between the Pin valley and Yénángyaung is almost exactly the same in character as that between Magwé and Natmauk; the soil is for the most part sandy, but here and there, especially on the top of the high ground, are patches of flinty gravel. Where the sub-soil is seen, it is generally sandstone. In some places, however, for instance near Tergyi (*sic ?* Thagyi), there are a few yards of black igneous rock. The cultivation, especially east of the Irrawaddy, is confined to a radius of a mile or so round each village. The country is overgrown with bushes of the ber tree, and often in cultivating their fields the villagers do not even take the trouble to remove those in order to leave the ground clear for the crops. The only place of any importance is Naka-u, which is dependent on its jaggery trade.

FROM YÉNÁNGYAUNG TO MEIKTILA—*continued.*

Authorities. Military.	Authorities. Civil.	Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances. Intermediate. M. F.	Distances. Total. M. F.	Remarks.
G.O.C. Myingyán District	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Magwé.	**2. Magyigán** ... Magyigán chaungu three times and several small nullahs.	9 0	18 0	From here the road runs east along high ground to village in Pindé where it crosses the Magyigán chaung, about 300 yards broad with sandy bottom and little water. From here the road runs over undulating ground cut up by nullahs past Sindékyaung and again crosses the chaung at 6 miles and runs over another ridge past Alégôn and down a steep cutting and over the chaung a third time to Magyigán village. The chaung is here about 100 yards broad, sandy and dry. The right bank is about 80 feet high and descent by cutting mentioned above. The road on the whole is very winding and rough for carts, but fairly good for marching, being firm and gravelly except in the hollows. There is another path which follows the bed of the chaung all the way, but it is very heavy going. Magyigán is a fair-sized village. Accommodation for 50 men in kyaungs. Encamping ground all round. Water good but not very plentiful in dry weather. Ordinary supplies and about 30 carts procurable.
		3. Thébin Sakhán.	7 0	25 0	Road fair, runs east-north-east through undulating country gradually rising from Irrawaddy. The latter part of the road is sandy. At 2½ miles pass Wethawgán and at 6½ miles Légyimyo, both small villages. Thébin Sakhán is the first village in the Pin township. About 30 houses. Accommodation in kyaungs and zayáts for about 50 men. Water indifferent and scarce as early as March. The whole of this country is very dry and sandy and the villages depend for their water on stagnant ponds here and there. Few supplies.
		4. Tergyi ... ... (*Sic ?* Thagyi) Wábo chaung.	8 4	33 4	Road runs north-east; very sandy. Country low and undulating, covered with scrub jungle and very dry. Cultivation only round the villages (dry crop). Road very heavy and winding. At 4¾ miles cross the Wábo chaung, about 40 yards wide, dry sandy bottom, steep and high banks. At 5 miles pass Ókshitgôn, a small village of some 30 houses. The thugyi of the district lives here. Tergyi is small and a poor village. Accommodation in kyaung and zayáts for about 40 men. Encamping ground all round. Water, from a surface well close to kyaung, poor and very scarce in dry weather. No supplies.
		5. Taungu ...	10 4	44 0	Direction of road east-north-east. Fair cart road, very sandy and heavy in places and very winding. Country same as before. Pass Nyaungyabin at 5½ miles and Maitpin at 6½ miles, both large stockaded villages, but very badly off for water Taungu is a poor village of about 30 houses. Water very poor from a surface well below a stagnant pond. Accommodation for about 40 men in a kyaung and zayáts. Encamping ground all round. Supplies scarce.

FROM YÉNANGYAUNG TO MEIKTILA—*continued.*

Authorities.		Number and Names of Stages, Rivers and Streams.	Distances.		Remarks.
Military.	Civil.		Intermediate.	Total.	
			M. F.	M. F.	
G.O.C. Myingyán District.	Commissioner, Southern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Magwé.	**6. Shwébandaw** ...	8 0	52 0	Road runs north-east. A fair cart track but rather rough and stony in places; rises rapidly to a high ridge, which runs south-west from Pingadaw hill. From this ridge it slopes gradually down to the valley beyond. At 3½ miles crosses a small nullah flowing south-east towards the Yen chaung, dry bed. The road then passes Kángyigôn, and the last 2 miles runs along the road from Kyaukpadaung. For Shwébandaw, *see* Route No. 20, Stage 9.
G.O.C. Rangoon District.	Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Deputy Commissioner, Meiktila.	**7. Sulégôn** ...	12 4	64 2	*See* Route No. 20, Stages 6 to 9.
		8. Kyetpyet ...	8 0	72 4	
		9. Shanmangé ...	9 0	81 4	
		10. Môndain ... Three nullahs.	12 0	93 4	Road is a very fair cart track and runs east through thin jungle. Country undulating, covered with thin jungle and cultivation in patches. Cross the chaung and pass Thabiyéwa at 5½ miles. It is a fair-sized village on high bank of chaung and contains several kyaungs. Water good. From here the road runs over paddy for some distance and is bad in wet weather. At 10 miles pass a small tank. Road now runs south-east and descends a slightly stony slope to the Môndain chaung, which it crosses. Môndain is a large village. Accommodation in kyaungs and sayáts to east of village for 500 men. Good camping ground to west of kyaungs. Water good and plentiful from wells and nullah. All ordinary supplies and probably about 30 carts obtainable from thugyi. There is a large bazaar every fifth day.
		11. Meiktila ... Two nullahs.	10 0	103 4	Good sandy road, runs east past some small villages where good water can be got from wells. Country undulating and covered with scrub jungle, with a good deal of cultivation. Paddy and jowári in places. For Meiktila, *see* Route No. 17.

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